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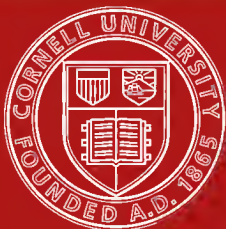
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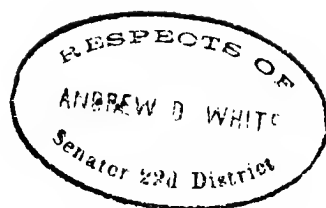
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R. C. Fenton

LIFE SKETCHES
OF THE
STATE OFFICERS, SENATORS,
AND
MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN 1867.

BY S. R. HARLOW AND H. H. BOONE.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1867.
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ALBANY, N. Y.

INTRODUCTION.

ABOUT six months ago, the Editors first entertained the idea of issuing a volume, giving a concise narration of the leading events in the lives of the State Officers and Members of the Legislature. Their project meeting with favor, at the outset, they were encouraged to consummate it. The most of their labor, in the midst of other duties, has been crowded into the brief space of three months; this book is the result. No care has been spared by them to make it valuable for reference, both as to facts and dates; and yet an occasional error may possibly be found.

It will be seen that the Sketches of the Members of the Legislature are alphabetically arranged, thus removing the necessity for an index.

The Editors avail themselves of this opportunity to express their thanks for the uniform courtesy extended toward them, by every gentleman whose name appears within this volume, and to other gentlemen, — many of them strangers at the incipient stages of this work, — who have rendered invaluable assistance in furnishing incidents and dates for the compilation of these Sketches.

LIFE SKETCHES.

REUBEN E. FENTON,

GOVERNOR.

REUBEN E. FENTON, who has just been chosen Governor of New York, for a second term, was born in Carroll, Chautauqua county, on the 4th of July, 1819. His father is a native of New Hampshire; but the FENTON family is of Connecticut origin. His grandfather resided there until about the year 1777. The Governor is a descendant of ROBERT FENTON, who was a man of note among the early settlers of that State, and one of the patentees of Mansfield, when that town was set off from Windham, in 1703. The family was a patriotic one during the Revolutionary war, and furnished its share of soldiers in "the times which tried men's souls," who did good service in the struggle which resulted in the establishment of our Republican government.

Governor FENTON is the son of a hard-working farmer, and spent his early years on the old homestead. He was an amiable, friendly boy, and a universal favorite among his associates. Whatever was going on in the neighborhood where he lived, he was expected to participate in and lead. When the boys organized for "a training," they invariably placed young FENTON in command; and it is probably owing to this fact, and the military knowledge

thus acquired, that before he was twenty-one years of age he was elected to the Colonelcy of the 162d regiment, New York State Militia.

His opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited, but they were well improved. He was a good scholar when he was in the common school, and when, subsequently, he passed a few terms in different academies, he made rapid progress as a student, and won the approbation of his preceptors for his manly qualities and exemplary deportment. He read law one year, not with the view of going into the profession, but to make himself familiar with the principles and forms of that science, under the impression that this knowledge would be useful to him in whatever business he might engage.

At the age of twenty he commenced business, with very limited means, and under adverse circumstances. But the fact did not discourage him, nor turn him from his purposes. The world was before him, and what others had accomplished, young FENTON resolved should be done by him. He went at his work with all the earnestness and energy of his character, and a few years saw him a successful and prosperous merchant. While in this pursuit, he turned his attention to the lumber trade, as an auxiliary to his mercantile business. He was still a young man when he purchased his first "boards and shingles," and as he floated off upon his fragile raft, valued at less than one thousand dollars, there were not wanting those who wondered at his temerity, and the failure of his enterprise was confidently predicted. But nothing could dampen his ardor. He tied his little raft safely on the shore of the Ohio, near Cincinnati, went into the city, found a customer, sold his lumber, and returned to his home with a pride and satisfaction never excelled in after years, though he went the round with profits ten-fold greater. Lumbering became in a few years his principal business; and to such a man,

success and competence were but a matter of time. He soon enjoyed the reputation of being the most successful lumberman on the Alleghany and Ohio rivers; but this came only because he wrought it by untiring perseverance and indefatigable energy.

In the business capacity of Governor FENTON, will be found the basis of his success in life; and to the same fact he is doubtless in a great measure, indebted for his political advancement. Uniting superior business qualities with an invincible determination to succeed in whatever he undertakes, he has seldom failed to attain the object of his ambition. He was successful as a merchant; successful as a lumberman; and he has been successful as a politician. His idea is that a man to succeed, should be "always on hand." He was accustomed to fill his store with goods before his neighbors filled theirs; and in the early spring, before "the thaw" was expected, his lumber was snugly rafted on the banks of creeks, ready to take the current and be the first to reach Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. It was not only a pride he felt in being at the head of the river fleets, but experience on different occasions when his readiness and preparation found him the only man in market, had taught him that it was equally profitable.

In 1843, Mr. FENTON was chosen Supervisor of his native town, and held the position for eight successive years. Three of these eight he was Chairman of the Board, though the Board was two to one Whig, while he was a well-known Democrat. But he was courteous and affable, manly and upright, genial and sensible, and his opponents by common consent selected him to preside over their deliberations. What higher compliment could be paid him as a fair-minded and honorable man!

In 1849, his friends tried him for the Assembly, and he came within twenty-one votes of being elected, though

the successful candidate was one of the oldest and most popular men in the Assembly district, which was strongly Whig.

In 1852, he was nominated by his Democratic friends for Congress, and elected by fifty-two majority, though the district, from the manner in which it was accustomed to vote, should have given at least 3,000 majority against him. He took his seat on the first Monday in December, 1853, in a House which was Democratic by about two to one. Mr. DOUGLAS, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, in the course of the session was beguiled into embodying in a bill which provided for the organization as territories of Kansas and Nebraska, a repeal of that portion of the Missouri compromise of 1820, which forbade the legalization of slavery in any territory of the United States, lying north of N. lat. 36° 30'. Mr. FENTON, with N. P. BANKS, and quite a number of the younger Democrats, with Col. THOMAS H. BENTON and other seniors, steadfastly opposed this proposition, and opposed the bill because of it. The bill was nevertheless forced through the House by a vote of 113 to 100, and became a law. In the division that thereupon ensued, Mr. FENTON took Republican ground with PRESTON KING, WARD HUNT, GEORGE OPDYKE, and other conspicuous Democrats, and he has never since been other than a Republican.

In 1854, the Know Nothings carried his district by a considerable majority (Mr. FENTON consenting to be a candidate on the Saturday previous to election), as they did a good many others in the State; but, in 1856, he ran on the FREMONT ticket, and was elected, and thence reelected by large and generally increasing majorities down to 1864, when he withdrew, having been nominated for Governor. He thus served five terms in Congress, each as the representative of the strongly Whig district composed of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, which contains

many able and worthy men who were in full accord with its by-gone politics, and to the almost unanimous acceptance of his constituents.

Immediately on entering Congress, Mr. FENTON espoused the cause of the soldiers of 1812, and shortly after introduced a bill providing for the payment of the property accounts between the United States and the State of New York, for military stores furnished in the war of 1812. This measure he continued to urge upon the attention of Congress, and finally, on the 30th May, 1860, had the satisfaction to witness its passage in the House by a vote of 98 to 80. He was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the XXXIIIrd and XXXVth Congresses, and performed the duties appertaining to that position in a manner satisfactory to all. It is but simple truth to say that he was one of the quietly industrious and faithful members of the House. Nor was he a silent representative. He could talk when there seemed a necessity for speaking. During his Congressional career, he delivered able and effective speeches against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act; in advocacy of a cheap postal system; the bill to extend invalid pensions; for the improvement of rivers and harbors; to regulate emigration to this country; against the policy of the Democratic party with regard to Kansas; for the final settlement of the claims of the soldiers of the Revolution; in vindication of the principles and policy of the Republican party; on the Deficiency bill; the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties; on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; on providing for payment of losses by the rebellion, &c.

Mr. FENTON served in Congress nearly to the end of the war for the Union, of which he was one of the firmest and most efficient supporters. Believing the Union to be right and the rebellion wrong throughout, he gave his best energies to the national cause, voting steadily for

taxes, loans, levies, drafts, and for the emancipation policy whereby they were rendered effectual. Men of greater pretensions were abundant in Congress, but there was none more devoted, or more ready to invoke and to make sacrifices for the triumph of the Union.

In the fall of 1862, Mr. FENTON's name was favorably mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, but finding Gen. WADSWORTH was to be pressed for a nomination, Mr. FENTON promptly withdrew from the canvass, and yielded to the patriot soldier his warmest support. In 1864, Mr. FENTON was designated as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, and chosen Governor by a majority considerably larger than Mr. LINCOLN's; and two years later, he was unanimously nominated for reelection, and the wisdom of the selection is sufficiently attested by the increased majority he received in 1866 over that given him in 1864.

The administration of Gov. FENTON commenced at the culminating period of the war, and required the exercise of industry, method, decision, and the power of discriminating, originating and executing. He brought to the discharge of his new position all these forces of body and mind, and proved patient amid perplexities, quick in his perceptions, safe in his judgments, mastering toilsome details, and successfully meeting difficult emergencies. His practical training, his wide experience, his luminous intellect and well-disciplined judgment, saved him from the failure that a man of less power might have encountered. His official relations with our soldiers did not weaken the attachments that had given him the honored title of the "soldier's friend." He was prompt to reward merit, and skillful to harmonize differences that often threatened demoralization and serious injury to many of the military organizations then in the field. Upon the return of our brave boys, Gov. FENTON addressed the

following letter to the War Committees of the various districts in the State :

GENTLEMEN: The late orders of the Secretary of War for mustering out a large portion of the grand army are being rapidly carried into effect, and it is to be hoped that by the Fourth of July most of the regiments to be discharged under the orders will have reached their homes. In view of this fact, allow me to call your attention to the propriety of celebrating that day in a manner not only befitting the anniversary of the nation's birth, but also commemorating its recent rescue from imminent peril. I need not say that welcome and all honor to the men whose patriotism has consecrated the nation to a new career of greater freedom, whose bravery has given security from strife and perpetuity to our institutions, should be one of the most prominent features of such an occasion. Let us at once demonstrate, by a grand ovation, our devotion to the institutions preserved to us, and our gratitude to those who with heroic constancy, defended them through years of terrible war. I have thought best not to issue an executive proclamation to this end, as I prefer this demonstration should be the spontaneous uprising of the people, eagerly welcoming back the citizen soldiers—our friends and neighbors—from the dangers of the battle-field and the severe duties of military discipline, to peace and the exercise of civil rights under the quiet which their valor has secured. I sincerely hope these suggestions may meet with favor from your people, and that each locality will arrange such a programme as shall, according to its circumstances, best devote the day to commemoration, gratitude and general rejoicing.

Very truly yours,

R. E. FENTON.

His judicious course fully commanded public confidence and approval, and at the close of the first year of his term, MOSES H. GRINNELL, WM. M. VERMILYE, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, RICHARD L. TAYLOR, PETER COOPER, JOHN HECKER, MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, ISAAC SHERMAN, J. S. SCHULTZ and many other prominent and wealthy citizens of New York city, addressed to him a letter of thanks, promising him their hearty coöperation and support in his efforts to meliorate the condition of the metropolis. A

few months later, when in New York city, thousands of such men waited upon him in person, giving high assurance of respect and approbation. The "New York Tribune" referred to this remarkable demonstration as a proper recognition of official worth and integrity, saying, "This hearty welcome sprang from generous and enduring remembrance of the protection afforded to our municipal rights and franchises, in his judicious exercise of the veto power."

His vetoes of various bills which would have deprived the City of New York of valuable franchises, without compensating advantages, proved so acceptable to the Board of Supervisors of New York county, that the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to His Excellency, Governor FENTON, for his recent vetoes of various bills passed by the Legislature of this State infringing upon the rights and franchises of this city and county, and we sincerely congratulate the people of the State of New York in having an Executive who possesses the vigilance and fearlessness necessary to correct the errors of hasty and imperfect legislation.

Gov. FENTON's State papers are always compact, cogent and convincing. His vigor of style and strength of diction are admirably illustrated in a letter to the committee that invited him to a meeting held at Cooper Institute, in New York city, in the fall of 1866, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the State Union Convention :

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, October 13, 1866. }

GENTLEMEN: I cannot attend the meeting at Cooper Institute on the 15th inst., to which you invite me; my public duties at the capital will prevent.

The questions now agitating the public mind are of the greatest moment and interest; and they are such as could not be presented to any other people. It will not be forgotten that the gigantic war

through which we have just passed was prosecuted on behalf of the government in defense of the supremacy of the ballot. The clearly expressed will of the nation is the supreme law of the land. Against an expression of this will, men honored by large communities with public trusts which they were ready to betray for purposes of guilty ambition, stimulated their States to revolt, and by crafty and dangerous devices, inflamed the passions of their people, until in a spirit of frantic and blind delusion they fired upon their own flag, and enveloped the whole land in the flame of war. The common traditions; the national pride; the sacred oath of fealty; these were all forgotten, scouted, or ignored, and under the ill-starred banner of rebellion, organized armies marched to crush out the grand heritage of American freedom, and to reverse by force of arms the constitutional expression of the popular will. Patriotic men sprang from the various walks of labor and industry, from the schools and colleges, the fields and the workshops; fortunes were thrown into the scale; fireside circles were broken, and every household was made familiar with the perils of mutilation, captivity and death, in that common spirit of loyalty and devotion which prompted the fixed resolve, from the hour that Sumter fell, that the Union our fathers had established should stand, and that the rights and liberties of a free people, secured by covenant, should be maintained in blood. These patriot forces trampled out the fires of rebellion; the principle of popular government was vindicated; and the leaders and armies of the conspirators surrendered, as prisoners of war, the weapons with which they sought the destruction of their country.

To the representatives of these communities who thus organized to destroy our liberties, we are urged to commit, *at once and without guarantees*, the authority to legislate for us; to award justice to the soldiers and sailors by whom they were subdued; to determine whether the public debt shall be paid; and to claim undue preponderance of representation in the national councils, and a disproportionate vote in the electoral college, as a reward for a defeated and treasonable attempt to subvert the government.

Places are now claimed in the Senate and House of Representatives for men who foreswore their allegiance to the Constitution, and held office under the usurpation of DAVIS, and his associate con-

spirators. Such an assumption is against the common sense of the country. It is plain, that on the dissolution of the rebel armies there was no lawful local government in any of the insurgent States; nor was there any power in the people of those States to regain the status they lost by organized rebellion. The State action which they now invoke to excuse individuals from the penalties of personal crime, disabled them as communities from resuming, without the consent of the people on whom they made war, a participation in governing them, by claiming the place abdicated for the purposes of treason. Their right of representation as States being thus practically suspended by their own act, what power is competent to reinstate them in their former relations to the government? Evidently it is not in the States themselves, independent of Congressional sanction or recognition. There is no lawful local executive to call an election, and no lawful local government under which such an election can be made. The Federal government is to determine what shall be the terms of restoration. It is a question for the sovereign power, and with us the sovereign is not the President, but the people. Under the Constitution, the will of the people is to be expressed through its representatives in Congress assembled. The simple duty of the President is to execute their will, thus expressed. By interposing his veto, he may compel them to express it by a two-thirds vote; but it is the will of the people, and not his will which is expressed; and it is not by his vote, but by the vote of Congress, that it has the force of a popular law.

With unerring judgment and forecast, the martyred LINCOLN appreciated the question in its true aspect; and in commissioning loyal men, with the simple powers of military governors, he provided for the present peace; while he recognized in the people in Congress assembled the only competent authority to restore permanent civil government in the insurgent States, under the Constitution they had foresworn, and to determine the conditions under which they should be restored to their practical relations in the Union. Such is the common judgment of the loyal States. Such is the clear conviction and the firm demand of the mass of loyal men North and South. It is a question which belongs to the people, and not to the President—to the law-making power, and not to the agent, whose duty it is to enforce the laws and to obey them.

But it is claimed that the adoption of the amendments proposed by Congress ought not to be made a condition of representation; that however just in themselves, no constitutional safeguard should be provided which has not been passed upon in Congress by the insurgent States. The weakness of this position is too obvious to deceive any but those who advance it. The President is, doubtless, competent to proclaim the cessation of hostilities and the return of peace; but Congress alone can guarantee a Republican form of government to States which have subverted their own governments established under the Constitution.

In the discharge of a high public trust, the present Congress has patiently and laboriously investigated the condition of that portion of the country convulsed by the recent rebellion; and, in a commendable spirit of moderation, it has proposed for adoption, an amendment to the Constitution, so reasonable and appropriate to the existing state of affairs, that its propriety and justice are admitted even by those who oppose its adoption. The plan of adjustment thus presented, is the only one before the people. It has the sanction of an overwhelming majority in the Senate and House of Representatives; it has been heartily and earnestly indorsed by the people of every State in which a general election has since been held; it will receive the unanimous approval of all the States, whose unwavering loyalty bore us triumphantly through the war; it is a noble and magnanimous peace-offering tendered by Congress, in behalf of the people, to the misguided States which permitted themselves to be precipitated into rebellion by bold and reckless leaders, some of whom are now demanding instant and unconditional admission to seats in the governing council of the nation.

Very respectfully,

R. E. FENTON.

To MESSRS. F. A. CONKLING, FRANCIS A. THOMAS, OWEN W. BRENNAN,
JOHN FITCH, CHARLES A. DANA, Committee.

His views upon the pending issues, were afterward ably maintained in a speech delivered at a large political gathering in Jamestown, just prior to the election of 1866. An unerring test of the correctness of his opinions, and the wisdom of his administration, is furnished in the fact

that, during the late canvass, his opponents were utterly unable to assail his official record, while his friends effectively employed the same in his behalf.

Governor FENTON realizes that the people have made him their Chief Magistrate, and that they look to him, and to no other person, for the faithful discharge of the duties of the responsible position. He is controlled by no clique — he is the agent of no cabal. He patiently listens to all who desire to consult him, and then follows the dictates of his own good judgment. He has no prejudice so strong, nor partiality so great as to lead him to do an unjust act.

He is a careful thinker and a hard worker. No man ever labored more hours in the Executive Chamber than he does. Whatever work engages his attention, he attends to it personally, even to the minutest details.

In the character of Governor FENTON, extremes center: though a decided radical in his convictions, there is just enough conservatism about him to make him an entirely safe man. Though a man of intense feelings and strong prejudices, no man is more impartial and unbiassed when a duty is to be performed. There are few men whose minds are as well balanced as his; the strong points in his character are not neutralized by weak ones.

The Governor is a fearless man. Make it clear to him that a thing ought to be done, and he will do it, no matter who may advise differently; and yet he will never do a rash act. He is entirely open and frank in his intercourse with men, and at the same time cautious and reserved: though easy and unassuming in his manner, he is always dignified and circumspect. In the generosity of his nature he would grant every request that might be addressed to him; but this is often impracticable; he cannot give everybody an office; he cannot comply with the wishes of all who make known their wants; where there is a conflict of opinion, he is obliged to act on his own responsibility;

and this he does without hesitation, and rarely makes a mistake. He possesses a noble heart, and naturally sympathizes with those who need assistance. During the late war, he visited battle-fields on which our young men lay weltering in blood, and hospitals to which they had been conveyed, because he thought he might minister to their comfort, and at least gladden their hearts; nor could he have done otherwise. His feelings as certainly take him to places where a sympathetic word is a blessing, as the needle turns to the pole. That the feelings of youth survive in his manhood, and that he cherishes a warm sympathy for childhood, is very pleasantly shown in a letter acknowledging a testimonial of membership to the American Sunday School Union, presented by the scholars of a Sabbath School. In his reply to the Superintendent he says:

"Thank the boys for me and tell them I shall place the gift in my study, that I may never forget in the performance of the grave duties to which I am called, that little children are taking note of what I do, sure that if my conduct can be held up in commendation to those of whom Christ says: 'Of such is the kingdom of Heaven,' it will reach the highest standard of earthly merit."

Governor FENTON believes in doing good to all; that kind offices are rarely lost on any member of the human family; that they tend to make mankind better and happier. This is his religion, and he manifests it by acts rather than words. More brilliant men may have occupied the executive chair in our State, but it has been filled by no more sagacious statesman, and by no more conscientious man, and such will be the verdict of those who shall impartially write a history of the times wherein we live.

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOODFORD is a native of the metropolis of New York, where he was born in the year 1835.

His father, JOSIAH C. WOODFORD, was from Hartford county, Connecticut; his mother, from Suffolk county, Long Island, in this State.

He was a boy of good promise, whose success in life was foreshadowed by his industry and tenacity of purpose. Before he was fifteen years of age, he entered the Freshman Class of the Columbia College, from which he graduated with high honors in 1854. He then turned his attention to the study of law in the office of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, at New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

As a lawyer, Mr. WOODFORD was popular and successful, and almost immediately took a prominent place among the younger members of his profession.

In the year 1860, he was a delegate to the convention at Chicago, which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency. On his return, he entered into the canvass with great spirit, and worked unceasingly for the Republican cause. His eloquence was heard from the rostrum, and his energies were felt in private councils in behalf of the great interests which he was willing subsequently to defend in the field. It was his privilege, after that memorable canvass, to convey the vote of the Electoral College of New York, to Washington. Closely following the honor thus conferred upon him, was his election as Chairman of the Young Men's Republican Committee, of the City of New York.

In April, 1861, Mr. WOODFORD was appointed Assistant United States Attorney, for the Southern District of New York. This was an office of importance, requiring a high order of abilities for the proper discharge of its weighty duties; and Mr. WOODFORD filled it in an unexceptionable manner. After the breaking out of the rebellion, the blockade of the Southern ports rendered necessary the creation of a bureau in that office, for the legal prosecution of the vast number of naval captures made by the government. This bureau was placed in charge of Mr. WOODFORD, whose industry, aided by natural talent and keen discrimination, enabled him to successfully present to the court the intricate questions arising for adjudication.

In 1862, after the gloomy retreat of McCLELLAN across the Peninsula, a general feeling of the necessity of renewed action and sacrifice, pervaded the hearts of the people. Mr. WOODFORD hastened to obey the common impulse, resigned his lucrative office, and enlisted for the war as a private. He was immediately elected captain of his company, which was assigned to the 127th regiment New York Volunteers, under Col. WILLIAM GURNEY. Before leaving for the front, he was again promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. About this time, he removed his residence to Brooklyn. The winter of 1862-3 was spent by his regiment in and around Washington, which was then threatened by the rebel forces; but the life of comparative inaction was interrupted by the siege of Suffolk Va., by General LONGSTREET. Colonel WOODFORD's command was sent to Suffolk, and subsequently to the Peninsula, under General DIX. He afterward served in the 11th Corps, and was then transferred to the department of the South where he won for himself distinguished military honors.

When General GILLMORE began his extensive operations against Charleston, Colonel WOODFORD, with his regiment,

took a prominent part in them. In the spring of 1864, he commanded the several forts on Morris Island, which shelled the city of Charleston so destructively. During the summer of that year, he acted as Judge-Advocate-General of the department of the South, and, in the early autumn, was intrusted with the supervision of the exchange of prisoners at Charleston Harbor. But staff duty was not congenial to his taste, and as SHERMAN neared the coast, he applied for leave to rejoin his regiment, and participate in the operations undertaken by General FOSTER, against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. His request was granted, and he was actively engaged in the movements which followed.

At the battle of Honey Hill, Coosawhatchie and Tulafinny, his bravery was conspicuous, and received marked commendation from his superiors. His men were always willing to follow where their plucky colonel led.

Just before the surrender of LEE, and after active movements had ceased on the coast, Colonel WOODFORD was appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Southern Department; and, a short time after, was made the first Military Governor of Charleston. It was in this city that the rebellion was conceived and born. The populace, at the time of the breaking up of the gigantic cabal, were filled with hatred and disloyalty. The aristocratic Southrons illy submitted to the dictation of a Northern man. Disloyal citizens on the one hand, and rebel deserters and desperadoes on the other, smouldering buildings, half-famished and homeless families, the absence of civil law, and a chaotic state of society, all conspired to bring into play the highest order of administrative capabilities.

Under the authority of Colonel WOODFORD, these volcanic elements were harmonized, much to the delight of those who had suffered by the reign of terror. By his courteous, but iron firmness, he soon convinced even the

disloyal that the best course for them was to submit quietly to the authority of the Military Governor, who had been placed over them by an outraged but vindicated government. Order was restored so perfectly at last, that ten thousand colored people, in the celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, and weeks before the surrender of LEE, marched triumphantly through the principal streets of the city, with the flag of the Republic floating over them, with banners inscribed with mottoes commemorative of the termination of their bondage, and bearing a coffin emblematic of the death and burial of slavery. It is not to be supposed that the citizens relished this demonstration, but the cool decision of Governor WOODFORD awed them into a state of outward submission; and they well knew, that any molestation would have drawn upon themselves summary punishment.

For the remarkable administrative abilities displayed at this important juncture, he was made Chief of Staff, by Major-General GILLMORE. While the city of Charleston was under Colonel WOODFORD's command, order prevailed on all sides; the loyalist felt safe in the enjoyment of his privileges, and the secessionist was forced to admit that the colonel manifested tenacity of purpose to administer justice to all. It was while acting in this capacity that he was commissioned Brigadier-General by brevet, for meritorious services.

Subsequently, he succeeded the gallant General GROVER in command of the city of Savannah; and his administration in that city was also a complete success.

Among the distinguishing acts of his course, was the practical assistance which he gave to the negroes in founding their schools and churches. On every hand he saw hundreds of colored people eager to be taught. They were a distinct and peculiar race that had been shut out from educational advantages for many generations; and

he determined that every possible avenue should now be opened to them. How successfully he accomplished his purpose, the gratitude of the negroes testifies. He re-established the police force, relighted the streets, and demonstrated that he was not only bravely just to the blacks, but wise and energetic in his management of all the civil affairs of the important city that had been confided to his control.

General WOODFORD subsequently reassumed the position of Chief of Staff to the Department Commander; and in August, 1865, resigned his commission, and returning to his home in Brooklyn, resumed the practice of the law.

In October of the same year, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party in New York city as their candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; but he decided not to change his residence from Brooklyn (to which city he had moved his family soon after he entered the army), and declined the nomination.

In the autumn of 1866, and after a canvass in which he visited nearly every county in the State, General WOODFORD was elected Lieutenant-Governor of New York, by the Union Republican party, receiving a majority of 15,024 votes. The Democratic party were confident of the success of their candidate, Mr. PRYOR, but the ballot of the people gave a sweeping verdict in favor of General WOODFORD.

The Lieutenant-Governor combines, with an agreeable appearance and pleasing address, the graces and polish of a gentleman. He is a cultivated scholar, and a close and logical lawyer. His eloquence is of the highest order, and his presence before an audience is strangely magnetic, as thousands can testify who have heard him from the political rostrum and in the court-room.

He is the youngest man that has ever been President of the Senate of New York, being now but thirty-one years of age.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,

SECRETARY OF STATE.

A SLIGHT, almost delicate form, yet as closely knit as that of a deer; a pair of strange, grey eyes; a well-developed, classical head, a firm expressive mouth, giving the features, in repose, an air of sadness; and you have an outline of General BARLOW's *physique*. FRANCIS C. BARLOW was born in Brooklyn, New York, on the 19th of October, 1834, of New England parentage. When he was two years of age, his parents removed to Massachusetts, in the vicinity of Boston, where, with the exception of two years spent in New Hampshire, he resided until he entered Harvard. He prepared for college at one of the institutions in Cambridge, and was matriculated at Harvard in 1851. During his collegiate course he was distinguished for his fine scholarship, graduating with the honors of his class, in July, 1855. In the month of September following, he went to the city of New York, where he was very successfully engaged in teaching private classes, for the purpose of preparing young men for college and the counting-room. In the autumn of 1856, Mr. BARLOW entered the law office of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., where he remained until the spring of 1857. He was then employed as a clerk by Messrs. WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, attorneys and counselors-at-law, also reporting law cases for the "Tribune," and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In the month of January, 1859, he formed a partnership with GEORGE BLISS, Jr., which, in all of its relations, was most satisfactory to both parties. But the professional duties of his life were interrupted by the rebellion, in 1861. The very day which heralded the news of the assault on Sumter, found him ready, at almost a moment's warning, to

leave his business and his home, in order to defend the principles which had found such deep root in his heart. He hated servitude in all of its forms ; and he loved, both by nature and education, all the foundation precepts of liberty in their highest and broadest sense ; and he was prepared to go beyond the simple entertainment of these noble views ; he was willing to make any sacrifice, however great, in order to maintain the eternal justice of the nation's cause.

Although his friends knew how deeply he cherished his opinions, yet they were unprepared for his announcement that he would enter the ranks as a private soldier. He had bright prospects ahead in his profession ; but, though his attention was directed to them, he saw, above all, the danger of the country.

"Wait," said some of his friends, "and we will get a commission for you."

"A commission for me?" was his inquiry. "I never handled a gun in my life !"

Without any further ceremony, he joined the 12th State Militia, on the 20th of April, 1861, which went out for three months. There was no flourish about this act. In an unostentatious manner, Mr. BARLOW was enrolled as a private ; and, in the same quiet and determined way, he commenced a proud record. The next day, his regiment departed for Washington, in defense of the capital. While there in camp, he applied himself, in an assiduous manner, to the study of military treatises. Every leisure moment found him, book in hand, mastering the tactics. At the end of three or four weeks, he accepted the position of First Lieutenant, offered him by Colonel BUTTERFIELD, who fully appreciated his merits.

At the expiration of the period for which he had enlisted, he returned to New York. But not feeling that his whole duty to his country had been discharged, after the organ-

ization of the 61st regiment, New York Volunteers, he was selected and appointed as its Lieutenant-Colonel; and thus opened another chapter in his military course. He had commenced at the bottom of the ladder; but he saw what many so often fail to perceive, that all one has to do is to put one foot above the other, and the ascent must be sure. Moreover, he was not satisfied with being competent for performing the duties of a lieutenant-colonelcy. The same spirit that had, a short time before, commenced to learn the simple evolutions of a company, looked ahead, far beyond the elementary principles of the science of war, to the grand sweep of brigades, divisions and corps.

His regiment was assigned to General McCLELLAN's army; and during the autumn and winter months of 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel BARLOW was studying the tactics, as he had leisure, with a resolute will. When the grand army moved down in front of Yorktown he was promoted to the rank of Colonel.

In a few days, transpired the fierce battle of Fair Oaks, in which the valor of our soldiers was put to a severe trial. During this engagement, Colonel BARLOW's regiment lost its color-bearer, and four of the color-guard; and General HOWARD, having lost an arm, gave the command of his brigade to Colonel BARLOW. He fearlessly led the troops into the midst of the slaughter, now encouraging by his words, now holding them firmly in their positions by his authority and his presence, never permitting them to swerve from points already gained. His bravery won for him a single star upon his shoulder. He distinguished himself in the same gallant manner during the bloody "seven days' fight." The next conflict in which he took a prominent part was at Antietam. On this occasion, he was wounded in the breast and groin. His life was despaired of by the surgeons; but his wife, noble and faithful,

nursed him with a womanly tenderness which saved his life. As soon as he recovered, he led a brigade into the bloody battle of Chancellorsville. When the waves of the rebellion dashed upon the southern slopes of Pennsylvania, General BARLOW led the same brigade into the horrible engagement. Without a twinge of physical fear, in the midst of shell and cannon, he rode in front of the line, inspiriting the troops, and exhorting them to remain unyielding. Wheeling squadrons, carrying slaughter in their courses, swept on like mighty engines of destruction, and still the slight form of General BARLOW was seen dashing from one point of attack to another. At last, the fearless rider fell from his horse, wounded by four musket-balls. The great agony of the fight went on, and the brave General lay on the field, exposed to the fire of friend and foe. While in this condition, he was again twice wounded. When night terminated the battle, he was found by the rebel General EARLY, who, while passing over the field, discovered his rank by the star upon his shoulder. Supposing him to be dead, General EARLY paused with his staff officers, to ascertain his name, remarking that nothing could be done for the dead General. Feebly raising his head, General BARLOW gave EARLY that terse, gritty reply, which was afterward, at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, so fully verified: "I will live to fight you yet, General!"

The assiduous attentions of Mrs. BARLOW, who had accompanied the army, succoring the wounded in hospital and field, again brought her husband from the valley of death. We would further add that this noble wife—a most accomplished and beautiful woman—devoted herself to the cause in hospital service, attending upon sick and wounded men, who learned to whisper her name with the reverence which attaches to a superior being. In this work of heroic self-sacrifices, she contracted the hospital

fever and died, as truly and nobly a martyr to country as the bravest soldier who ever fell on battle-field.

Resuming his command in 1864, he participated in the battles of the Wilderness. In one of these engagements he captured a whole division of General EARLY's corps, under the command of General JOHNSON, and forty pieces of artillery. The brilliancy of these exploits is unsurpassed. In front of Petersburg, he was promoted to a Major-Generalship. Taking a prominent part in the closing conflict before Richmond, he had the satisfaction of seeing the great army of the Confederacy vanquished by the determined legions of the North.

In the autumn of 1865, General BARLOW was nominated by the Union party of the State of New York, as candidate for the office of Secretary of State, against General SLOCUM, who had been nominated by the Democrats. All will remember the exciting canvass of that campaign. Every important point of the great issue was discussed from the rostrum, in city and hamlet; and both parties bent all their energies to the accomplishment of a successful *finale*. The result was the election of General BARLOW by a majority of 27,491.

Prompt in his executive abilities, he performs his official duties in the same decisive manner which he displayed in the army. He remains firm to the rights which he defended with his sword; and the laconic force of his orders on the battle-field, characterizes the expression of his political opinions.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,

COMPTROLLER.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, the present Comptroller, is descended from one of the most honorable and distinguished families in the country. Its first representative in the United States, an Irish Protestant minister, settled in New England, in 1720.

His eldest son, WILLIAM, held important positions under the Colonial Government of Connecticut, and, after the Revolution, was a member of the Council, or Upper House of the Legislature, and a County Judge. He married SARAH GRISWOLD, sister of the first Governor of Connecticut, of that name. Of the six sons of WILLIAM, JAMES, the eldest, was a member of Congress from 1790 to 1796, and was then elected to the Senate of the United States, in which body he served with distinction, and without interruption, until 1810, when he resigned to take charge of the Connecticut School Fund, of which he had been appointed Commissioner. On the election of Mr. JEFFERSON as President, he succeeded him as President of the Senate.

THOMAS, the youngest of the sons of WILLIAM, and father of the Comptroller, emigrated to the State of New York in 1801, and established himself in business at what was then the village of Troy. A few years later, he purchased a farm, in the adjoining county of Albany, to which he removed in 1810. It was here that the subject of this sketch was born, March 10th, 1817. His boyhood may be dismissed with the remark, that it was made up of the usual incidents falling to the lot of persons in his situation of life. At the age of eighteen, while preparing for college, he was called home by the death of his father,

to take charge of his affairs. Abandoning all thoughts of a profession, he devoted himself sedulously to the management of the family property. For the next ten years he was widely known as an enthusiastic, hard-working, and influential farmer, serving, for several years, as an efficient officer of the State Agricultural Society, and regularly attending its public exhibitions. In 1851, he removed to Geneva, in the county of Ontario, where, with the exception of the time occupied in public duties, he has since resided.

The subsequent connection of Mr. HILLHOUSE with public affairs, grew out of the course of President BUCHANAN's administration on the question of the extension of slavery over the free Territories of the West. It was this consideration that determined many thoughtful men, not before actively connected with the political organizations of the day, to unite in a determined effort for the overthrow of the dominant party. In the Presidential campaign of 1856, Mr. HILLHOUSE took a conspicuous part, and it was to his active labors at that time, in the county of his residence, that he owed his election to the State Senate in 1859. The attention of the Legislature, the following year, was principally occupied with questions of local concern; and the sound practical wisdom which Mr. HILLHOUSE brought to the consideration of the various and complicated interests of the State, soon gave him a commanding influence in that body. Before the assembling of the Senate, in January, 1861, the plot for the dissolution of the Union had been developed, and it had become apparent to the most incredulous minds that the country would soon be in the throes of a revolution. It was under the full conviction that the storm could not be averted, that Mr. HILLHOUSE, on the first day of the session, moved a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee on National Affairs; and, as Chairman of that Committee, he subse-

quently brought in an able report, denouncing the course of the Southern States as a revolutionary attempt to subvert the government, which, if persisted in, was to be met by a coercion of arms, and declaring that the State of New York was prepared to support the General Government with her material as well as her moral power. But the march of events was more rapid than the proceedings of Legislative bodies, and the report and accompanying resolutions were still under consideration when the attack on Sumter called the people to arms, and transferred the questions at issue, from the arena of debate to the arbitrament of the sword.

The Legislature adjourned on the 17th of April, 1861; and, in July of that year, the position of Adjutant-General of the State was tendered to Mr. HILLHOUSE, and he at once accepted it. In entering upon the discharge of its duties, without previous experience, he manifested his faith in the proposition that much of the mystery which unprofessional minds attach to a subject, exists only in the imagination, and that a determined purpose will go far to remove the most formidable difficulties.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value of the labors of Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE, to the State and the nation. He strove with an assiduity and ability rarely equaled in the public service, to infuse into the organization of the military arm of the State, thorough efficiency and preparation for the work in hand. That he succeeded, the valor and exploits of the volunteers from the State of New York in the national army, fully attest.

The connection of Mr. HILLHOUSE with the military service, terminated with the close of Governor MORGAN's second term; and he was without official employment, from that time until 1865, when he was elected to the office he now holds.

He has held the office of Comptroller for one year, but, in that time, he has manifested his eminent ability and great fitness for the position. He brings to the discharge of its arduous duties, a breadth of comprehension and thorough appreciation of the interests, dignity and well-being of a great State, which preëminently entitle him to the appellation — a statesman. His paper on the sources of revenue and the powers of the State and national government, indicates a capacity for usefulness in the public service, rarely surpassed.

Politically, Mr. HILLHOUSE has acted with the Republican party from its earliest history. Being a firm believer in the supremacy of the government of the United States, and convinced that it is clothed with the most ample powers to meet every emergency in public affairs, he was enabled to give to the extraordinary measures of that government, during the war, an intelligent and valuable support, all the more earnest that it was not inconsistent with his honest convictions as to the extent of its jurisdiction. Some time before the passage of the act of Congress "To enroll the national forces," he had expressed the opinion that, as an incident to the power "to raise and support armies," Congress could adopt the means of compulsory service; and, after the passage of the act, he defended it in a series of articles, widely circulated, which went very far toward settling the controversy. These articles were quoted in Congress, and everywhere referred to as disposing of a subject which had provoked much bitter discussion.

JOSEPH HOWLAND,

STATE TREASURER.

JOSEPH HOWLAND was born in the city of New York, on the 3d of December, 1834. He is the son of SAMUEL HOWLAND, Esq., of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL. His mother was the daughter of the late JOHN HONE, Esq., a distinguished merchant of the city of New York. His lineage can be traced directly to the Puritans, his ancestor, JOHN HOWLAND, being one of the earnest adventurers who embarked in the Mayflower.

General HOWLAND received all the advantages of a liberal education, through private schools and tutors; and also enjoyed the privileges of nine years of travel in Europe and America. Being of a delicate constitution, he sought to improve his health by retirement from city life; therefore, about ten years ago, he removed to a farm, on the east bank of the Hudson, a little north of the Highlands, in the town of Fishkill, where he has an extended view of mountain and river scenery, and where the invigorating air has done very much to render him more robust and healthy. There he is engaged in the cultivation of his extensive lands, and in various works of improvement, to the supervision of which he devotes a large portion of his time, when not engaged in official duties. There, in the enjoyment of an ample fortune, and the society of his estimable wife (who was the daughter of CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, Esq., of New York city), surrounded by everything calculated to render life attractive, he seeks to make himself useful by relieving the wants of the poor, and doing much to promote the public welfare. He has erected, in the vicinity of his residence, upon the site of the former district school house, an edifice of rare archi-

tectural beauty, a portion of which is designed as a school house for the district, and the remainder as a chapel for public worship. This building cost over fourteen thousand dollars. In it, assembles, every Sabbath, a large Sunday School, of which General HOWLAND is the Superintendent; and there religious services are regularly held.

When the rebel organization first made an assault upon one of the United States forts, Mr. HOWLAND was animated by a feeling of exalted patriotism. His first and strongest impulse was to offer his services in defense of his country. And what wonder that he did so? What wonder that the Puritan blood coursed through its channels with indignation, when the Union was betrayed and insulted? His whole lineage had been uncompromisingly true to the Republic: could he prove false to the pure sentiments of his forefathers? He had an attractive home, made dear to him by many associations, and presided over by a refined and intelligent wife; he possessed a large fortune, which afforded him means for gratifying his tastes; he had occupations which were congenial to him; and, he was the center of hosts of friends. Many persons would have preferred to have simply used their wealth in behalf of their country — and with great credit, too — but Mr. HOWLAND and his wife recognized the priceless worth of our institutions, and they were willing to forego the enjoyments which had so long been at their command, and to consecrate themselves, as well as their wealth, to the aid of their government. Therefore, the husband bound on the equipage for military service, and the wife donned the costume appropriate for a woman who was willing to spend long, tiresome hours in the hospital wards.

Mr. HOWLAND first entered the service, on the 10th of May, 1861, in the capacity of Adjutant of the 16th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel DAVIES commanding; and subsequently served as Acting Adjutant-General.

His military abilities were soon tested, in the calamitous conflict of Bull Run, in July, 1861, on which occasion he exhibited qualities of coolness in changing the troops from point to point, which compared favorably with the acts of veteran soldiers. On the 16th of September, 1861, he was commissioned Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, ranking as Captain. On the promotion of Colonel DAVIES, which took place on the 7th of March, 1862, Captain HOWLAND was appointed Colonel of the 16th Regiment N. Y. Vols. There was an unanimous desire, on the part of the officers of the regiment, that this promotion should be made, and Generals SLOCUM and FRANKLIN added their hearty recommendations. Sometimes men are tried soon after they are placed in new positions; and it is these sudden emergencies which demonstrate whether or not a person is equal to fiery ordeals. Not long after he took command of the 16th Regiment, the battle of West Point was fought, in which his regiment was engaged throughout the day. Amid the slaughter and din of the sanguinary conflict, his men remained unyielding, filled with confidence in their leader.

Three or four months after this, at the battle of Gaines' Mill, his regiment was stationed at a dangerous point. Occupying the right of the line, it was very much exposed during the engagement; but Colonel HOWLAND dauntlessly led his men into the hottest of the fight. The enemy had taken two of our guns, but they were not permitted to hold them any great length of time, for Colonel HOWLAND charged with his regiment, and retook them at great hazard. In the effort, he was severely wounded; but, though painfully exhausted, it was not until the close of the battle that he left his saddle. This wound totally unfitted him for active duty; and his otherwise failing health compelled him to return home. But the call of his country was still ringing in his ears; and, against the

judgment of his friends, he soon returned to the scenes of war. It was apparent, however, that his physical system was so impaired, that he could not bear the fatigue incident to camp life. Therefore, he was obliged, with many regrets, to resign his position in the army, where he had acquired many friends, and to return to the quiet of civil life. His regiment had the most unlimited confidence in him, upon all occasions, and found in him, a friend whose generous heart was full of sympathy for them. It is well known that, in the early months of the war, the government was unable to furnish all necessary articles to the soldiers. Colonel HOWLAND met this want by supplying his men with gaiters and rubber blankets, purchased at his own expense; and, when his connection with the army ceased, he still remembered the soldiers in the field, and forwarded to them articles for their comfort and relief. His brilliant military record was duly recognized by President LINCOLN, who commissioned him Brigadier-General, for gallantry at the battle of Gaines' Mill, his commission to date from March 4th, 1864. We would mention the regard and kindness displayed by his noble wife, who took upon herself the duties of the hospitals, with all the heroism of a brave and Christian woman.

General HOWLAND has always ranked as a sound Republican. He was elected, by his party, as State Treasurer, in November, 1865. He has never been an office-seeker; and the position which he now holds so creditably, was urged upon him by his political friends, strictly upon his personal merits. During the period in which he has been in office, he has made numerous accessions of friends, for none can know him but to admire him for his many virtues. Easy and affable in his manner, possessing excellent social qualities, he renders every one happy in his presence, and commands the respect of the people, by his unstained integrity.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

JOHN HENRY MARTINDALE was born at Sandy Hill, in the county of Washington, N. Y., on the 20th of March, 1815. His father, the Hon. HENRY C. MARTINDALE, was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, a distinguished citizen of the county of Washington, a man of literary tastes and culture, and of liberal education, by profession a lawyer, holding at intervals various public stations in the county, and for ten years a member of Congress from the Washington district, during the administrations of Presidents MONROE, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JACKSON. His mother, born in Manchester, Vermont — whose maiden name was MINERVA HITCHCOCK — was a daughter of JOHN HITCHCOCK, Esq., who, with his brothers ASHEL, ISAAC and ZIRA, settled in the town of Kingsbury, Washington county, near the conclusion of the revolutionary war. The burial ground in Kingsbury, set apart for the purpose by JOHN HITCHCOCK, and where his remains and those of *his* father, and brothers ASHEL and ISAAC, and many of their descendants for four generations are now reposing, was long known in the neighborhood as "*Squire John's Lot.*"

Mr. MARTINDALE is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, having entered there in 1831, and graduated with distinction, being third in his class, in 1835. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant on leaving the Academy, but resigned in March of the following year, to engage in more active pursuits. He immediately commenced the study of the law, and in July, 1838, was admitted to the bar, and engaged in practice in Batavia, New York. In 1840 he was married, at Batavia, to EME-

LINE M. HOLDEN, a daughter of HINMAN HOLDEN, Esq., one of the pioneers of Western New York, and for a long time a resident and a highly respected and influential citizen of Genesee county. In 1842, he was appointed District Attorney of Genesee county by the Court of Common Pleas, and held that office for the three following years. In 1847, at the first election under the new Constitution of 1846, he was chosen to the same office, and held it until the 1st of January, 1851. In the spring of 1851, he removed to the city of Rochester, and successfully prosecuted his profession there, until the outbreak of the recent rebellion, when he promptly tendered his services to the Government, and was commissioned, in August, 1861, Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the First Brigade of General FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Division. His two brothers, Colonel EDWARD MARTINDALE and Brevet Major F. E. MARTINDALE, and his son, Lieutenant EDWARD H. MARTINDALE—composing every adult male member of his family—followed him into the military service. During the long period of inactivity following the battle of Bull Run, General MARTINDALE was diligently engaged in instructing and disciplining his Brigade. When, at length, the campaign was opened at Yorktown, he, with his command, took part in all the battles and encounters which occurred on the Peninsula, in the disastrous summer of 1862. At Yorktown, Hanover, Court House, Gaines' Mill and Mechanicsville, the Brigade of General MARTINDALE was conspicuous for the skillful manner in which it was handled, for its rapid movements to points of danger, and its great efficiency.

His Brigade consisted, at various times, of Massachusetts, New York, Maine and Michigan regiments. The 18th and 22d Massachusetts, the 13th and 25th New York, the 2d Maine and the 1st Michigan, being commanded by him before the ending of the Peninsula campaign. With the

Army of the Potomac, he and his Brigade lay waiting in the works before Washington, during the long inactivity of 1861; and with them he marched and fought upon the Peninsula, from Yorktown to Malvern and Harrison's Bar. In all that series of encounters, he bore an active part, especially at Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Mechanicsville and Malvern. His Brigade endured its full share of exposure and struggle.

At the battle of Hanover Court House, he showed marked military capacity. He took the dangerous responsibility of disposing his troops and putting them in perilous position, contrary to the orders of his superior officer. For while actually engaged fighting with the enemy, he received from General FITZ JOHN PORTER, an order to retire and move toward the Court House, where the rest of General PORTER's command had proceeded. It being manifest, however, that the Commanding General was entirely mistaken in the "situation" of the enemy, and that obedience to his orders would leave the whole line of march open to assault against the rear and left flank of the Union column, he remained with one regiment (the 2d Maine) to cover the line, and confront the whole force of the enemy. In this position, he was joined by a regiment (the 44th New York) which he had left behind to guard the approach of the enemy by a curving road, and which was then moving toward the Court House quite unconscious that General PORTER had ordered his whole rear to be left exposed, and had thereby actually interposed, between that regiment and his main force, more than 4,000 of the enemy. General MARTINDALE was here joined by a fragment of the 25th New York, under Colonel JOHNSON, and two pieces of artillery, and by fortunate disposition of his force — not exceeding, all told, 1,000 men — held the whole strength of the enemy at bay, for nearly two hours. This was the only serious and perilous fighting in that

battle; for when, at length, the main body of General PORTER's command returned to the battle-field from the Court House (a distance of about four miles), the preponderance of force was so much in our favor, that the enemy scarcely offered a serious resistance, and was soon put to rout.

Major-General GRIFFIN, conspicuous in the campaign of the Peninsula, writes as follows of General MARTINDALE:

"Before Yorktown; at Hanover, where we gained a complete victory (and the entire success was due to his exertions and judgment alone); at Gaines' Mill, where I recollect his earnest objections to the positions of the different arms of service, and where, I believe, had the Commanding Officer listened to the proposed changes, the result would have been different; again, at Malvern, where his command was ably handled; at these battles, from my own personal observation of his conduct, comes my expressions of confidence."

On the retreat from Malvern to Harrison's Bar, which happened in the night-time, and after a successful battle, a circumstance happened which led to unpleasant consequences. The army at Malvern had won a decided victory. At nightfall they rested on their arms; but, in the dead of night, they were aroused by the order to retreat. It was a black and rainy night. The fact was known and reported that the Commanding General of the army was on board of a gunboat, but subordinate commanders were not informed of the cause for the retreat, nor to what point they were to go, unless it might be Fortress Monroe itself. In the confusion of so sudden and so unexpected a retreat, the wounded and dying were left on the field, and many of the commands were utterly scattered.

General MARTINDALE remained halted at the head of his column for two hours, endeavoring to preserve order; but, at length, finding it impossible, gave the command to move forward. The largest part of his command in his

rear, without his knowledge, had already been started forward in the darkness, and was far in advance of him, by command of a superior officer. He found himself immediately mixed up in entire confusion in the promiscuous rout. Excited and indignant at this disorder and apparent desertion of the wounded, he exclaimed to some of his associate officers in language to this effect: "Let us stay with the men and surrender, rather than abandon them."

The retreat, however, was continued. On arriving at Harrison's Bar, he was taken sick with typhoid fever, owing to long exposure and want of food. In that condition he was brought to Washington, and lay there, hovering between life and death, at the house of a friend, from the middle of July till the latter part of August. During that time, while lying thus helpless, charges were preferred against him by General FITZ JOHN PORTER, that he proposed to surrender his Brigade to the enemy on the retreat from Malvern. Whether these charges were founded in malice or not, they entirely perverted the whole idea of his sudden and unpremeditated expression on that occasion. Immediately upon recovering from his sickness, he demanded a court of inquiry at Washington. This court, composed of three general officers of the highest standing, entirely and promptly exonerated him from the charges, and reported that they were *disproved* by the prosecutor's own evidence.

The Administration, immediately after, as if to mark their approbation of his conduct, appointed him Military Governor of Washington, a position of critical responsibility, and one requiring both military and civil ability of a peculiar character.

He was subsequently breveted Major-General of Volunteers by commission from the President and Senate, for gallant conduct at the battle of Malvern Hill. He was appointed to the position of Military Governor, in Novem-

ber, 1862, and held the balances between the rival jurisdictions, civil and military of the city, with an equal, a firm, and an instructed hand, until the first of May, 1864, when he was relieved at his own request, and ordered to join the Army of the James, at Fortress Monroe, under the command of Major-General BUTLER.

At the movement of this army toward Petersburg, General MARTINDALE was placed in command of a division, and participated in the battle of Swift Creek, and in the movement toward Richmond, and the battle of Drury's Bluff or Proctor's Creek. He moved with his division, being the second of the 18th Corps, under General W. F. SMITH, and joined the Army of the Potomac, on the 1st of June, 1864, at Cold Harbor. He entered immediately into the action at that place, on that day, and was also in the engagements which continued there, at intervals, until the 12th of June. In the severe assault of the 3d of June, he was in the thickest of the battle with his division, and much exposed—one-third of his command being killed or wounded within the space of an hour. He moved from Cold Harbor with the 18th Corps, in advance of the Army of the Potomac, and was present at the assault on Petersburg, on the 15th of June, when the outer defenses northeast of that city, were carried by the 18th Corps, under command of General SMITH. On the following day his division was again in action, coöperating with the 9th Corps. On the 18th, he commanded a Provisional Corps, composed of two divisions of the 18th, and McNEIL's division of the 6th Corps, and gained the advanced line on the Appomattox, held by our forces until the final movement in the following spring. On the retirement of General W. F. SMITH, General MARTINDALE took command of the 18th Army Corps, and retained it till he was totally disabled by sickness, and was compelled to relinquish his command and resign his com-

mission. With what reluctance his resignation was accepted, may be inferred from the following indorsement by his Commanding General on his letter of resignation :

IN THE FIELD, August 9, 1864.

Approved with regret. I would wish that a brave, energetic and efficient officer could be kept in the service. I trust his health may be restored, and have, therefore, extended his leave of absence for twenty days, trusting that in the mean time, with renewed health, General MARTINDALE may recall his resignation.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,

Major-General Commanding.

Broken down by the labors and exposure of three years' service, Gen. MARTINDALE was compelled to retire; yet, in his retreat to civil life, he was mindful of his country's welfare, and lifted up his voice for the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency. On the 4th of July, 1865, he addressed his fellow-townsmen at Rochester, urging the adoption of the amendment of the Constitution as the final destruction of slavery.

Before the formation of the Republican party, General MARTINDALE was, like his father, a Whig and an enthusiastic admirer and supporter of "HARRY CLAY." He was a member of the Convention which organized the Republican party, and has ever since coöperated with that party, and been recognized as one of the earnest members of it. He was elected Attorney-General of this State in November, 1865, and entered on the duties of the office on the 1st of January following.

General MARTINDALE ranks among the ablest lawyers of this State. His powers of analysis, his comprehensive legal knowledge and his familiarity with human nature, combine to render him a skillful attorney; and his graceful delivery, his burning sarcasm and his artistic delineations coupled with his appeal to the sympathies, are all powerful aids which are completely at his command.

J. PLATT GOODSSELL,

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Mr. GOODSSELL is the eldest son of the late Dr. THOMAS GOODSSELL, and by his mother, who was a LIVINGSTON, he is connected with the families of that name in the eastern and other portions of this State. He was born at Utica, Oneida county, New York, and has continued to be a resident of that county to the present time. Mr. GOODSSELL received his earlier education at the Utica Academy, and completed his studies in Massachusetts, entering early in life, into the practice of civil engineering.

His first service in connection with the public works of the State, began in 1840, under the supervision of the late distinguished engineer, HOLMES HUTCHINSON, in the survey for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and extended through the years 1841 and 1842. The years 1843 and 1844 were spent in Mobile, Alabama, for the benefit of his health, which had become impaired. While in the South, he occasionally practiced surveying and engineering. On his return to his native State, he was appointed, in 1846, by NATHANIEL JONES, who was Canal Commissioner at that time, as Second Assistant Engineer, and in 1846, under the new Constitution, on the active resumption of the public works, was promoted through the several grades of Assistant. In 1850 he was appointed Resident Engineer, to be located at Albany. His labors, at this point, for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the plans which he originated and adopted for a cheaper class of mechanical structures, especially those of the aqueducts of the Mohawk Valley, are all well known to the profession.

Major GOODSSELL was removed from the office of Resident Engineer, on account of political changes, in 1853,

and during the same year, was appointed Chief Engineer of the Cape Fear and Deep River Railroad, in North Carolina. He was constantly engaged in the surveys, locations and constructions of that road during 1854, 1855, and 1856. While thus employed, he was, without solicitation on his part, appointed by the Canal Board, Division Engineer on the New York State Canals, being located, by the State Engineer and Surveyor, on the Eastern Division at Albany. During the period from 1856 to 1861, this Division of the Erie Canal, together with the northern portion of the Black River Canal, and the improvements of the Black River, was completed and ready for use, as were also the combined locks on the Champlain Canal, at Waterford and Whitehall. The promptitude and competency with which these works were conducted, were attributable to Major GOONSELL, who, feeling that his office was no sinecure, was faithful in his superintendence of the improvements which he had in charge. But, in 1861, he was again removed from office, by the Canal Board, subject as he was to the fluctuations of politics; and, in 1862, was reappointed Division Engineer, for the Middle Division, located at Syracuse. He was holding that position when nominated and elected by the Republican party to the office which he now holds. As a proof of the esteem with which Mr. GOONSELL is held by the citizens of his own town, we would mention that he was twice elected to the office of Supervisor, in which capacity, with commendatory promptness, he carried his town through the different calls for volunteers, made in 1863 and 1864.

About the year 1850, a society of engineers was formed, called "The New York State Institution of Civil Engineers." This association had a central office in the State Hall, at Albany. Mr. GOONSELL was a leading member of the organization, and for many years, one of its executive officers. Most of the prominent engineers of the State were

among its members; and, within its rooms, the walls of which were covered with plans, were discussed many important questions relating to canals, railroads, aqueducts and bridges. A monthly paper was also issued by the Secretary of the Society. But the association long since passed out of existence, because it did not receive that aid from the public, to which it was entitled.

Mr. GOODSSELL has always been respected for his moral worth as well as for his professional ability; and he has enjoyed, in no small measure, the esteem and confidence of the officers connected with the public works of the State, not only on account of his boldness and force of character, but also for his peculiar practical knowledge of matters connected with his profession. His energies have mostly been directed to canal affairs, and therefore he is enabled to readily comprehend the many embarrassing questions which frequently arise in the execution of his labors. Possessing quick perceptions, he rapidly draws his inferences, and seldom changes his conclusions. There is nothing erratic in his composition; on the contrary, he has an even temperament which rarely subjects any man to severe criticism. Mr. GOODSSELL is self-made and self-reliant; and his services cannot fail to be of great usefulness to the public at large.

PATRICK H. JONES,

CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

MR. JONES is a gentleman of slight proportions, but plainly possessing powers of great endurance. He has a mild, calculating eye, a pleasant face, and a courteous, modest mien. He was born in the county of Westmeath, Ireland, November 20th, 1830. At the age of seven, he was sent to a grammar school in the city of Dublin, where he remained for three years; and, in 1840, at the age of ten, he came to this country with his parents, who settled on a farm in the county of Cattaraugus, New York. He was sent by his parents to the Union School at Ellicottville, then presided over by Professor LOWELL of Middlebury College, Vermont, where he was well grounded in the common branches of school studies. In 1850, being then twenty years of age, he became connected with a leading journal of this State, and traveled through the Western States as its correspondent. He subsequently became the local editor of the "Buffalo Republic," and one of the editors of the "Buffalo Sentinel."

The pursuits of a journalist do not appear to have been congenial to the tastes of Mr. JONES, for, in 1853, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. ADDISON G. RICE, at Ellicottville, N. Y. Three years afterward, Mr. JONES was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Mr. RICE; he continued this partnership until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when, like so many of his profession, he left the desk of a lawyer to enter the army, in which he was destined to rise to distinction. Much of the interest of this sketch, of course, centers

in his military career. It was his bravery which brought him so early into prominence, and secured his elevation by the voice of the people to high official position, as a spontaneous testimonial of approbation and thankfulness for services rendered to his country.

He entered the service in 1861, as Second Lieutenant in the 37th Regiment, New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. H. McCUNN, now one of the judges of the Superior Court of New York city. His regiment was attached to the army of General McCLELLAN, and Lieutenant JONES served throughout the whole Campaign of the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, and the battles of the celebrated retreat to Harrison's Landing. For gallant conduct during this campaign, Lieutenant JONES was successively promoted Adjutant and Major of his regiment, before the close of the Peninsula Campaign. That the services of Lieutenant JONES' regiment, during these battles, were important, and the fighting severe, will appear from the fact that it formed a part of the command of the gallant KEARNEY, who fell at Chantilly. Major JONES was commissioned Colonel of the 154th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in October 1862. This regiment was raised in the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. Upon its arrival at Washington, Colonel JONES assumed command of it, having just left his old regiment, the 37th, in which he had so gallantly earned his promotion. He soon afterward reported to General SIGEL, whose command at that time, formed a part of the Army of the Potomac. Upon the retirement of General BURNSIDE in the new organization of the army, Colonel JONES' regiment was a portion of the command of General O. O. HOWARD, under whom he fought at Chancellorsville, where he fell severely wounded, fighting amidst the rout of his corps. He fell into the enemy's hands during the battle, but was soon

after exchanged. In the mean time, and while he was recovering from his wounds, General HOWARD's corps, the 11th, and SLOCUM's, the 12th, was ordered to the west under HOOKER, to relieve the starving army of THOMAS at Chattanooga, recently driven by BRAGG from the field of Chickamauga. Colonel JONES rejoined his regiment the day before the battle of Chattanooga, having hastened thither as soon as the nature of his wounds would admit, and thus had the honor of being present at that great battle which effectually turned the tide of rebel victory in the west, and plucked from BRAGG the laurels won at Chickamauga. Soon after, the corps of HOWARD and SLOCUM were consolidated by order of General GRANT, and formed thenceforth the 20th corps under General HOOKER. In the new organization, Colonel JONES was assigned with his regiment to the division of General J. W. GEARY (present Governor of Pennsylvania), a sagacious and skillful officer. He commanded a brigade under, General GEARY, during the terrible and glorious campaign of Atlanta, and in the great march of SHERMAN to the Atlantic; and entered Savannah in triumph, on the 22d of December, 1864, in the van of the army. It is well known that General GEARY's vigilance was rewarded on the occasion, by the discovery of the evacuation of the city by the enemy. He entered Savannah while the rest of the army were sleeping. Colonel JONES was stationed with his brigade in the city. For services during the campaigns of Chattanooga and Atlanta, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, upon the recommendation of Generals HOOKER and HOWARD, approved by General SHERMAN himself. After the great review at Washington, active service being over, he resigned his commission and retired to civil life. He recommenced the practice of law, on his return home. He was elected on the Union Republican ticket of 1865, to the position of Clerk of the Court

of Appeals, and has, since January 1st, 1866, been discharging the duties of that office. Last summer General JONES removed to New York city, where he now is, when not engaged in official duties.

Such is a short account of the interesting history of this gentleman. So many men of the present day, fresh from the fields of strife, are worthy of admiration, that it seems almost invidious to eulogize any particular one; but we cannot refrain from adding that Mr. JONES' course, from boyhood to the present time, has been marked by integrity of purpose and bravery of spirit. Born in a land where the oppression of hundreds of years has not been able to crush out the longings of the people for liberty, and coming to a country where every man is a sovereign, and where eagerness for distinction, wealth and power, is remarkable, he has, in reality, "won his way" in a praiseworthy manner.

NATHANIEL S. BENTON,

AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

THERE is a class of mind pervading the New England States, which is unflinching in emergencies, and uncompromising in integrity. Taking upon itself the characteristics of its rugged surroundings, it stands out in as clear relief as the granite mountains. Its influence is felt from the pines of Maine to the bayous of the South. One meets it in the thoroughfares of the metropolis, and on the pioneer lines of our frontiers—firm, unyielding, honest! The subject of this sketch belongs to this class. His native State seems to have imparted to him much of the sterling worth which she gave to her stern settlers.

NATHANIEL S. BENTON was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, on the 19th of February, 1792. When he was four years of age, his parents removed, with their family, to the small town of Fryburgh, situated in the western part of Maine which was then a Province. Here, Mr. BENTON attended the village Academy, being instructed, awhile, by DANIEL WEBSTER, who was principal of that institution. During the winter of 1812, he was engaged in teaching; and, in the spring, he again resumed his studies. But the sound of war was filling the land; the country was calling for troops to defend the frontiers. Filled with a sense of patriotism, Mr. BENTON abandoned his books, and enlisted, as a private, in the 34th Regiment, United States Infantry. But a short time elapsed before he was appointed Ensign; and, as soon as he reported himself at Portland, which was the head-quarters of his regiment, he received the commission of a Lieutenant. He remained here with his company, doing garrison duty at Fort Preble, until the succeeding fall, when his regiment

joined HAMPTON's army, at Cumberland Head. In that campaign he acted as Adjutant of the 1st Light Corps, which was commanded by Major JOSIAH SNELLING, of the old 4th United States Infantry, of Tippecanoe and Brownstown celebrity. Major JOHN E. WOOL, then of the 29th United States Infantry, now Major-General WOOL, of the regular army, commanded the 2d Light Corps. Mr. BENTON participated, with heroism, in the actions which took place on that frontier, while he was in the service. He also served as Judge-Advocate at two general courts-martial, while the army was in winter quarters, at Plattsburgh, in 1814.

At the termination of the war, he began the study of law, in the office of his uncle, Mr. A. G. BRITTON, in the town of Orford, New Hampshire; and, early in the year 1816, he left that place and went to Little Falls, New York, where he continued his studies in the office of G. H. FEETER, Esq. Near the close of the next year, he was made Justice of the Peace by the Council of Appointment, which body, under the old Constitution, held the necessary powers for that purpose. At the October Term of the Supreme Court, in 1819, he was duly examined, and admitted to practice. A few weeks later, Chancellor KENT admitted him as Solicitor in Chancery.

Having a desire to see something of the West, he made an extended tour of observation in that direction, passing through the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio. During this time, in the spring of 1820, he visited the locality where the city of Chicago now stands, on which site was nothing but an old block house. Thence he traversed the wilderness, from the head of Lake Peoria, on the Illinois river, due west to the Mississippi crossing, and explored the lands then set apart for military bounties to the soldiers of 1812, almost daily encountering the semi-

hostile Winnebago Indians. On his return to Little Falls, he opened a law office in that place. He held the office of Surrogate from 1821 to 1828, when he resigned, to discharge the duties of State Senator for the Fifth Senate district. He held this office until the close of the session, in 1831, and then resigned to accept the appointment of United States District Attorney, made by President JACKSON. He continued to hold that position under succeeding appointments made by Presidents JACKSON and VAN BUREN, until the year 1841. He was appointed by Governor MARCY, First Judge of Herkimer county, in 1832.

Mr. HAMMOND in his Political History of New York, speaks of Mr. BENTON as holding an influential position while in the Senate. He served, in that body, with SPENCER, SEWARD, VIELE, ALLEN, TALLMADGE and others of that day, who have since departed. Mr. BENTON always acted with the Democratic organization, until 1855, and in 1858 he identified himself with the Republican party. He always advocated the speedy completion of our public works, and, on that point, often disagreed with his political associates. He held strictly to the doctrine that human slavery could nowhere exist in this country, except by an authority of positive statute law; and that the common law of the Anglo-Saxon race, could, in no respect, sanction or uphold the enslavement of a human being, black or white. He advocated the election and reelection of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency; and never countenanced the non-coercion of rebellion and secession.

When the excitement ran high between the Old Hunkers and the Barn Burners, the Legislature elected him Secretary of State. He received the appointment of Auditor, in 1856, from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. When the power of appointment was conferred

upon the Governor and Senate, in 1857, he was reappointed by Governor MORGAN; and he has since been reappointed by Governor FENTON. His present term expires on the 1st of January, 1868.

Mr. BENTON, though liberal and tolerant in the common affairs of life, holds tenaciously to the doctrine of strict construction in the discharge of his official duties. His rule of action is the Constitution and laws of the land passed in accordance therewith, believing that there is no security for public rights and the liberty and safety of the citizen, in a republic, except in a strict adherence to this rule—that the welfare of a constituent member of the State, should be subordinate to that of the whole community. He maintains that the canals of the State are the property of the whole people, and not of any particular portion or section of the State, or class of its citizens. In 1859, three years after Mr. BENTON went into the office, the canal receipts had fallen off over \$900,000 from 1850, owing to the reduction in the rates of toll in 1858-9, a result foretold by the Auditor at the time. In January, 1860, on the coming in of a Republican Canal Board, Mr. BENTON, having then been in the Department four years, urgently advocated the restoration of the rates of toll to those of 1857, and, on some articles, a higher rate; and he presented such facts to the Board as satisfied the members that his policy was the true one for the interests of the State. The subject was actively canvassed, earnestly debated and strongly opposed by the shipping and forwarding interests on the canal; but the measure was finally carried through; and, in the spring of 1862, the rates were brought back to those of 1857, with this result or difference between 1857 and 1862, viz.: an average gain of thirty-six cents a ton in 1862, over that of 1859, making that difference nearly three millions of dollars, including the tolls on the increased tonnage. This fact shows the

soundness of the Auditor's notions on this financial question.

Mr. BENTON is a gentleman of unimpeachable reputation. He is every inch an honest man, as hundreds of his acquaintances, in public and private life, can testify. He is, as he ever has been, a faithful sentinel over the treasury of the State, in the Canal Department; and his mind, at the age of seventy-four years, is just as acute as ever, in recognizing the traces of corruption. That he has spent so much of his lifetime, in the political arena, without a stain upon his buckler, is a fact which furnishes an example worthy of being imitated. It is to be regretted that men of this stamp are becoming rare, and that in their places are fast coming up those who care more for pecuniary gain and self-aggrandizement, than for the true interests of the State.

VICTOR M. RICE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. RICE is a man considerably above the average size, of nervous, sanguine temperament, and is in the forty-ninth year of his age, having been born April 5th, 1818. He is a native of Mayville, Chautauqua county, and a son of the Hon. WILLIAM RICE, who is mentioned, in the "Historical Gazetteer," among the early settlers of that county, and who migrated thither from the county of Washington.

Mr. RICE, like many others whose fortune it has been to be sons of early settlers, seems not to have been content with the education obtained during his minority; and hence we find him in his twenty-fourth year (1841) emerging from Alleghany College, Pennsylvania, where he had just graduated, and seeking a position as teacher of youth.

In 1842, he commenced the study of law, in the office of WILLIAM SMITH, in Mayville—a course of study which was not completed until several years later. In 1843, he removed to Buffalo, and was employed as teacher of the Latin language, penmanship and book-keeping, in a flourishing private school, of which JOHN DREW was principal and proprietor. In 1844, he and Mr. DREW established a school of a higher grade, consisting of various departments, which was denominated the "Buffalo High School," and which was liberally patronized by the wealthy inhabitants of that city. In 1846, he was induced to lay aside the ferule, and mount the tripod as editor of the "Cataract," afterward the "Western Temperance Standard." In 1848, he was employed in the schools of Buffalo, and in 1852, was elected City

Superintendent of Schools. Under his supervision, and as a result of his exertions, the schools of Buffalo took a position among the first in the State—a position well maintained for a number of years. In 1853, he was elected President of the New York State Teachers' Association, of which he had for several years been an active working member. The Legislature passed, in 1854, an act creating the "Department of Public Instruction," and Mr. RICE was elected the first Superintendent, for three years, from the first Tuesday of April in that year. The schools throughout the State were, at this time, under the inspection of Town Superintendents. The State Superintendent soon saw, not only the inefficiency of the supervision, but his own utter inability to bring into regular, harmonious action, the nine hundred and twenty-six subordinate officers elected by the towns, and make himself felt through them, as an educational power upon the schools. One year's experience was enough. He saw that, if he would accomplish anything satisfactory to himself, or of advantage to the educational interests of the State, some other agency must be employed; and he earnestly set to work to secure the passage of the law creating the office of School Commissioner. This was effected in 1856. The change, for a time, at least, threw much labor upon the department, but it gave the department an efficiency which it never had before, and which continues to increase as time progresses. During this first term as Superintendent, personally, and with the aid of an able assistant, E. PESHINE SMITH, he collected and collated the various fragmentary statutes in regard to Public Instruction, both special and general, which had been long accumulating on the statute books, and, by legislative authority, published them with explanatory notes, forms and directions, under the title, "Code of Public

Instruction." In this book, many of the incongruities of the school laws were first made manifest to the public, and it was, by far, the best exposition of the Public School System of the State, ever published. Another valuable public service of this first term, is worthy of mention. The public school moneys for the towns, were placed in the hands of the Town Superintendents, without proper, efficient checks against their misapplication, or their embezzlement, and thousands of dollars were annually lost through incompetent or dishonest Town Superintendents. The same officer made the apportionment to the schools and disbursed the money. This evil was remedied by the act of 1856, imposing upon the School Commissioners the duty of making the apportionment to the schools, giving the disbursement of the moneys to the Supervisors, and throwing around the transaction, such guards and checks as make embezzlement impossible without immediate detection.

Mr. RICE was a member of the Legislature from Erie county, in 1861; was Chairman of the Committee on "Colleges, Academies and Common Schools," and took an influential part in all the important business of the session. In February, 1862, he was a second time elected by the Legislature, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and was again reelected, in April, 1865. During his present double term of office as Superintendent, he has accomplished much of permanent, public good. He has secured the revision, amendment and improvement of the general school laws, and has largely increased the number and efficiency of Teachers' Institutes. He has secured the establishment of five Normal Schools, for training teachers; and if, as we hope he may, he shall induce the Legislature of 1867 to abolish the rate bill, and make all the schools of the State free, he will fix his

place in history, side by side with those accounted public benefactors, and may proudly say with HORACE:

"Exegi monumentum ære perennius,
* * Non omnis moriar."

As a public officer, MR. RICE is extremely cautious; is what is known as a "strict constructionist" of law, and very rarely, if ever, assumes the exercise of doubtful powers.

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANK DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, February 2d, 1810, and is the youngest of twelve brothers. The family removed to Ithaca, Tompkins county, the following year, where the subject of this sketch still resides. Until sixteen years of age, he worked upon the farm, attending district school, summer and winter. At that age, he entered a drug store, for the purpose of learning that business. At twenty-three years of age, he prepared for College, and entered the Freshman Class, of the University in the city of New York, in the fall of 1834, graduating with honor in 1837. In 1838, he resumed the business which he had learned, and in which he is still engaged, and was so far successful as to acquire independence.

Always being of Anti-Slavery convictions, his first entry upon the political arena was in 1848, canvassing Tompkins county in earnest and effective advocacy of the "Buffalo Platform." He was elected village trustee, the two following years, and in that capacity, exhibited his usual good sense in guarding the interests of his fellow-townsmen. He adhered to the Barn-Burner, or Free-Soil section of the Democratic party; refusing to be dandled in the lap of Hunkerism, in 1852, he supported HALE for President in that campaign. Mr. SCHUYLER was one of five who organized the Republican party in Ithaca in 1855, and zealously canvassed the county for FREMONT in 1856. He was a delegate to the Chicago Republican Convention, in 1860, and voted for SEWARD. He was also a delegate to the Republican Convention in

Baltimore, in 1864, and exerted his influence, though without success, for the renomination of Vice-President HAMLIN; and he is proud of his effort, to this day.

Upon the first call for 75,000 volunteers, in 1861, he was one of two men who addressed a meeting of the citizens of his village, in favor of the movement; and, the following day, assisted in raising a subscription of \$10,000 for the families of volunteers, being made financial officer for the Board, for the distribution of the funds collected—a position of much labor and annoyance, the duties of which he discharged gratuitously. During the war, Mr. SCHUYLER was a firm supporter of the Government, and rendered valuable assistance, both by generous personal contributions, and by his zeal and efficiency in stimulating the latent patriotism of his fellow-citizens, and in securing volunteers for the service.

Without effort or solicitation on his own part, he was nominated for the office of State Treasurer, by the Republican Convention of 1863, and was elected. He was warmly urged for renomination, in the Convention of 1865, but the popular current in favor of veterans, was too strong to be resisted, and he succumbed with his associates in office. No one accepted the verdict more cheerfully, or worked more heartily or zealously for the success of the ticket put in nomination, than did Mr. SCHUYLER.

His great personal popularity, his tried integrity, and his steadfast and unselfish devotion to his party, pointed him out at once as the proper man to fill the vacancy in the office of Superintendent of the Banking Department; and his claims were earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Governor, who, recognizing the eminent fitness of Mr. SCHUYLER, sent his name to the Senate, at its first executive session, in 1866, and his appointment was confirmed without the usual formality of reference.

MR. SCHUYLER is a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families, whose members were prominently identified with the history of the Colony, four of his uncles having been officers in the Revolution. His political career has been open, consistent and straight-forward. In person, he is stout, fine looking, and of about medium height ; and his face is expressive of amiability. His manners are frank, cordial and courteous ; he is generous and kind-hearted, a warm and sincere friend, and a considerate, though firm and candid opponent. As a public officer, he has proved himself capable, honest and popular to a remarkable degree ; and no suspicion of corruption ever attached to him in his connection with public affairs.

WILLIAM BARNES,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. BARNES was born the 26th of May, 1824, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. His father was the late ORSON BARNES, a worthy and respected citizen of Onondaga county. His grandfather was a native of Massachusetts, whence he came to this State about the year 1800. His mother was Miss ELIZA PHELPS, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and was the daughter of HORACE PHELPS, Esq., of that city.

Mr. BARNES received only a common school and academic education; his *Alma Mater* was the Manlius Academy and the ordinary select schools of his county. His father was a merchant and farmer, whose sons were all taught to practically understand the severe labor of a farmer's life, in a newly settled section of country. At the early age of fifteen, the subject of this article was sent out from the homestead, to teach school. The next year he began the study of law, in the office of MINARD & STANSBURY, at Baldwinsville, New York, teaching school, however, during the winter season, for the purpose of bearing his own expenses. His father's farm was three miles from the village, and WILLIAM walked that distance, morning and evening, for several years.

It was during the leisure of these lonely, but pleasant and invigorating walks, that he conned over the plans of his future life. He was always encouraged and incited by the wise counsels of his father, who was a man of great ambition and superior intelligence. Mr. BARNES, after studying awhile at Baldwinsville, was in the offices of Messrs. HILLIS & PRATT, and General JAMES R. LAWRENCE, of Syracuse. His father being anxious that before

his admission to the bar, his son should have the advantages of witnessing a more extended practice than the courts of Onondaga county afforded, recommended him to pass the last year of his legal studies in some larger city. Such was the zeal which filled the mind of Mr. BARNES, when he was in Baldwinsville, he would sometimes walk a distance of twelve miles that he might hear and see the actual practice in the courts at Syracuse. At length, pursuant to his father's advice, having procured letters of introduction from Judge STANSBURY, General LAWRENCE, Judge PRATT and others, with the wages which he had earned during the preceding winter by teaching, in his pocket, he started for Albany, in May, 1845. After visiting nearly all of the principal lawyers' offices in Albany, he finally arranged with the firm of HAMMOND & WEED, for a clerkship in their office, receiving his board as compensation for his services. He immediately took the main office-charge of an extensive and increasing legal practice; and was admitted to the Bar, the next year, at the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Utica. The late NICHOLAS HILL was one of the Board of Examiners; he gave Mr. BARNES many words of encouragement, and predicted for him a brilliant career. After admission, the young lawyer, with his parchment in his pocket, paid a short visit to the homestead, and then started out into the world again. Finally, after considerable examination and negotiation in reference to other localities, he visited Albany for the purpose of starting in business, having, however, only a borrowed capital of *seven dollars*. On his arrival in Albany, he sat down in his room, and sadly calculated for how long a time seven dollars would pay his board-bill and other expenses. In a few days, however, his prospects were brightened by an arrangement for a partnership with his old friend and patron, SAMUEL H. HAMMOND, Esq.; and thus the law firm

of HAMMOND, KING & BARNES was established—a firm which had an influential practice, until the period of its dissolution, in 1851, at which time, Mr. BARNES individually opened an office and continued in practice until 1860, when he was appointed to his present position as Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Previous to 1855, Mr. BARNES, as the Special Agent and Counsel of the Bank Department, had examined the Lewis County, and the Reciprocity Banks, which were in an insolvent condition. His success in making those examinations attracted the attention of the Comptroller, Hon. JAMES M. COOK, who, in the summer of 1855, designated him as a Commissioner to make special examinations of the Webster, Henry Clay, National Exchange, Tontine, and other Insurance Companies in this State. All the companies examined—seven in number—were reported by him as fraudulent, and were afterward dissolved by the Supreme Court. The glaring frauds of those organizations, thus exposed to the gaze of the public, by the lucid reports of Mr. BARNES, startled the Insurance Companies as well as the business community, and many minds were busy in devising schemes for the prevention of such dangerous impositions. The successor of Mr. COOK, Comptroller BURROWS, tried in vain to remedy the evil. In 1859, an act was passed by the Legislature, establishing an Insurance Department, and transferring to it all books, documents and securities relating to insurance, which were in the Comptroller's office, and all of the control and regulation of Insurance Companies. The special examinations of Mr. BARNES in 1855, doubtless led to the establishment of the Insurance Department; therefore, the Companies and the public, with almost entire unanimity, desired that he should have the management of it. Governor MORGAN acceded to their wishes; and on the 11th day of January, 1860, sent his nomination to the Senate, which was immediately and unanimously

confirmed without the usual reference. In April 1865, Mr. BARNES was reappointed as Superintendent by Governor FENTON. He has continued to discharge the duties of that office in the most conscientious manner, until the present time. The thorough and elaborate reports of the New York Insurance Department, are recognized in other States of the union, as the most authoritative expositions of the standing of American companies, and have often been commended by leading insurance journals in England, Germany, Prussia and other European countries, as the best publications of this kind in any country.

In politics, Mr. BARNES was educated as a Democrat, but he exhibited, early in life, decided radical and progressive tendencies. In 1844, although not a voter, he became a member of the Liberty party, and made speeches in favor of the election of JAMES G. BIRNEY to the Presidency. He was very active in his efforts to assist in the organizing of that party in the counties of Onondaga and Madison. Mr. BARNES remained with that organization, until 1848, when he supported Mr. VAN BUREN for the Presidency, and made a number of speeches in favor of "Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Men." He was also an enthusiastic supporter of the "Corner Stone" principles advocated by the "Albany Atlas." In 1856, Mr. BARNES became an energetic member of the Republican party, having been one of the originators of the Saratoga and Auburn Conventions, and a leading man in forming the Republican organization of Albany county, in the fall of 1855. He has always, emphatically, opposed the "Philadelphia Convention" and the policy of President JOHNSON, believing that the old landmarks of freedom, for which he has battled, should be maintained in the hour of victory as well as defeat. Mr. BARNES was Secretary of the New York State Kansas Committee, the labors of which were very efficient and thorough; and he greatly assisted in giving to the

State of Kansas, the Free Soil Constitution which, finally, was secured at the bayonet's point. He was an early adherent of the temperance reform, and enlisted as a speaker in the Washingtonian movement. He was also an initiator of various educational reforms; and, in connection with his father, the County Superintendent of Common Schools, took charge of one of the first Teachers' Institutes ever held in this State.

In 1849, Mr. BARNES married Miss EMILY P. WEED, the youngest daughter of THURLOW WEED, Esq. Mrs. BARNES is a lady of extraordinary intelligence and quick perceptions, and by her rare powers has wielded no inconsiderable influence in the benevolent and patriotic movements at the Capital.

SENATORS.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THE Senator from the Twentieth District is now a resident of Springfield, Otsego county. He was born in the city of New York (where the greater portion of his life was spent), on the 3d of September, 1821. His father was an educational professor, and he enjoyed, therefore, during his boyhood years, unusual advantages of paternal education. Before he was twelve years old he had read through the *Æneid*, and at a period when most lads have but begun fitting for school, he was familiar with most of the standard works in classical literature, and with many branches of study which are the terror of Freshmen in College. In 1836, when fifteen years of age, he entered the office of the "*Courier and Enquirer*," then the leading newspaper of the Metropolis, as a clerk. Exhibiting peculiar adaptation for the profession, he was in a few weeks made Reporter. His position was a somewhat changeful but always an honorable one, so long as he remained connected with this establishment. He vibrated between the desk of accountant and the office of Reporter, until 1848, when his long and able services were properly recognized and rewarded by making him Publisher and Associate Editor of the paper; a position in which he secured a State and National reputation, and exercised a very considerable control over political movements, acting in concert with

some of the best minds of the old Whig party, to which he belonged, giving an effective support to its measures and originating many movements which were of importance to its welfare and success. In 1854, he was the Whig candidate for Congress, in the Fifth District, and in 1856, was the Republican candidate for the same office.

In 1858, Mr. ANDREWS, feeling somewhat the effects upon a naturally strong constitution of more than twenty years of office work, removed his residence to Springfield, Otsego county, a location selected by him solely on account of the purity of its atmosphere and the beauty of its surroundings. In 1863, he was elected State Senator, and served his constituents so well that he was again chosen after a unanimous renomination and by a very flattering vote. His tenure of office depends solely upon his own willingness to occupy the position, or upon the probabilities of his removal to some station in which his great abilities would have a wider scope for exercise.

As a member of the Senate, Mr. ANDREWS has a very high rank, and is universally conceded to be among the ablest members of a body that embraces some of the best intellects of the State. In 1865, he was selected by the Governor as one of the Commissioners to obtain a reduction of the quota assigned to this State in the call of the General Government—a very delicate and responsible duty. He proved himself fully equal to the trust reposed in him. It was by him the plan was devised which received the indorsement of President LINCOLN, and harmonized all the differences that had arisen between the State and Federal authorities. As Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, he has taken a conspicuous part in the legislation relating to New York city, seeking always on the one hand, to secure such thorough action as shall guarantee the best interests of the law-abiding public, and on the other hand, to guard the municipal franchises

from invasion and from the dangers of centralized power. This principle in his policy was happily illustrated by his course upon the bill creating a Metropolitan Health Commission, and the Metropolitan Fire Department Law owes to his well-judged advocacy, and to his prudent suggestions, much of the power which secured its adoption by the Legislature, and enabled it to pass the ordeal of a test as to its constitutionality in the Court of Appeals. During the late recess, he has acted as Chairman of the Special Commission to examine the different plans for street railroads in the city of New York, a labor for which his strong common sense and quick perceptions have especially qualified him.

In the Senate, Mr. ANDREWS is peculiarly prominent as a ready and versatile debater. He is remarkable for the readiness with which he discovers the strong points of his own, and the weak points of an adversary's situation, and for his keen, incisive and always telling manner of presenting an argument. His rhetoric is faultless; his imagination alert and felicitous; his command of wit appears unusually great, and his humor irresistible. In addition to this, a wide and varied course of reading, and much association with leading men, during a period of more than a quarter of a century, have placed him in possession of a fund of historic and biographic illustration and comparison, which seems almost inexhaustible, and which he has always at command. In readiness of repartee, he has few equals. A luckless opponent who leaves a gap in his logic, has no sooner taken his seat than the Senator from the Twentieth is upon him, dissecting his blunders with pitiless logic, and riddling him with sarcasms keen as Damascene blades; at the same time, he is never unkind, never discourteous, never personally bitter. Naturally warm-hearted and generous, his associations and habits have all served to culture the inbred

instincts of a gentleman; and even the victim who writhes under the scalpel, is compelled to acknowledge the admirable grace and skill with which it is employed. Mr. ANDREWS is seldom ambitious in his rhetoric; but some of his extemporaneous speeches have been marked by passages of eloquence which for beauty and pathos would do honor to any deliberative body.

Senator ANDREWS is not a graduate of any college. Those who are aware of this fact, have remarked with surprise, his intimate and critical knowledge of the classics, and the scholarly ease and grace which always distinguish his public addresses. An explanation is to be found for this in the profession of his father, and the advantages of early education he thus enjoyed, and by which a naturally quick and capable mind was early developed. In addition to this, Mr. ANDREWS enjoyed for many years the intimate acquaintance and constant society of such men as J. WATSON WEBB, CHARLES KING, C. F. DANIELS, JOHN O. SARGENT, HENRY J. RAYMOND, JAMES R. SPALDING and others of their class; with him no Board of University Professors can present a comparison in general attainments. Thus advantaged, and with the opportunities of that "People's College," the newspaper office, he has secured an education, both theoretical and practical, which gives him a place among the best scholars of the State.

JAMES BARNETT.

MR. BARNETT was born in Orange county, Vermont, May 18th, 1810. His ancestors were among the one hundred families, mostly Presbyterian, that emigrated from the North of Ireland, in 1719, and settled the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire — an industrious and thrifty people. His father, after his marriage in 1799, removed to the mountain State of Vermont, and from thence, in 1817, migrated to Madison county, New York. Having a large family to support, his struggles, like those of all pioneers of that time, in a new country which was almost a wilderness, were severe and trying; and though he was enabled to rear his children to be the possessors of rugged constitutions, and to instill into their minds high notions of uprightness of character, he could afford them but few opportunities for an education. His son, JAMES BARNETT, attended the common schools of that day, during the winter months, laboring on the farm with his father in the summer, until eighteen years of age, when he engaged in teaching school in the winter, continuing his labors upon the farm, during the summer. In 1832, he accepted a clerkship in the mercantile business; and, in 1836, engaged in that business upon his own account, in Fayetteville, Onondaga county. He removed to Peterboro', in 1838, and has continued the same business until the present time.

From his early political education and training, he was led to espouse the principles of the Democratic party, giving his first vote, in 1831, for ENOS T. TROOP for Governor; his first vote for President being for ANDREW JACKSON, in 1832. On the formation of the Liberty party

he became a convert to its principles, and was an active and leading member until the organization of the Republican party, at which time he joined its fortunes, and has ever since been an earnest advocate of its principles and measures.

He was several times chosen Supervisor of his town by the Liberty party, which, by the influence of Hon. GERRIT SMITH (a resident of the same town), Hon. Mr. BARNETT, and a few other zealous advocates, had acquired quite an ascendancy in that immediate section.

Mr. BARNETT was elected to the Legislature in 1859, from the Second District of Madison county, by the Republican organization; and in 1860, was chosen Justice of the Peace, by the electors of his town.

In 1865, he was elected by the Republican Union party to the Senate of the State of New York from the Twenty-third Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Madison, Chenango and Cortland. The first session of his present term as Senator, he served as Chairman of the Committees on Indian Affairs, and Charitable and Religious Societies, also as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment. During the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, he gave largely of his time and means, actively and effectively encouraging enlistments; and, with a heart warmly enlisted in the cause, did much to sustain the Government. Under his encouraging influence his two sons became volunteers in the Union army; the eldest, bravely representing the stock from which he sprang, going forth at the first call, to meet a hero's death at Antietam.

Mr. BARNETT is a man of strong convictions. His religious sentiments are, and from his earliest years have been, of the Puritan orthodox type of his New England ancestors, adopting the radical congregational views of church polity. He is a devoted friend of Sabbath

Schools, and has labored in the cause as Sabbath School Superintendent, for more than thirty years. \

He is a valuable public servant. Utterly incapable of duplicity, carefully scrutinizing all measures which come before him for decision, bringing to his aid, in solving their merits, a clear head, sound judgment and rigid uprightness, he discharges his duties with a fidelity and wisdom which cause him to be highly respected.

DAVID S. BENNETT.

SENATOR BENNETT is a gentleman brimful of good humor and affability. In person, he is a little under medium height, closely built, and has a face expressive of keen business tact, enjoyment of social relations, and benevolent purposes.

He was born, in 1814, at Camillus, Onondaga county, New York. His parents were from Connecticut. His father, who was a farmer, bred his son to agricultural pursuits, during his minority. Mr. BENNETT had the customary benefits of the common school, in early youth; and later, he spent a couple of years at the Onondaga Hollow Academy, of which Prof. SAMUEL B. WOOLWORTH, one of the most erudite educators in the State, was the Principal. While at that institution, he managed to mingle plenty of schoolboy fun with study, though never doing an act in a malicious spirit. At one time, he thought of going through college; and, in fact, made some progress in fitting for the Freshman year; but his tastes were manifestly for business, and the idea of a collegiate course was abandoned. After leaving school, he pursued farming, until 1842, when he left Camillus, and removed to Syracuse, New York, where he conducted the

produce commission business, for a term of years. In 1849, Mr. BENNETT closed up his affairs in Syracuse, and went into the same business in Buffalo, under the firm of D. S. BENNETT & Co., which was really a branch house of a firm in New York city, in which he was largely interested, under the name of BENNETT, HALL & Co., subsequently charged to BENNETT & BROKAW. A year afterward, the latter firm established an independent Banking House, the name of which was the Queen City Bank, with a capital of \$55,000, and the object of which was to use the capital for the purpose of making advances on the produce to be forwarded to the firm in New York city. At the end of a couple of years, however, the project not meeting their expectations, the affairs of the Bank were honorably brought to a close. At about that time, Mr. BENNETT, still continuing in his old business, purchased of JOSEPH DART, the first grain elevator built in this country; it was known as the "Dart Elevator," and eligibly situated for the lake trade. In 1860, it was consumed by fire. Undaunted by the loss, Mr. BENNETT immediately built, on the same site, an immense elevator 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, with a storage capacity of 600,000 bushels. The rapidity with which this undertaking was accomplished, is worthy of mention, when taken in connection with the fact that, only the year before, he had, in company with GEORGE W. TIFT, Esq., a prominent business man of Buffalo, erected a large elevator at the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. The sagacity which Mr. BENNETT manifested in these enterprises, places him in the first order of commercial men.

In 1865, he invested some of his capital in a couple of barques, purchasing a half interest with GEORGE W. ALLEN, Esq. So satisfactory did this investment prove to be, he built, last year, in connection with Mr. ALLEN, and TRUMAN G. AVERY, two large barques, each of about 1,000 tons burden, at a cost of \$95,000. He is now building a barque

of 1,200 tons burden, with a carrying capacity of 50,000 bushels of corn, which will excel all vessels of the kind, on the lakes.

As a business man, Mr. BENNETT is bold and forcible. Obstacles are of secondary importance to him. Let him but catch a glimpse of a chance of success, and he uses his whole strength to consummate his purposes. But this inherent energy of character never betrays him into the commission of an unmanly act; for whenever he cannot see his way clear, without a resort to unfair means, he pursues the matter no further. He has always adhered to the theory that large successes are accomplished by taking corresponding risks, and has usually made it a point to carry out most of his stupendous enterprises where there would be the least competition, and where, to a casual observer, there seemed but slight inducements for running great hazards. In his early manhood, he married Miss HARRIETT A. BENHAM, daughter of TRUMAN BENHAM, Esq., of Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York. This lady, with her excellent domestic qualities, has presided over his home like a true American woman; and with her strong, practical sense, has given bent to the successful plans of his life.

Mr. BENNETT has been a business man, rather than a politician. He belonged to the Democratic party, in its palmy days; but, with the memorable change in political organizations, he espoused the cause of the Republican party, at its formation. In 1865, he was nominated to the State Senate by the Thirty-first District, which seemed to be almost impreguably Democratic. The canvass was very heated; both parties fought with furious vigor, and, notwithstanding the opposition from the Democrats headed by the late DEAN RICHMOND, Mr. BENNETT was elected by a majority of 743. In the session of 1866, he carried through the Niagara Frontier Police Bill, which was persistently

opposed by the Democrats, but which, in its efficient workings, has now the commendations of both parties. He is Chairman of the Committee on the Manufacture of Salt, and is a member of the Committees on Canals and Indian Affairs. Mr. BENNETT seldom enters into debate. He lays no claim to the embellishments of oratory. Whatever he has to say, he expresses in a "round, unvarnished" way, and that is the end of it, so far as talk is concerned. He is vigilant over general and local interests, and faithful in his legislative work.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

THE village of New York Mills lies in the lovely valley of the Mohawk and Sauquoit. There are three factories, the "Oneida," the famed "New York Mills," and the "Burr Stone." For a mile and a half skirting each side of the fine hard road, are the school houses and churches of the village, the grounds and residences of the factory-owners, and the homes of the operatives. In summer, New York Mills is very attractive; it is one of the sights, in Oneida county, which strangers go to see. The houses of the workingmen are neat, convenient and healthy, most of them standing back from the road, with yard in front, garden in rear, and half hidden by foliage. Sobriety and good order at all times prevail.

It is hard to realize that this factory people, with their comfort, temperance and intelligence, their books, Sunday observances, and winter lectures, their freedom from the "clemming" of crowded Europe, are working at the same business, and, were originally, very many of them, of the same nationality as the men and the women made familiar

to us by Parliamentary reports and debates, by poets and novelists—the men and the women of ELIOT, MRS. GASKELL, CHARLOTTE BRONTE, JOHN BRIGHT and CHARLES KINGSLEY. The good standing of New York Mills is due to the character of the employés, which has always been high, and to the regulations and example of the employers.

The memory of BENJAMIN WALCOTT is honored in many places, but nowhere more honored than among the working people, for whose interests and happiness he was zealous and responsible. The ovation given him some years ago, on his return from the Old World, was a striking evidence of the love that was borne him; the whole population turning out to give him joyous welcome. His ideas have, in the main, been carried out by his successors, his son and SAMUEL CAMPBELL, the stranger, whom, thirty-five years ago, the elder WALCOTT welcomed within his gates.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL was born at Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1809. In his boyhood he had the advantages of those schools for which his native land has been renowned through Europe, since JOHN KNOX returned from the feet of CALVIN, and Scotland broke forever with Rome. He came to America in 1831, and pitched his tent in New York Mills. He began his new life, as a working-man, in the employ of MARSHALL & WALCOTT. He had an iron frame, great working power, mechanical skill, ready adaptation of means to ends, quick perception of defects and remedies, and he rose steadily and rapidly. He made many valuable improvements in machinery. In 1847, he became a partner in the company. From that time, his business career has been upward and onward. The hands and brain of Mr. CAMPBELL have been ceaselessly at work, and with large results in many directions. And now, in his advancing years, he has the joy to know that his ample fortune has been won by honest labor of

head and hand, without a stain on his character or reputation, and with a full discharge of his duties to employés, to community, to family and to country.

Mr. CAMPBELL has given much attention to agriculture. A fine farm is attached to his residence, and he has imported and raised some of the best stock—Ayrshires, Durhams and Alderneys. His herd of Ayrshires is the best in the country. His stock has often won for him the first prizes at State and county fairs.

Mr. CAMPBELL married, in 1833, the lady whose virtues and whose pleasant ways cheered him during his long years of toil, and who still presides over his household. A large family of sons and daughters have grown up around him; his eldest son is Consul at Bayonne, France. The residence of the Senator is on an eminence far back from the road, in the center of fine and variegated grounds, and overlooking a wide and lovely landscape. The rooms are high and large, the hall and staircase of unusual breadth and sweep, and all around are memorials of his motherland.

Mr. CAMPBELL was a Whig, afterward a Republican, and always a devoted son of his adopted country. As Supervisor of Whitestown and member of the War Committee of Oneida county, he worked with all his might during the war and for the war. His liberality went forth in every conceivable direction. We had intended to give his benefactions, so far as known to us, but the list is too long; we have no room for it; and a statement of what we know would do but partial justice to an open-handed patriotism most rare and honorable. The Union party showed their sense of his nobleness in this regard by appointing him a Delegate to the Convention, at Baltimore, which nominated Mr. LINCOLN for his second term, and by the heavy majority which sent him to the Senate. The manner of his nomination was very complimentary.

Dr. L. W. ROGERS, of Utica, a man who knew him well, prefaced the presentation of his name to the Convention by the following address :

"Mr. PRESIDENT—I rise to name a candidate for Senator, who is well known to the members of this Convention—so favorably known that he needs no word of eulogy from me. He is a man of large experience in business, and well acquainted with the wants and condition of the district; a Democrat in the true sense of the term, who sympathizes with the common people, and aims to improve and elevate them; a patriot, who stood by the country in her day of trouble, laboring without ceasing, and contributing without stint to furnish troops for the Union army, and to support our brave soldiers in the field; a man whose character for personal and political integrity is without reproach and above suspicion; a large-hearted, liberal gentleman, whom none know but to love, none name but to praise—SAMUEL CAMPBELL, of Whitestown."

The strong sense of Mr. CAMPBELL soon mastered the details of a Senator's duty; and, in his quiet, unobtrusive, but effective way, he has accomplished all that he or his constituents desired. The attention is naturally drawn to him as he sits in the Senate, and the eye of the stranger lingers on the fine head, flowing beard, white hair and bright, cheery face, surmounting the broad shoulders and stalwart frame of SAMUEL CAMPBELL.

GEORGE CHAMBERS.

SENATOR CHAMBERS was born, October 31st, 1815, in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York. His ancestors were of the Dutch families that were among some of the first settlers of the county; and his father, JACOB CHAMBERS, was a Surveyor of considerable eminence in his profession, and was much engaged in surveying and dividing up the lands of the State, in allotments, towns and sub-divisions. He also represented his district in the Legislature, in the year 1836.

Mr. CHAMBERS represents the Tenth Senatorial District, and is a member of the Committees on Public Health, Medical Societies, Literature, and Charitable and Religious Societies. He is a physician of extensive practice, in his county, of the Allopathic School, having graduated about the year 1838, which profession he has continually followed, up to the present time. Commencing his professional duties, immediately after graduating, in the town of Neversink, Sullivan county, he found a large field for usefulness, as well as a rugged and wild country, which would have been an unsurmountable barrier to any one practicing medicine, possessed of less physical endurance and energy than the Doctor; but, by perseverance, which is one of the most prominent traits of his character, he has succeeded in overcoming the usual difficulties which interpose in the success of young men commencing business. After three years' residence in Sullivan county, he returned to the place of his nativity, a few years before the death of his father, and has since been engaged, until the present time, in the double capacity of physician and farmer. He represented the town of Marbletown, from 1861 to 1866, in the Board

of Supervisors, of which he was Chairman, during the last three years.

Notwithstanding the close application with which he confined himself to his professional business, he was not insensible to the political events of the day; and he has generally been counted as one of those who, from their actions, and the interest manifested in political affairs, are numbered among live politicians. Although a strict party man, he never has been an aspirant for official position; and whenever he has allowed himself to become a candidate for office, it has been at a sacrifice of his individual feelings to the wishes of his political friends. In politics, he was originally a HENRY CLAY Whig, and supported successively the Whig nominees for the Presidency, until the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT, when he decided not to go into the Republican ranks; but, on the contrary, supported MILLARD FILLMORE, the "American" candidate for the Presidency. In 1860, Mr. CHAMBERS acted with that wing of the Democracy which was in favor of the election of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and, in the subsequent Presidential campaign, his talents and exertions were cast in the balances, in favor of Gen. McCLELLAN. Since then, he has uniformly indorsed the policy of the Democracy.

Senator CHAMBERS is a gentleman of commanding appearance, and meets all men with urbanity. Though he is unfrequently an originator of measures, he nevertheless lays down his propositions in a perspicuous manner, and stands ready to defend them and to discuss their merits, if necessary; and yet he is not a frequent debater, preferring to accomplish his legislative work in a quiet way; but he shows no neglect of either general or special interests.

LORENZO D. COLLINS.

THIS Senator, for the Thirteenth District, was born in Whitehall, Washington county, New York, on the 13th of July, 1821. Both of his grandfathers were in the Army of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather having been taken prisoner, was carried to England, and there imprisoned until the close of the war. His father, a resident of Whitehall, served for a short time in the war of 1812; and, being in moderate circumstances, was able to afford his large family of children no special advantages of education, beyond what could be obtained in the District School, during a short winter respite from industrial pursuits. Leaving Whitehall at the age of twenty, the subject of this article removed to West Troy, Albany county, and there hired out to work by the month for a period of two years. At the expiration of that time, he found that, in addition to the little capital which he had saved from his earnings, he had made a reputation for integrity, which enabled him to obtain the requisite credit for commencing business on his own account; and accordingly, in 1843, he commenced the canal store and stabling business in that village; he added to it, in 1850, storage and forwarding.

His business grew in extent, and yielded a handsome return in profit, so that, in 1855, he had not only been able to erect fine buildings for its accommodation, but had also something to invest in bank stock. The same year, he was elected a Director of the Union Bank of Troy, a position which he still holds. In order to facilitate his grain business, in which he was heavily interested, he became an owner of boats to a considerable extent, so that his inter-

ests have been constantly and increasingly connected with the canals of the State.

In 1862, his brother entered into partnership with him. Being thus partially relieved of the immediate care and oversight of his business, Mr. COLLINS, in the same year, removed to the fine farm upon which he now resides, about one mile northwest of the village. His early experience in farm life, coupled with his naturally good judgment in any pursuit, has enabled him to prove himself a practical as well as an amateur farmer.

As a business man, Senator COLLINS has been abundantly successful. Beginning life as he did, he may take a justifiable pride in saying, that his note never went to protest, nor was there ever a time, in his business experience, when he could not pay every dollar that he owed.

Being a man of deep convictions and positive opinions, Senator COLLINS early became known as an ardent and leading supporter of the principles enunciated by the old Whig party; and when that party ceased to exist, he engaged with equal zeal in the support of Republican principles, and soon became known in his village as an influential party man. Although residing in a strong Democratic Ward, in 1852, he was elected one of the Trustees of the village. He discharged his duties so acceptably, that, in the following year, he was chosen President of the Board. In 1858, the Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District of Albany county, fixed upon him as the man who could probably overcome the strongly adverse majority in the district. He accepted the nomination, and was triumphantly elected. In the succeeding year he was again elected. In the House, he was a member of the Canal Committee for two years; but, upon receiving a renomination for a third term, his business interests compelled him to decline. In 1865, he was elected State Senator, which result, together with the

election of the balance of the Republican ticket in the county constituting the Senatorial District, may be attributed, in a great measure, to positive strength in the nomination. Mr. COLLINS, while never seeking show or prominence before the public, is, in respect to practical ideas touching the material interests of the State, one of the able members of the Senate. He possesses that intimate acquaintance with questions of commerce and finance, which is so essential to practical legislation, and his long identification and acquaintance with canal interests, give him deserved prominence and influence in that respect, and eminently fit him for his position as Chairman of the Committee on Canals.

Recognizing him as one of the representative business men of that vicinity, Senator COLLINS was, in 1865, appointed by the Board of Trade of the city of Troy, as a delegate to the International Convention held in Detroit, in that year. Among his neighbors, he is looked upon as a public spirited citizen, ever ready to bestow labor and means for the purpose of securing the good of the community. During the rebellion, he not only took deep interest in helping to fill the quotas of men demanded from his village, but he also interested himself, to a great extent, in raising a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers. Among the local improvements for which his fellow-citizens are indebted to him, may be mentioned the fine iron bridge, at the upper side cut, in West Troy, extending the whole width of Broadway. The Canal Board determined upon, and actually put under contract, an ordinary road bridge for this point, but they were dissuaded from that design chiefly through his interposition.

Being of a generous and genial nature, Senator COLLINS enjoys the successes which have attended his efforts in life; and he finds a satisfaction in giving a kind word, and extending a helping hand to the deserving. Still in the

prime of life, it is not probable that his public record is yet complete; and he may, therefore, be justly regarded as one of the "coming men" of the State.

CHARLES G. CORNELL.

THIS gentleman, representing the Fifth Senatorial District, is a native of the city of New York, at which place he was born on the 12th of February, 1827. In politics, he is a Democrat of the Tammany School—his Democracy being inherited, and widely diffused through the CORNELL family. In personal appearance, he is a well-built man, standing five feet eleven, with a well-balanced head, firmly set on a stout neck. He has excellent muscular development, and activity. His face denotes firmness, if not stubbornness of character, truth and sincerity; yet he has a mild blue eye, and rather pleasing expression, black hair inclined to straightness. His disposition and social qualifications are such as to gather around him firm and lasting friends. As a business man, he is one of those who have the foresight to look well ahead, and the courage to take risks where others would hesitate. He acquired a competency in his business, before he entered into the field of politics; and, with his business habits, had he wholly ignored the honors of office, would have been worth a couple of hundred thousand dollars more than he is at present. In the district which he represents in the Senate, Mr. CORNELL is highly respected and esteemed. His political course has been open and faithful to his party and his friends. Even with his political opponents, he bears the reputation of being a man of honor and truth. He served several years in the city government, and in one

of its branches as presiding officer. During the past four years, he has filled the onerous position of Street Commissioner, holding the place longer, and giving better satisfaction in the discharge of its important duties, than any other incumbent. During the last year, the office was made the scape-goat for all pretended reform interests; when harrassed and annoyed, Mr. CORNELL withdrew from the place. In the Senate, he is more of a worker than a talker, looking well after the interests of his constituents, and protecting them to the best of his ability.

Mr. CORNELL served the full period of his time in the 8th Regiment, New York State Militia, and was among the first to volunteer his services at the breaking out of the war. He served with his regiment with great credit, having command nearly the whole of the time of the Bull Run fight. He is an unflinching Union man, and an advocate of law and order. During the Draft riots in the city of New York, he rendered efficient service to the city authorities, for which he was publicly complimented by Mayor OPDYKE.

In his dealings with every one, he is a courteous, affable gentleman; and as a legislator, a practical and useful member.

EZRA CORNELL.

THERE is a pleasure in tracing the career of men who have marched steadily onward, from obscure positions in boyhood, to those of influence in later life. There is something grand in the course of a man who has chosen the undeviating line of rectitude, and always kept it: neither to the right nor the left—but straightforward. Such a man is EZRA CORNELL, whose life is being crowned with pecuniary success, political honors, and deeds of

benevolence. Mr. CORNELL was born at Westchester Landing, Westchester county, New York, on the 11th day of January, in the year 1807. His parents were both natives of New England, and both members of the Society of Friends. His mother died eight years ago, at about seventy years of age, and his father died a few years later, in the ninety-first year of his age.

The early boyhood of Mr. CORNELL was spent in aiding in the pottery which his father conducted successively, at Tarrytown, New York, English Neighborhood, New Jersey, and De Ruyter, New York. The educational advantages which he enjoyed were very limited. He had no preparatory training for a collegiate course; he did not pass through the curriculum of a university; he had no parchment in Latin, showing that he was a graduate of college, for his advantages for gaining an education were confined to the district school, as it was, forty or fifty years ago. At the age of seventeen, his scholastic training was completed; and, for a short period, he was employed in farming, a pursuit for which he still exhibits great fondness. But agriculture had not the scope which such a mind as his required. There are some natures which cannot be confined to small circles; their energies are ever on the alert to find room for expansion, and work which will bring into play their most active faculties. Mr. CORNELL's mind was one of this peculiar cast: acute, vigorous, and inventive, it looked beyond the mere formalities of toil, to cause and effect. He possessed great mechanical genius. At one time we discover him exposing the blunders of a head carpenter who was at work for his father, though, as yet, he had had neither experience nor instruction in architecture; and soon after, a house arises under his unpracticed hand.

In the year 1827, he went to Homer, New York, and engaged in building wool carding machines. Thence,

during the succeeding year, he moved to Ithaca, where he was employed in a machine shop, building and repairing cotton machinery. Such was his zeal and real worth, his employer, without solicitation, increased his wages, before the time, for which he was engaged, had half expired. This may seem a trifling incident, but it is an index of a strong practical intellect. He next took charge of a flouring mill, at Ithaca, and held the position for ten years, at what was then considered a large salary. During this engagement, he evinced a great deal of skill and enterprise in making mechanical improvements, and in building a large mill for his employer, in such a manner as to be able to run the establishment with but little manual labor, so nicely adapted was the machinery.

When the term of his engagement expired, which was in 1840, he entered into agricultural pursuits, on an extended scale, which he has never since entirely abandoned. He spent a couple of years in Maine and Georgia, interesting himself in agricultural improvements, which proved successful in themselves, as well as in the other results which grew out of them. While pursuing this avocation, his attention was directed to the project of building the telegraph. His convictions told him that the plan would be feasible, and he soon entered into an engagement with Mr. F. O. J. SMITH, who had taken the government contract for laying the telegraph from Baltimore to Washington, in insulated pipes placed under ground. Mr. CORNELL set his inventive faculties at work to construct a machine for laying the pipes, by which he could very considerably lessen the expense of the labor. In this effort he was successful. But Professor MORSE's mode of insulation was so imperfect, as to cause an abandonment of an underground telegraph.

Mr. CORNELL, who was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Company, now changed the

design, and, in the place of underground pipes, substituted upright poles. This plan was practicable, and the air line from Baltimore to Washington, was completed by him in the spring of 1844. But public prejudice was strong against the practicability of telegraphs. It was altogether too wonderful an undertaking for old ideas. But, notwithstanding opposition, the determined vigor of Mr. CORNELL and kindred spirits, carried the enterprise through all obstacles, to a most satisfactory termination.

At different times, he has been Superintendent in the erection of various lines, and, generally, with pecuniary success. His investments in telegraphic stock have been heavy; and they have been so enhanced in value, as to increase his wealth to a princely sum. Thus his far-reaching foresight, his unyielding perseverance and his honesty of intentions, have elevated him from comparative poverty to wealth. Money is very paltry, in the hands of men who are narrow in their views, and illiberal in their natures. Mr. CORNELL, fortunately, is a gentleman of a broad and liberal spirit. His benevolence has become proverbial; and the people have learned to esteem him as one of the philanthropists of this State. We can never forget that, while in London, in 1862, he generously paid, from his own private means, the expenses of several soldiers to this country, in order that they might join our army, then engaged in putting down the rebellion.

On his return from Europe, he commenced the erection of the "Cornell Library," which has since been completed, at a cost of \$100,000, and which he donated to the village of Ithaca, as a public library, lecture and reading-rooms, with an endowment adequate to render it self-sustaining and perpetual.

And when the plan of an agricultural college at Ovid failed, Mr. CORNELL proposed to the Trustees, that, if they would organize upon a broader basis, and locate it at

Ithaca, he would contribute the sum of \$500,000 toward the endowment of their institution. This proposition resulted in the founding of the "Cornell University," now in the progress of erection at Ithaca, to which Mr. CORNELL has given a valuable farm, the Jewett Cabinet, which cost \$10,000, and cash to the amount of \$500,000. He is also devoting his personal energies and time, and loaning his means to this institution, for the purpose of purchasing from the State the College land scrip, and locating the lands, a work which promises to add millions of dollars to the endowment of a college for the liberal education of the industrial classes. This deed needs no comment, except the hearty response of the people coöperating with the donor, in making the plan beneficial to our agricultural and mechanical interests.

In the years 1862-3, Mr. CORNELL was a member of the Assembly. He there distinguished himself for his comprehensive abilities. In 1863, his constituents recognized the fact by electing him to the State Senate; and they reiterated their satisfaction by a reelection in 1865.

On the organization of the Republican party, Mr. CORNELL, who had previously been a Whig, attached himself to it; he has, ever since, been one of its most zealous adherents.

In appearance, he is firm and self-reliant. There is a determination around his mouth, and a keenness in his eye which forbid the approach of corruption; and at the same time, the sunshine of benevolence emanating from the heart within, is reflected from every feature of his face.

RICHARD CROWLEY.

THE youngest man in the Senate is Mr. CROWLEY, who was elected to the place, which he now holds in that body, before he was twenty-nine years old. He was born at Lockport, New York, December 14th, 1836. His father and mother came to this country, from Ireland; they settled on a small farm, when Mr. CROWLEY was ten years of age. His life, until he became twenty-one, was like that of most farmers' sons, of small means, made up mostly of working on the farm, during the summer months, and attending the common school in the winter season. As an exception to the above-mentioned educational advantages, he attended the Union school at Lockport, two terms. During the years that he spent on his father's farm he had access to a tolerably good school district library; and also studied Latin, and pursued a course of reading under the teachings of a friend. He had a great taste for history and biography, which he fully gratified. When he was twenty-one he left home and commenced his fight with the world. He worked his way to the West, as far as Kalamazoo, Michigan, and "hired out" to teach a country school, in an adjoining town. While thus employed, having purchased a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, he devoted his spare hours to the study of them. When his school term expired, he traveled through several of the Western States, and then returned to Lockport. In the spring of 1857, he entered the law office of GARDNER & LAMONT, practitioners in Lockport, devoting a portion of his time, however, to general reading and the study of Latin, rhetoric and mental and moral philosophy. The succeeding winter he again engaged in teaching, in order to replenish his

exchequer; and, in the spring, resumed his professional studies in the office of L. F. & G. W. BOWEN, where he remained until 1861, when, having been previously admitted to the Bar in Lockport, he commenced practicing, after having formed a partnership with E. J. CHASE, Esq., a brother of Hon. S. P. CHASE. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in January, 1865, Chief Justice CHASE, presiding. Mr. CROWLEY has had intrusted to him many cases of importance, concerning property and crime; and has proven himself an able advocate and counselor. In early life he took a deep interest in political matters growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas and Nebraska agitation. The result of his reasoning was a determination to attach himself to Republican principles. He has never before held any public office, except that of City Counsel for the city of Lockport. When elected to his present place in the Senate, his vote was very flattering, especially in the county of Niagara, wherein he received over four hundred more votes than any other candidate on either the State or county ticket, although some of the most popular men in the county were in nomination.

Mr. CROWLEY has made achievements that are certainly remarkable. What he now is, cannot be due to ancestry; for like CICERO, when jeered at concerning his name, he has felt that he must make his own name, if he would have a place for it in the great hereafter. He is a living exemplification of the truth: "*Perseverantia omnia vincit.*" He is the son of a poor man; by his own personal efforts he has risen from poverty to be an ornament to the Niagara Bar; and the high esteem in which he is held, may well be envied by young men who have been surrounded, all their lives, by much more advantageous circumstances. As a speaker and debater he is far above

mediocrity. His language is elegant and forcible, sometimes almost severely chaste, and his voice is distinct in utterance. He was an earnest advocate of the Health Bill, and the Excise Law for New York city; and favored the amendment of the Registry Law of the State, and the repeal of the contract system of keeping the Canals of the State in repair. He has also taken an interest and a part in all matters of general legislation.

CHARLES J. FOLGER.

CHARLES JAMES FOLGER, Senator from the Twenty-sixth District, is a native of Massachusetts, in which State he was born on the 16th of April, 1818. His ancestors were sea-faring men; masters of vessels sailing out of Nantucket, and his early boyhood days were spent in the wild and free associations of the coast life, which possesses so much of romance and adventure. When he was a little more than twelve years of age, he removed with his parents to Geneva, in this State, where he has resided since, except when at intervals engaged in the study of law elsewhere. He entered Geneva College in 1833, and graduated in 1836, with the honors of his class. In October of that year, he commenced the study of the law, in the office of MARK H. SIBLEY & ALVAH WORDEN, at Canandaigua. The influence of such a preceptor as Mr. SIBLEY, upon a mind so receptive and active as that of his young friend, could not fail to be beneficial, and, undoubtedly, a large share of the great practical success he has since attained in public life, is to be attributed to this association. He also read law in the office of BOWEN WHITING, at Geneva, and with JOHN M. HOLLEY, at

Lyons. In 1839, he was admitted to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court, in General Term, at Albany, and in May, of the following year, entered upon the pursuit of his profession at Geneva. His advance was rapid and honorable. A fine personal presence, a studious analysis of all the rules and practices of law, a mind fully stored with classic lore, and with the very best productions of the jurists of all countries, and a persuasive style of eloquence, were the elements of a sure and honorable promotion. In 1844, he was appointed—under the old Constitution—Judge of the Ontario Court of Common Pleas. He held that office for one year, and discharged its duties with general satisfaction, and then resigned. He was also Master and Examiner in Chancery until the Chancery Court was abolished by the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. In 1851, he was elected County Judge of Ontario county, and held that office for four years. In 1861, he was elected to the Senate, being reelected in 1863, and again in 1865.

Mr. FOLGER has acted with the Republican party from the period of its organization, and has always been a conspicuous and able defender of the principles it was established to maintain. His influence in his own particular section of the State has contributed largely to the great popular predominance of Republican principles. Upon the Forum, through the Press, and as a Legislator, his voice has always been earnest for equal rights and justice to all. Almost uniformly chosen a representative in the State Conventions of his party, he has contributed largely to give shape to its general policy. His address as temporary Chairman of the Syracuse Convention in 1865, will long be remembered by those who heard it, as a model of eloquence, vigor and terseness.

In the Senate, Mr. FOLGER is a recognized leader. • His opinions are always treated by that body with marked

respect, and even when he is compelled to dissent from his peers in judgment, he receives from them the credit due to sincere convictions and great ability. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, much of the most important business of the Legislature passes through his hands; and his extensive legal knowledge, his great skill in research, his wonderful powers of analysis, and his untiring industry, have made his services in this capacity of almost incalculable value. Without derogation of the claims of other gentlemen upon the Committee, it is safe to say that all will pronounce this tribute to his personal usefulness entirely just and deserved.

The estimation in which Mr. FOLGER is held by his peers, may be judged from the fact that during the session of 1865-6, he was unanimously chosen President *pro tem.*, to serve during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD. This high compliment was renewed at the opening of the present session; and as before, without a dissenting voice.

The chief characteristics of Mr. FOLGER as a Senator, are his great industry and his unbending integrity. He is thoroughly devoted to the duties of his position, and labors incessantly, both upon the floor and in committees, to perfect and elaborate legislation. The importance of this fact is best understood by those who know how great are his resources of legal lore. Nobody ever suspected him of favoring a bill or advocating a scheme from the impulse of selfish or mercenary motives. His mind is preeminently that of a statesman. He regards all questions from the broad general stand-point of public expediency and justice, and is able to bring to his use the lessons of history and the experience of centuries in determining his own views.

As a speaker, there are few among the many eloquent men in the State, who possess so much or such varied

power as Mr. FOLGER. He is a native orator, whose innate abilities have been wondrously increased by a thorough education and severe discipline. He never addresses the Senate without fixing its attention, and always utters ideas which are certain to illustrate the subject in hand. His wealth of imagery is sometimes surprising, and the readiness with which it is employed in giving charms to the most commonplace topics, makes him a most desirable ally and a formidable opponent. He is uniformly dignified and affable in debate; but the trenchant vigor with which he disposes of an antagonist, is frequently inimitable. Never making speeches for "effect;" always confining himself to the topic immediately under discussion; and grouping facts, figures and fancies with the skill of a master, he has achieved a position beside the master intellects of the State, and will long be remembered after he shall have left the Senate Chamber, for—we trust—higher honors and richer spheres of usefulness.

In personal appearance, Mr. FOLGER is commanding and graceful. His features wear the stamp of intellect, and advertise the gentlemanly suavity which is a predominant trait in his character. His voice has that peculiarly melodious inflection which is always ascribed as one of the graces of the native orator. He is cool and self-possessed under every circumstance, and never finds himself in a situation for which he has not adequate resources. Nobody would suspect him of having approached, within a decade, the forty-eight years he wears so well.

JAMES GIBSON.

SENATOR GIBSON is a gentleman of quiet dignity. His long flowing hair and whiskers, tinged with grey, his mild eye, which seems to be overflowing with kindly feelings, his low, persuasive voice, which is seldom brought up to a high pitch, unite in throwing around him a personal atmosphere which renders his presence both pleasant and powerful. His father was a lawyer of distinction, in Washington county, who died when his son JAMES was eleven years old. Though in good pecuniary circumstances while living, at his death, his estate netted nothing to his family of orphans, who were consequently left to fight their own way in the world, their mother having previously died.

Senator GIBSON was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, September 5th, 1816. His school days were passed in the Washington Academy, at Salem, which was among the oldest educational institutions in this State, and from which some of our leading men are graduates. He there obtained a fair classical education. Before the conclusion of his school life, he entered the law office of his uncle, SAMUEL STEVENS, a former partner of his father, who was, at that time, eminent as a practitioner, and who afterward became one of the leading members of the Albany Bar. In 1836, at the October Term of the Supreme Court, Mr. GIBSON was admitted to practice, and thereupon formed a partnership with CYRUS STEVENS, which continued one year. At the termination of his business associations with Mr. STEVENS, he continued his legal profession, on his individual responsibility. His qualifications were such as to attract the attention of the public; and, in a brief time, he gathered to himself an extended prac-

tice. Having no one associated with him, he, from necessity, selected but little office business, preferring to act in the capacity of an advocate, or as counsel. There were exceptions to this, it is true; but the general burden of his labors was made up of those cases which demanded careful study and laborious argument. During his life he has had charge of a large number of criminal suits, which have involved delicate points of circumstantial evidence, and in the conducting of which, his almost intuitive knowledge of the human passions, has made him both skillful and successful. Many important civil controversies have also been intrusted to him—controversies that involved immense sums of money. Among other cases of this nature, Mr. GIBSON conducted a protracted litigation for the Troy and Rutland Railroad, out of which grew a number of suits, upon side issues, in which he was counsel. The nature of the above-mentioned suit was to this effect: The Troy and Rutland Railroad had leased its road to the Rutland and Washington Railroad—a Vermont Association—which had pledged its road, with its rolling stock, as security for the payment of its rent. Four years elapsed, and the lessees not having paid the rent according to agreement, the Troy and Rutland Railroad employed Mr. GIBSON to commence an action, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the Rutland and Washington Railroad, and its rolling stock, and reëntering upon the Troy and Rutland Railroad. In that action, a receiver of the two roads was appointed; possession of their property, with the rolling stock, was given to him; and he operated the two roads, for one year. A final judgment was obtained, in the action, by the consent of all concerned, by which the plaintiffs were to extend the time of payment of arrears, and both roads were to be delivered over to the trustees appointed for the creditors of the Rutland and Washington Railroad. From this suit

sprang an immense litigation, of which Mr. GIBSON held the threads. On the compromise in the original suit, the defendants gave a mortgage on their effects to their creditors. About two years ago, Mr. GIBSON foreclosed that mortgage, the road was bid off by a Boston gentleman, and it now forms a part of the routes operated by the Reusselaer and Saratoga Railroad Association. We have cited this, to show the character and importance of the business which is placed in the hands of Mr. GIBSON.

Years ago, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 50th Regiment of Infantry, which in 1848, was consolidated with the 30th Artillery. By order of the Adjutant-General he was attached to it, though not in the line, until 1863, when, being elected into the line, he received his commission. The Colonel, subsequently, resigning, Mr. GIBSON, in October, 1865, was promoted to Colonel, and still holds the office. During the last year, by his untiring efforts, the regiment has been furnished with uniforms and equipments, and under orders has paraded in full strength. It, probably, cannot be excelled by any other regiment out of the cities. From 1852 to 1856, Mr. GIBSON was County Judge of Washington county, having previously held various public offices. In the autumn of 1865, Judge GIBSON was elected to the Senate from the Twelfth Senatorial District, by a Union Republican majority of over three thousand. While acting in his present capacity, his attention has been particularly occupied by his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and as a member of the Committee on Judiciary, both of which combined, probably furnish two-thirds of the business of the Senate. Some of the reports from the committee of which he is Chairman, exhibit close scrutiny with reference to the numerous claims which are presented to the Legislature. Judge GIBSON holds to the theory that the Legislature should sternly resist appeals for donations, under the head

of "equitable" claims, and should bear in mind that the State and its tax payers have superior claims on its justice and equity; that it is futile for the Canal Commissioners to require economy in the expenditures of subordinates, if the Legislature shall constantly interfere, by donating large sums to contractors for deficiencies in their profits. Last year he carried forward a measure which originated in the House, authorizing the survey of the Hudson River, from tide-water-head to Fort Edward, and of the Champlain Canal, from that place to Whitehall, the object of which was to test the feasibility of improving navigation, for the use of vessels of large tonnage. Mr. GIBSON has been a warm advocate for all measures of local interest to his District. At the opening of the session in 1866, he took a strong position in favor of the measures and policy of Congress, and introduced a series of resolutions to that effect. Though the resolutions, afterward passed, were modified in order to form a ground upon which both Senate and Assembly could meet, yet the spirit of Mr. GIBSON's resolutions was retained. He is still true to his antecedents, and has emphatically declared himself in favor of a Radical national course, in a concise speech delivered in the Senate during the early part of the present session.

ABEL GODARD.

SENATOR GODARD represents the Seventeenth Senatorial District. He is a native of St. Lawrence county—a section of this State which has always been in the van of liberal and progressive ideas, and which has produced some of the noblest minds that have shaped both State and national policies. The country will always gladly pay homage to the memory of PRESTON KING and SILAS

WRIGHT; and it is but simple justice to say that, so far as purity of character is concerned, the mantle of public favor and honor, which was once cast on those sterling men, has fallen on a worthy representative in the person of Mr. GODARD.

His grandfather, LEWIS GODARD, was a Captain in the war of 1812, and died while a prisoner of war. His father, Hon. HARLOW GODARD, is a politician of much influence in St. Lawrence county, who represented his district in the Assembly, in 1847, '48, '58, and '59.

The boyhood days of ABEL GODARD were mostly spent in the Academy, in preparation for a collegiate course; when his preparatory studies were completed, he entered the Rochester University, from which he graduated in 1859. During the same year, he was employed as Engrossing Clerk in the Assembly. But that position, of course, was merely temporary. It was not his desire to be dependent upon no fixed occupation, and, therefore, as soon as convenient, he decided upon choosing a professional life. He had previously stored his mind with a knowledge of the classics and polite literature, and consequently was, thus far, sufficiently accomplished to grace any of the professions. But, being of a legal turn of mind, he entered the Albany Law School from which he graduated in August, 1861. At that time, it is well known that the country was convulsed by the Southern Rebellion. Places in the counting-room, the pulpit, and at the bar, were made vacant by those who, though inexperienced in war, were willing, at all events, to throw their bodies in the breach, as bulwarks against the traitors of the nation. At the second call of President LINCOLN, for additional volunteers, Mr. GODARD enlisted as a private in the 60th Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was organized at Ogdensburgh, New York. At the election of officers, he was chosen Captain, and

entered the field in October following. In the campaign of General BANKS, in the Shenandoah Valley, Mr. GODARD bore his share of duty. After the battle of Antietam, in which Colonel GOODRICH, commanding the 60th Regiment, was killed, Captain GODARD was promoted to Major. In the fall of 1862, he was advanced to the rank of Colonel; and in the following year, led his regiment in the sanguinary engagements of Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, and Ringgold. At the battle of Gettysburg, both his regiment and himself displayed the loftiest heroism. Upon whatever point they were brought to bear, the enemy felt their power, as if lightning bolts had been projected into their midst. In front of the regimental line of the 60th New York Regiment, after the capture of three battle-flags, were found ninety-eight dead rebels, including six commissioned officers. At Lookout Mountain or the "Battle above the Clouds," under General HOOKER, Colonel GODARD and his regiment were in the advance line of battle, and captured the first battle-flag taken from the rebels in that fight, and General WALTHAL's sword, which Colonel GODARD presented to the Bureau of Military Record of this State. In the conflict at Ringgold he was much exposed to danger; but he showed a brave spirit. The bullets flew around him like hailstones, yet he led his men against the foe, determined to leave no duty undone. When the fight was at an end, there were *eleven bullet-holes* in his uniform. Truly, it seems that his was a charmed life! In the celebrated campaign of General SHERMAN, to Atlanta, Colonel GODARD led his regiment in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Allatoona, and Peachtree Creek; and his regiment was the first to unfurl the colors over the city of Atlanta. He was honorably discharged from the service in September, 1864.

Colonel GODARD's military life was distinguished for great personal bravery. He was always at the head of his

regiment, though dangers thickened and seemed insurmountable; and it can be justly said that his military record has no stain of cowardice upon it.

In 1865, Mr. GODARD was elected Supervisor of the town of De Kalb; and during the same year, the Republican party, in view of the hazards which he had run, and the patriotism which he had evinced in the army, and also because of his mental abilities, and an ardent enthusiasm which was the basis of his character, elected him to the State Senate, in which he is Chairman of the Committee on Militia and Public Defense, and a member of the Committees on Claims and Engrossed Bills.

WOLCOTT J. HUMPHREY.

MR. HUMPHREY is a gentleman who has had considerable experience in the political affairs of the State. For twenty years or more, he has taken deep interest in public matters, and has served the people in various positions of responsibility and trust. His ability and fidelity have been recognized by an election to the Senate — one of the highest expressions of confidence which can be given.

MR. HUMPHREY'S birthplace was Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut. He is forty-nine years of age. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were natives of the same town. The original head of the family, in this country, were two brothers who came from England, in the sixteenth century, and settled in Massachusetts. From them have descended the numerous branches of the family which may now be found in every State in the Union.

MR. HUMPHREY'S father concluded in 1818, to remove from the locality where his family had dwelt for so many

years, and decided to make the town of Sheldon, Genesee county (now Wyoming), his future home. This section was then the "far West," and when we consider the primitive facilities for travel which then existed — when the long, tedious journeys of the hardy pioneers, were performed on horseback or in lumbering wagons — and when it is known that his father had the good old-fashioned family of fifteen children, to look after (afterward increased to seventeen), it will be readily believed that the change was one requiring a good deal of New England *grit* and perseverance. But the exodus was accomplished; and a new scene opened in the lives of the whole family.

Senator HUMPHREY's early education was acquired wholly in a common school; but, by extensive travel through the States, and much mingling with the bustling business world — "keeping his eyes and ears open" the while — he has stored his mind with a large fund of practical knowledge and information. When twenty years old, he entered the military service of the State; and, in 1840, was elected Colonel of the 9th Regiment, 8th Brigade, New York State Artillery. In 1844, he resigned his commission and gave up all connection with military affairs. He married, in 1841, Miss AMANDA MARTINDALE, a daughter of Major WILLIAM S. MARTINDALE, of Dorset, Vermont, a lady of excellent domestic qualities.

At different times Mr. HUMPHREY has held various town offices; and during the year 1850, was Marshal for taking the census in six of the towns of his county. In 1849, '53 and '60, he was appointed Postmaster, and, after serving awhile, as many times, resigned; his second resignation took place when TYLER proved himself recreant to the party with which he was identified. In 1850, he was elected to the Assembly, and was returned in 1851. His political talents and constant activity gave him a leading

position in that body. The latter term, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and reported the Central Railroad Bill, authorizing the railroad consolidation, and establishing the existing restrictions. He was also selected by the caucus to take charge of the Prohibitory Liquor Law passed at that session; and he made an able speech in its behalf.

Some time in 1855, Mr. HUMPHREY removed to Bloomington, Illinois, where he was instrumental in securing the return of the late OWEN LOVEJOY to Congress, against Judge DAVIES. He was, we believe, President of the Convention that nominated Mr. LOVEJOY. After residing in Bloomington three years, or thereabouts, he returned to Wyoming, and resumed business at North Java, from which place he removed to Warsaw, in 1864, where he now lives. During the war, he was enrolling officer for the government, and was mobbed, by foreign opponents of the draft, while in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. HUMPHREY was elected to the Senate from the Thirtieth District (Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany), in 1865, by 5,240 majority over the late Judge HASTINGS, of Livingston. An excellent position was given him, on the committees, he being a member of the Committees on Railroads, Internal Affairs, and Printing, and Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. He ranks as a faithful worker, and one of the best debaters among the non-speech-making Senators. His political views were Whig, so long as there was a Whig party, and he became a member of the Republican party when it was formed. He has been farmer, merchant, and tanner by turns, and is extensively engaged in the latter business at present. He is a gentleman of fine presence, and great nervous energy, of warm friendships and good impulses, and possesses talents of a high order, as a political organizer and an indefatigable worker.

ADAM W. KLINE.

SENATOR KLINE is descended from a family conspicuous among the early settlers of Tryon county, within whose bounds were enacted some of the bloodiest scenes of the Revolution. Its population was mostly located in the valley of the Mohawk river, having crept westward to the sources of that classic stream, previous to the year 1750. Mr. KLINE's paternal grandfather was from Germany. He first located on lands near Fort Stanwix (now Rome), Oneida county, where WILLIAM KLINE, the father of the Senator, was born, in 1775. Later, the grandfather moved eastward to Fort Johnson (two and one-half miles west of the present village of Amsterdam), which he purchased, with a large tract of land adjacent. He finally planted his homestead a mile west of the fort; and, when his son WILLIAM attained his majority, gave him a farm and a home, only a mile distant, where the subject of this notice was born, February 5th, 1818, and where his time was spent, until eighteen years of age. Mr. KLINE's mother is a native of Schenectady: her ancestors were from Holland and Scotland. He was favored with only the ordinary advantages of the common schools of that day, but diligently improved and cultivated those habits of observation and reflection, to which he owes the distinction he now enjoys. Before he was twenty-one, he determined to work out his fortunes, unaided. Accordingly he left home, went to Amsterdam, learned the trade of a carpenter, and followed it, in that village, for ten years, having had the entire charge of the business after his second year of service.

In 1843, a machine for weaving figures into carpets was wanted for a factory about to be opened in Amsterdam. No one in that place would undertake its construction.

In that emergency, Mr. KLINE came forward, and offered to take a contract for ten machines. The proprietor of the factory hesitated, fearing he would sustain loss by delay, but finally made the contract, on the assurance from Hon. JOHN SANFORD that, if Mr. KLINE did not succeed, he would pay the damage. In less than the time agreed upon, a most excellent machine was placed in the factory and satisfactorily set running. This was a turning point in the road to fortune. Orders for similar machines were multiplied beyond his power to fill, and at once he was in the midst of an extensive and lucrative business. From this, he was diverted by a proposition made by the Hon. Mr. SANFORD, to form a mercantile partnership. The terms were too favorable to be rejected. Arrangements were consummated, and the business went on satisfactorily and profitably. The firm was dissolved, by mutual consent, in 1847, when Mr. KLINE moved across the river to Port Jackson, and engaged alone in merchandising, having, at the same time, an interest in the scythe factory of Mr. CASE, in Amsterdam. In 1844, he married Miss BATA A. SIMONS, of Florida, Montgomery Co., whose family came from New England. In 1857, in connection with JOHN MAXWELL, he built a stockinet factory, about a mile and a half north of Amsterdam, which was the first one erected in that town. The business was prosperous until October, 1859, when a fire brought it to a close, and the partnership was terminated. He afterward built a similar factory near the railroad, in the village of Amsterdam, and ran it until February, 1866, when it was likewise burned. On the same site, he has built a large flouring mill, which has but recently been put in operation. The business interests of Amsterdam are indebted to no one, more than to him, for their enlargement and flourishing condition; in connection with them, few have acquired a larger competence; and, in the various

enterprises of life, few, have been more uniformly successful. He is now largely engaged in the wool trade, in Troy, and is Vice-President of the First National Bank of Amsterdam. During the late civil strife, he was one of the District Committee, whose purpose was to hasten the organization of the 115th Regiment, New York Volunteers; and was Chairman of the War Committee of his town during the war, and no man in that community gave more freely of his substance, to support the wives and children of the soldiers who were fighting the battles of his country, than did Mr. KLINE, and he probably did more to encourage enlistments than any other person in that section of the State.

His political and official career was commenced at Port Jackson, in the town of Florida, opposite the village of Amsterdam. In 1849, he was elected Supervisor of the town, overcoming a majority against his party of about 150, and being the first Whig elected to that office, in thirty years. Having returned to Amsterdam, in 1853, he was elected Supervisor of that town in 1858 and 1859, and was, both years, Chairman of the Board. In 1859, he was, elected Treasurer of the county of Montgomery, having, in his own town of Amsterdam, 383 majority, and precisely the same in 1865, when elected State Senator. He is Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures, and is on the Committees on Banks, and Roads and Bridges. During the Session of 1866, he was a member of the Special Committee appointed by Lieutenant-Governor, ALVORD, on Federal Relations. As a legislator, Senator KLINE is practical, vigilant, faithful and honest; as a politician, he is true to principle and party relations. He makes no pretensions to eloquence, but he can express his ideas clearly, and in a manner to command notice. He enjoys no small degree of popularity in his district, and has the respect of his colleagues in the Senate.

Mr. KLINE owes all that he is to his own persevering toil. From comparative poverty, he has arisen to affluence and power, and he now is among the best business operators in his section of the State. He is generous, indefatigable and energetic as a business man, and as a worker for his party.

NICHOLAS B. LA BAU.

MR. LA BAU's *personelle* is really one of the finest in the Senate. A person is attracted by his finely cut features which are decidedly classical, as well as by his polished manners and faultless exterior. He displays that carefulness in dress, which marks the gentleman of refinement, without creating an impression of superlative fastidiousness; and his rich voice, whether heard in debate or in conversation, is exceedingly pleasing.

He is a native of Trenton, New Jersey, at which place he was born, July 29th, 1823. His maternal grandfather was born on the Island of Scio, of Greek parents, and came to this country while young, settling in Philadelphia. He became one of the wealthiest merchants in that city. His paternal ancestry were Huguenots; they left France during the reign of Louis XIV, and settled in New Jersey.

Mr. LA BAU is a graduate of Columbia College, New York. After leaving college, he studied law, and was admitted to practice at the Bar. He followed the legal profession until 1859, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to relinquish his professional pursuits. In

1860, he had a severe and dangerous illness which confined him to his bed for six months; and he did not entirely recover from this attack, until January, 1863.

Up to the year 1859, he had identified himself with the first Division New York State Militia, and had served in almost every capacity — Aid to Brigadier-General, Brigade Judge Advocate, Captain New York City Guards; and when his health failed him, he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 55th Regiment.

Mr. LA BAU was an ardent Union man, from the beginning of our national conflict, and, as soon as his health permitted, took an unmistakable position in favor of the Administration. He was, at that time, a resident of Richmond county, to which he had removed from New York, for the purpose of fully regaining his health. Richmond county was hopelessly Democratic; and its financial affairs were in the hands of a most corrupt ring. In 1863, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution to raise, upon the bonds of the county, a sum sufficient to pay every drafted man's exemption fee; and they individually said: "Not a man shall go to the war from Richmond county." Such a flagrant determination to indirectly aid the active enemies at the South, was enough to make the blood boil in the veins of any true Union man! Mr. LA BAU took an earnest part in favor of the tax payers of the county, to break up the strongholds of corruption. He was the Union candidate for the Assembly, in 1863; but the Democratic tide was too strong against him, and his opponent was elected. In the spring of 1864, he canvassed the county against the corrupt Board of Supervisors, and in favor of the reformatory movement, which he had inaugurated. His attempt was successful; for all of the Board, except one, were rejected; and honest, independent men were elected in their stead. In the autumn of the same year, he again ran for Member

of Assembly, but he was beaten by the opposing candidate, nevertheless having run far ahead of his ticket.

In 1865, Senator LA BAU's name was brought before the people of the First District, as candidate for State Senator. After his nomination, the Democratic Committee split on the nominations of Mr. CHRISTIE and Mr. HAVENS, both factions claiming that their proceedings were regular. Mr. LA BAU made a thorough canvass of the counties of Richmond and Suffolk, speaking to audiences nearly every night. Four days before the election, a reconciliation was effected between the two Democratic factions, and Mr. HAVENS withdrew in favor of Mr. CHRISTIE. Mr. LA BAU's chances for success were considered hopeless, as the district was Democratic by at least 1,800 majority. In fact, GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS had, in 1862, been defeated in running for Congress, by a majority of 1,308; and Mr. CHRISTIE, in 1863, had been elected to the Senate by 1,612, in his favor. Mr. LA BAU's friends, however, worked tenaciously, resolved not to give up the contest until the last moment. The result was his election by about seventy majority—a most satisfactory triumph, as it demonstrated his popularity among his constituents.

In the Senate of 1866, he was a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Engrossed Bills, and Roads and Bridges. Mr. LA BAU secured the passage of a number of important measures, during the session of 1866, among which were the following: a bill to introduce the Metropolitan Police into Richmond county; another to regulate the fees of justices and constables in the same county, limiting their fees to \$300 per annum, whereas some of those officers had each been accustomed yearly to exact from \$2,000 to \$3,000 from the county; also, a bill to protect seamen coming into the port of New York, and to break up the infamous system of plundering which was carried on by sailor boarding houses. He took the "laboring oar"

in behalf of the Metropolitan Excise Bill, which embraced the county of Richmond within its provisions; and advocated the conferring of the appointing power upon the Governor, in the Metropolitan Health Bill; he also introduced and secured the passage of a bill amending the general manufacturing law, thereby enabling persons to form companies to build and maintain hotels; and another amending the act relative to limited or special partnerships, by which young men may now engage in banking and brokerage upon the capital of others, invested as special partners.

As a debater, Mr. LA BAU is ready and perspicuous. His style of oratory is often florid, though not excessively so, and his points of advantage and defense are usually well selected. Ornate in rhetoric, and sagacious in argument, he is an opponent of gentlemanly bearing, and a colleague of fine culture.

ABRAHAM LENT.

FEW public men have achieved a more honorable career than ABRAHAM LENT. Modest and unpretentious, he has secured a position in popular esteem, which others, of more showy accomplishments and greater fondness of applause, have striven for in vain. With less of ambition for political honor than the majority of men, nominations and appointments have been tendered him, not only without solicitation on his part, but when he did not expect them. His course as a representative, like his custom as a man of business, has been characterized by a careful, pains-taking, efficiency and straightforwardness, which have made him popular, as well as demonstrated his usefulness, and

endeared him to his constituency. It requires little prophetic ken to predict for him further public service, and, perhaps, in a higher arena.

The family of Mr. LENT settled at Fishkill, in the county of Dutchess, at an early period in the colonial history of New York; and his relatives in that part of the State, take rank among the most respectable citizens. His father came to the city of New York, in boyhood, and engaged in business with success. He died about a year since, having the gratification of witnessing one son in the Senate of his own State, and another holding a similar position in California.

ABRAHAM LENT was born in Pearl street, New York, on the 12th day of February, in the year 1815, at the very time when the people of that city, as indeed, of the entire country, were rejoicing, and indulging in mutual congratulations at the proclamation of peace with Great Britain. He was sent to school in Vandewater street, then one of the most popular and aristocratic districts of the city. His proficiency was very creditable. He afterward engaged in the study of the law, in the office of EDWIN BURR, but, after some time, abandoned that profession for trade. His first endeavors were not successful, or even encouraging; but, as fast as one effort failed, he immediately embarked with an unflagging zeal upon another, and so continued till long past thirty years of age. His energy and persistency did not fail, nevertheless, of yielding their proper recompense, and he acquired what was better than mere pecuniary success — a wide reputation for upright and honorable dealing. Finally, in 1850, he became the junior partner in the clothing establishment of the firm of CRONEY & LENT, where he succeeded, by careful and patient industry, in amassing a competency. He is still engaged in prosperous business.

In 1859, he was elected to the Board of Councilmen for the Sixth District, where he soon had an opportunity to display his integrity as a public man. The famous Japanese Embassy visited New York, and were made the guests of the city. Mr. LENT was a member of the Joint Committee of Reception, and distinguished himself by persistently refusing to coöperate in the attempt to defraud the municipal treasury, which made that committee so notorious over the whole country. Artifices were employed, threats and liberal promises of money made to him, to lend himself to the knavery, but he was not swerved. He was again elected, and reelected, serving five terms in all, maintaining the same reputation for honesty and ability throughout the whole period.

To his utter surprise, having neither desired or expected such a distinction, he was nominated for the Senate, and received the handsome majority of 442 over the Hon. DAVID V. FREEMAN, although the Democratic State ticket, at the same election, had a majority of about 800. The same admirable qualities which had for five years distinguished the Councilman, were displayed to equal advantage by the Senator; and being thoroughly conversant with the affairs and wants of the city of New York, he soon acquired an influence in shaping legislation which he exercised to the best of his ability. Seldom has a constituency been more fortunate in the selection of a representative. At the charter election of 1866, Mr. LENT was suggested as a candidate for the office of Comptroller; but, as his Senatorial term would continue a year longer, the proposition was not entertained, although his availability was generally acknowledged. He always secured more votes than others of the same political faith who were in nomination at the same time; acquiring his popularity without resorting to the acts of the demagogue, or even the tinsel accomplishments of the public

speaker. His native good sense has led him to avoid display, only directing his attention to official business; and he accepted political preferment as a public duty, willing to be set aside when his services should not be required. Having a local popularity which has been richly deserved, always fulfilling his obligations to the letter, possessing an excellent capacity for the transaction of business, and being in the prime of life, there is every reason to believe that he will continue in public life for many years yet to come.

HENRY R. LOW.

MR. Low is of French and English ancestry. His father's ancestors, in consequence of the intolerance shown them in relation to their religious principles, were among the Huguenots who fled from France to Holland, in order to escape from the persecutions that were heaped upon them, and afterward came to this country and settled in the county of Ulster, New York, where they were ready to meet and endure the privations of a hardy pioneer life, rather than to tamely and servilely submit to the dictations of despotism. His maternal grandfather was a staunch patriot, in revolutionary times, and served in the American army during that trying struggle. Mr. Low's father, who died in 1863, was a native of Ulster county, and a farmer. He was a man of small means, who, by using strict economy, was able to support his family in a respectable way, and give his children the benefit of a common education.

Senator Low became a pupil at the Collegiate Institute, of which Professor CHARLES F. MAURICE was the Principal;

while there his scholarship was of the first grade, and his deportment such as to win the esteem of his teachers. Professor MAURICE, who, by the way, ranks among the best educators of this State, discerned in his pupil the germ of a fine mind, and knowing the straitened circumstances which surrounded him, very kindly offered to pay his expenses through college. But boyhood seldom looks upon the future with eyes of wisdom; the patience of the young mind cannot always wait for the consummation of plans which, in their fruition, shall bring lasting benefits; and, therefore, looking from a stand-point widely different from that which is occupied by age and experience, youth draws hasty conclusions, and shrinks from attempting that which will defer the ready accomplishment of its hopes and aspirations. Reasoning from the immature suggestions which arise in the mind of a boy, and feeling that the undertaking, so generously proposed by his teacher, would be too great for himself, Mr. Low courteously decided not to accept the offer. In looking over his life, at the present time, he sees, with regret, that he made a mistake in declining a collegiate course which his benefactor had proffered him. Having completed his academic studies, at the Normal School in the city of Albany, he taught in the common school a couple of years, and then organized a select school, of which he was teacher, for about one year. He afterward started a similar school at Monticello, New York, which was, soon after, reorganized as the Monticello Academy.

But Mr. Low did not intend to follow teaching as a life-long profession, hence he began the study of law in the office of Hon. A. C. NIVEN. For a time, he partially supported himself by conducting cases in the justices' court; but those means were inadequate to meet his necessary expenses, and, at last, he was obliged to ask his friends for the loan of a sum sufficient to carry him through his

studies. His request was readily granted. Mr. NIVEN was his firm friend at that time, encouraging the young student, and aiding him in a pecuniary way. After Mr. Low's admission to the Bar, he entered into partnership with Mr. NIVEN, and continued in that relation until he was elected County Judge and Surrogate, in the year 1856. He held that position by reelection until 1862, when he was chosen State Senator. He has, for three successive terms, been elected to the Senate, though residing in a Democratic District. His contest for the seat in 1864 with Hon. A. C. NIVEN, was one of the most important and prolonged which has ever been had in this State. Both were men of recognized talent, and both were influential citizens; but Mr. NIVEN was compelled to submit to a verdict against himself.

Senator Low's course has officially been marked by a strict and conscientious discharge of duty, a close attention to legislative business, and a fearless and determined opposition to all measures savoring of extravagance and corruption. He has sometimes been regarded as an ultra radical, for which more or less censure has been passed upon him; and yet time has demonstrated the wisdom of his views and the foresight of his opinions. From the birth of the great idea of the Emancipation Proclamation, he was in favor of it; and strenuously urged the arming of slaves and the making of war with all the materials at the nation's command. With much sagacity, Mr. Low foresaw and denounced the treacherous course of Mr. JOHNSON, and also the painful shiftings of Secretary SEWARD; and the ideas promulgated by him in his speeches in 1863 and in 1866, though in advance of those of most of the leading politicians of our State, have been fully justified and adopted by the Republican party in its platforms and resolutions; and his speech in reference to the assassination of President LINCOLN, is justly regarded

as one of the most appropriate tributes to the memory of the nation's martyr.

Mr. Low supported the leading war measures enacted by the State Legislature for the raising of men and money, payment of bounties, buying arms, &c., for the putting down of the rebellion; and was liberal in contributing for the care and support of the families of the soldiers, and providing for the sick and disabled.

He was the author of the Soldiers' Voting Law, vetoed by Governor SEYMOUR, and a supporter of the bill which afterward became a law. He drafted and introduced the original bill for a Registry Law, embodying the leading features of the present act, and was one of its warmest supporters. He especially labored for the Metropolitan Excise Law, and for the law taxing the shares of the National Banks, passed by the Legislature of 1866, and supported the Health Bill and Metropolitan Fire Commission Bill. He uniformly opposed all canal jobs and canal claims, believing the present system to be wrong. Senator Low ranks among the best debaters in the Senate; and is an industrious and trustworthy officer.

HENRY CRUSE MURPHY.

THIS gentleman has represented the Third Senatorial District for the last six years, and recently received the nomination for United States Senator from the Democratic Members of the Legislature. Thus placed prominently before the public, as the acknowledged representative of his party, he is entitled to special notice.

TIMOTHY MURPHY, grandfather of the Senator, emigrated to America, from Ireland, in the year 1769, and settled in

Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he married MARY GARRISON, granddaughter of RICHARD HARTSHORNE, of Middletown, for several years member of the Council, and Representative of the Assembly of that Province, and who was also proprietor of an extensive plantation, adjoining to and including Sandy Hook, which was in the possession of his descendants until a recent period. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the above mentioned TIMOTHY MURPHY warmly espoused the American cause, and, with the other Whigs of Monmouth, took up arms in defense of those principles which he cherished, and transmitted to his descendants. He left eight children, four of whom were sons, viz.: WILLIAM, JOHN GARRISON, FRANCIS and JOSEPH.

JOHN GARRISON MURPHY married CLARISSA RUNYON, of Princeton, New Jersey, and settled, about the year 1808, in Brooklyn, where he died in 1854, in the seventieth year of his age, leaving two sons and four daughters.

HENRY C. MURPHY, the eldest of these children, was born in Brooklyn, in 1810, and has ever since been a resident of that city. After receiving a preparatory education, he entered Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1830. He then commenced the study of the law, with the late PETER W. RADCLIFFE, of New York — one of the best lawyers of his day, and a man of established purity and uprightness of character — and was admitted to the Bar, in 1833. In the year following, he married Miss AMELIA GREENWOOD, daughter of RICHARD GREENWOOD, of Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York. Though applying himself assiduously to the duties of his profession, Mr. MURPHY found time to bestow on literary and political subjects, and was a frequent contributor to several periodicals of the day. He thus early became known in political circles, in which he has since occupied a foremost position.

At the time Mr. MURPHY entered public life, the State of New York had been long pursuing, in regard to its

moneyed interests, a policy which had placed the banks, in every section of the State, under the control of petty monopolists, created by political favoritism. A convention of the young men of the day, assembled at Herkimer, in 1834, to which Mr. MURPHY was elected a delegate. On its organization, he was appointed Chairman on Resolutions, and then, for the first time, exhibited that foresight and energy of character for which he has since been distinguished. He took occasion at once, to introduce in the Committee, and subsequently in the Convention, a resolution denouncing the above policy, although the patronage which it created had been distributed for the benefit of his own party. Violent opposition was made to the adoption of the resolution, but it finally passed, with some modification. It was, however, never permitted to see the light, having been suppressed in the official report of the proceedings of the Convention. Still it had its effect. The fact that the resolution had been suppressed soon became known. The New York Evening Post, then edited by the late WILLIAM LEGGETT, and many other journals, exposed the unfair proceeding, took up the doctrine, and gave it a strength and popularity which resulted, in a few years, in the utter prostration of the system of monopolized banking in the State of New York.

Mr. MURPHY was, soon after, appointed Attorney and Counsel to the Corporation of his native city, and, consequently, became familiar with the nature and operation of municipal corporations generally. In 1842, he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn. During his administration, he introduced a system of retrenchment, which actually kept the expenditures of that city within its income. He commenced this retrenchment by the reduction of his own salary. Before the expiration of his term of office as Mayor, he was elected member of the Twenty-eighth

Congress, and took his seat accordingly in the House of Representatives, in 1843. Although one of its youngest members, he at once occupied a high position in that body; and, on the Tariff question, advocated a system of duties for revenue purposes only, and thus incidentally indorsed the doctrine of free trade.

On the question of the annexation of Texas, he was in favor of the measure, but advised its postponement, in order that Mexico might be afforded an opportunity to give her assent, and that more unanimity might be secured thereby in favor of it in the United States. In view of the events which have since transpired, the wisdom of this recommendation must be admitted. On other questions of public policy, he took an equally prominent position; and, with ability, opposed the alteration of the Naturalization Laws, and demonstrated the inconsistency of such a measure with the genius of our government, and its bad effects on the settlement of the public domain. For the splendid Dry Dock which has been constructed at Wallabout bay, the port of New York is entirely indebted to Mr. MURPHY's zeal and perseverance.

The most notable position in State politics which this gentleman has occupied, was that of member of the Convention which assembled, in 1846, to frame a new Constitution for this State. Here he brought forward several important provisions, some of which were eventually incorporated into that instrument. His course on this, as on most occasions, met the approbation of his constituents, and on his return from the Convention, he was again elected to Congress by the largest vote ever previously polled in his district.

On the accession of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency, Mr. MURPHY received the appointment of Minister to the Hague. Identified, as he had long been, with the efforts made to rescue from oblivion the early history of our

State, particularly that portion of it which relates to its first colonization by Holland, the selection elicited general approval. When the rebellion broke out, Mr. MURPHY was still Minister of the United States to the Netherlands. It was exceedingly important at the time, that the governments of Europe should be correctly informed of the precise facts of the case, and of the real relation of the States to the Federal Government, in order that foreign powers might readily see and adhere to their well-established line of duty. Accordingly, Minister MURPHY addressed to the Government of the Netherlands an elaborate exposition of that relationship, and clearly pointed out the absolute supremacy of the General Government in all matters committed to it by the Constitution, and the equally absolute rights of the States over all matters not delegated to the United States by that instrument. He seized the opportunity to show, at the same time, that the rebellion owed its origin chiefly to sectional hate and the ambition of the leaders. This paper was printed at length in the Diplomatic Correspondence of 1861 and 1862, and was highly praised by men of all parties. Upon his return to the United States, he announced his determination to uphold the National flag against secession, and was immediately elected to the Senate of the State as a Union man. At the State Convention of the Democratic party, in 1862, he was chosen temporary Chairman, and insisted that all citizens, without distinction of party, should support the Administration in putting down the rebellion. In the annual oration before the Tammany Society, on the 4th of July, 1863, he took no less patriotic ground in behalf of the Union. Indeed, he was no less zealous in acts than in words; for mainly by his exertions, the Third Senatorial Regiment—the 159th New York State Volunteers, Colonel MOLINEUX—was raised, and the bounties paid to the men, without

calling upon either the State, city or county authorities for that purpose. Such, in brief, is the history of his action in regard to the rebellion.

Mr. MURPHY has been elected three times to the Senate, for successive terms, and is now in his sixth year of service in that body. He has taken a conspicuous part in all important debates and discussions, and particularly distinguished himself in his efforts to repeal the bill in regard to ecclesiastical tenures, and to establish the quarantine in the lower bay of New York—measures which he successfully carried through. He also was in favor of sustaining the different internal improvements throughout the State, without regard to the section where they were proposed, provided they contributed to the general prosperity. Having always been a strict constructionist, Mr. MURPHY voted against ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing Slavery. He holds that, as the Federal Government is one of delegated powers exclusively; and as the subject of slavery was not embraced in the Constitution, and was to be disposed of only by the States where it existed, the power of amendment is necessarily limited to the subjects embraced in the Constitution, and does not legitimately apply to that of abolishing slavery.

In debate, Senator MURPHY always speaks extemporaneously; in argument, he is close and logical; in manner, earnest and apparently severe; and, when he warms to his subject, history, precedent and analogy all seem to rise unbidden to fortify the positions he assumes. In private character, he possesses, in an eminent degree, all the essential elements of a high-toned and honorable gentleman; and no public man has, probably, passed thus far through the trying ordeal of a legislative career, so entirely free from the taint of corruption. Though eminently a practical man, taking a deep and active interest in public

affairs — a man of the people—he is a scholar, “and a ripe, good one.” To the gratification of this taste, Mr. MURPHY has given much of his time and means. During his travels, at home and abroad, he has accumulated one of the finest private libraries in America, and possesses the full power to appreciate and enjoy it; and however much he may win honor and fame as a public spirited citizen, or a successful political leader, his claims as one of the *literati* can never be lost sight of, and will constitute his most enduring fame. Mr. MURPHY’s contributions to literature are of a very valuable character, and include a number of translations from the Dutch language, of which he is a perfect master.

THOMAS MURPHY.

SENATOR MURPHY is, in every acceptance of the term, a self-made man. His career is one of those many illustrations of the advantages of American institutions, and of our form of government. He was born in Ireland, in August, 1823, and is, therefore, now in his forty-fourth year. His parents left that country, in 1833, and came to Albany, where they resided until their death. THOMAS, at the age of eleven, obtained employment in the cap-front manufacturing establishment of ALFRED PIERCE, in Hudson street, Albany; and, before he was there one year, became foreman over a dozen or more youths employed by that firm.

He soon worked his way into the confidence of his employer, who intrusted him with the most confidential portion of his business, and before he left that establishment, had full charge of the delivery of goods to the retail

merchants in that line of trade, in this vicinity, as well as all collections of debts.

His father died in 1838, leaving nine children, the subject of this sketch being next to the youngest. Circumstances soon after placed upon him the main support of his mother. She died in 1840, and a short time after this event, he decided to leave Albany and seek his fortune in New York city.

He left Albany in 1841, being then in his eighteenth year, in company with another young man, to seek employment in the metropolis. Neither of the two knew a soul in New York ; and, after searching in vain, four or five days, for employment, they held a council to see what should be done. Young MURPHY found himself with only two dollars in his exchequer, and with the bitter experience of a week's efforts to remind him of the poor prospect of obtaining work. The heart of his comrade failed him, and he proposed to return to Albany. Every effort possible was made to induce THOMAS MURPHY to accompany him, but he was equally determined to remain and fight out the battle of life in that field. The two parted, one returning to Albany, and the other remaining to struggle, as best he could, against what then seemed adverse fortune.

The second day after their separation, THOMAS MURPHY obtained employment in the hat, cap, boot and shoe store of REUBEN VOSE, in Water street, near Wall. He remained there five years, but finding that the obstacles in his way were almost insurmountable, and that, notwithstanding he applied himself night and day, he could not obtain promotion, he left, in 1846, and obtained a position in the store of GEORGE BIRDGE, on Hanover square, in the same line of trade. He commenced there, at a salary of six dollars per week, and gave such satisfaction, that, in four years, he refused a salary of three thousand

dollars. He had, by that time, become so well known that several capitalists were anxious to take him in as partner. He accepted an offer from a Mr. LEE, and went into partnership with him, in 1851, occupying the upper stories of the building in Cedar street, near Nassau, over the store of BUCKLEY & CLAFLIN; a Mr. AVERY was taken in as special partner. A few years after, the firm was increased by the accession of GEORGE CHAPMAN, and was then known as LEE, MURPHY & Co.

He remained in Cedar street only two years, when the firm moved to Dey street, their business having increased so fast that they were obliged to occupy two stores. A few years afterward, they removed to Murray street, near Broadway, where they remained as long as Mr. MURPHY continued in business. The firm was afterward changed to MURPHY & CHILDS, and, subsequently, to MURPHY & GRISWOLD. Under this last partnership, the business was conducted until the close of the rebellion. Mr. MURPHY having lost heavily during the financial crisis in 1857, and fearing another disaster on the termination of the rebellion, concluded to stay out of business until the return of specie payments, and has since been dealing in unimproved real estate in New York.

His firm, for a number of years, did the largest business in that trade in New York, the sales amounting to about three millions annually. They had several contracts for furnishing military hats and caps during the war.

In politics, he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, in 1856, from the Fifth Congressional District, and there voted for General FREMONT. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and also to the Baltimore Convention which renominated him in 1864. The first office that he ever held, is the position of Senator, which he now fills as

the representative of the Seventh Senatorial District. He was placed by Lieutenant-Governor ALVORD on the Committees on Finance, Commerce and Navigation, and Medical Colleges. He has made a practical and working member; while he has not shown that brilliancy in debate of some of his associates, he has proven himself one of the most useful members of the present Senate. He has always been identified with the SEWARD-WEEED wing of his party, and is now Chairman of the regular or old Republican Central Committee in New York city.

In personal appearance, he is somewhat prepossessing, being a man about five feet ten in height, stoutly built, light hair and florid complexion.

JOHN I. NICKS.

THIS gentleman, the Senator from the Twenty-seventh, recently elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of STEPHEN T. HAYT, chosen Canal Commissioner, comes into the Senate in the latter session of the term without previous legislative experience. But the sterling qualities which he is known to possess, will soon make him as well appreciated here, as he has so long been, at home.

Senator NICKS was born at Rhinebeck, in Dutchess county, in the year 1822. He is of English descent, though, like most self-made Yankees, having been left at an early age to fight his own way through life, he knows little or nothing concerning his ancestors.

His advantages of early education were extremely limited; a few months in the rude common school of the day was all that he enjoyed. A necessity more immediately pressing, than a brilliant, or even an ordinary education,

made imperative demand on his time and energies. He must work—and so was apprenticed with Messrs. NEAR & HENDRICKS, at Red Hook, New York, to learn the art and mystery of a tobacconist. He afterward, before he was of age, carried on a little business in that line, in Brooklyn, from whence he removed to Ithaca. At this latter place, he was, for some time, foreman of a large tobacco factory, and also carried on business for himself. In 1847, he removed to Elmira, at which place there was then no establishment of the kind. Mr. NICKS' resources were small, and he opened business in a modest way; but constant success, from the first, attended his enterprise. For years past, his business has been larger than that of any similar establishment in Southern New York. His own material prosperity has increased with his business, and, from a poor boy, he has become, at middle age, a man of independent resources.

Mr. NICKS early took a prominent interest in politics. In 1844, he staked his all on HENRY CLAY, and lost. He did not thereby lose his admiration for the great commoner, but he wisely concluded to make no more bets on elections, and has consistently adhered to his determination ever since. The first political office held by Mr. NICKS was that of Supervisor from the Second Ward in the village of Elmira, in 1851, having been chosen by the Whig party of that day. He was afterward, for several terms, chosen Trustee of the village, also member of the Board of Education, and Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. In 1864, when Elmira was made a city, he was the candidate of the Republican party, for Mayor, but failed, by a few votes, of an election. In 1865, his name was again used, and his election secured by an unprecedented majority. In 1866, he was reelected by a handsome vote, in spite of very determined opposition. He is now invested with the dignities of that office, his

term expiring in March, 1867. In the prompt, intelligent and satisfactory discharge of the duties of Mayor, he has displayed his marked executive talent. Under his administration, numerous reforms and improvements have been inaugurated, until the business matters of the city have been reduced to the same thorough system which ever characterizes the prudent management of his private affairs.

In 1862, when the present internal revenue system was inaugurated, Mr. NICKS was appointed by President LINCOLN to the office of Assessor for the Twenty-seventh District of New York. To the management of this office, he brought the same characteristic ability which has marked his discharge of every public as well as private duty. Out of chaos, he produced system and order, and ranked, at Washington, among the best officers of his class, in the country. No decision of his was ever overruled by the Department. The duties of this office he was quietly pursuing when Mr. JOHNSON commenced his gyrations "around the circle." Mr. NICKS, like hundreds of other Republican office-holders, was true to principle. He kept on the even tenor of his way, pursuing precisely the same course which he would have pursued under ordinary circumstances. He neither courted martyrdom nor hid from the wrath of the "powers that be." In August, 1866, after the adjournment of Congress, the Republicans of Elmira invited their able and faithful Representative, Hon. HAMILTON WARD, to address them on the political issues of the day, at Ely Hall. Over this meeting, Mr. NICKS was invited to preside. On taking the chair, among other remarks he made the following:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—You are all aware that I am now filling a small office in the gift of the Government. But if to hold that office I must sacrifice my principles, I say begone with the office. I say to you, and desire it may be heard and understood

throughout the length and breadth of the land, that principle is, and ever should be, above office. When I, in my boyhood, learned to love that great man, HENRY CLAY, I was taught by him that it was 'better to be right than President.' I say to you, ladies and gentlemen, of this platform sent forth by Congress, that in looking it over carefully, I feel that I can indorse every word of it. I feel that it is asking but little of those men who have combined to destroy our Government to submit to the policy of Congress. I care not for the position in which this may place me, so long as I feel that I am acting upon principle, fearless of all considerations."

This was but a few days before the Philadelphia Convention. Within a week, the head of Assessor NICKS rolled in the basket. On the evening of the day of the telegraphic announcement of this fact, the Republican citizens of Elmira, to the number of three or four thousand, marched with music and banners, to the residence of the Mayor, and saluted him in honor of his adherence to principle. The demonstration was a spontaneous and heartfelt expression of popular sentiment. A few days afterward, when the office of Senator for the Twenty-seventh District was made vacant by the resignation of Canal Commissioner HAYT, the public voice suggested Mr. NICKS as his successor. In the nominating Convention, held at Corning, each delegate from Chemung, Steuben and Schuyler, as his name was called, rose in his place and designated him as the candidate of their choice. The nomination, thus made, was ratified by the people, by a larger majority than was ever before received by any candidate in the district.

In the discharge of the duties of this important station, we predict that Senator NICKS will speedily achieve an honorable rank among the eminent gentlemen with whom he is now associated, doing his full share to preserve the high character of the Senate.

Senator NICKS is a member of the same Committees as was his predecessor — those of Canals, Grievances, and Retrenchment.

JOHN O'DONNELL.

SENATOR O'DONNELL is a native of Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, where he was born, in 1827. His father was of Irish birth, and his mother an American woman. His opportunities for education were limited to the District School, at which, until fourteen years of age, he enjoyed the ordinary advantages, which extended no further than reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Whatever else he has acquired (and he is a man of excellent information) is through judicious reading and careful observation.

In early life, he removed to Lyme, Jefferson county, and in 1849, settled in Lowville, Lewis county, where he now resides. Here he commenced trade, at first in the line of clothing, but afterward as a general merchant; and, by earnest and careful attention to business, gradually extended his means, and acquired the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. He subsequently purchased the site of two corner lots, in the most central and eligible point for business in the village, and erected large and commodious blocks of buildings, extending along both streets, which have added greatly to the business facilities of the place. Within a year or two, he has withdrawn from trade, as a successful merchant.

Mr. O'DONNELL is known at home, as a man of great energy and perseverance, and seldom undertakes an enterprise without carrying it through. It is understood among

his friends, that he has been reading law for the last two years, and that he designs to be admitted to the Bar.

In 1864, he was on the Republican State Committee, a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which renominated President LINCOLN, and a member of Assembly from Lewis county. In that body, he served as Chairman of the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and was noted for the diligent attention he bestowed upon the interests of his constituents, and upon all measures of the public welfare. He obtained, in various appropriations for Lewis county, for building a bridge, lock and dam, on Black river, and for the improvement of Beaver river, over fifty thousand dollars; also, secured the passage of an act removing the Court House from Martinsburgh to Lowville; and was the author of an act of great importance to the dairy interests of the State:—"To protect butter and cheese manufactories;" and was complimented by the Speaker for carrying through every bill which he attempted.

In 1865, he was elected Senator for the Eighteenth District (Lewis and Jefferson), against ANDREW CORNWALL, the Democratic candidate, and succeeding Hon. JAMES A. BELL. He is Chairman of the Senatorial Committee upon Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and a member of the Committee upon Insurance, and upon Public Expenditure. Mr. O'DONNELL reported the New York Excise Bill, and was active in securing its passage through the Senate; he was the author of the bill to protect "Primary Meetings, Caucuses and Conventions of Political Parties;" also of the bill to divide the safety fund of \$80,000, remaining in the Bank Department, among the bill-holders of the Lewis County, Yates County, and Reciprocity Banks, resulting in a payment of nearly fifty per cent to the bill-holders. During the campaign of 1866, he was very active, and spoke some forty times, at political meetings, held by

appointment of the State Committee. As a public speaker, Senator O'DONNELL is energetic, fluent and argumentative; seldom failing to fix the attention of a political opponent, and always leaving the impression, that he is correct and conscientious in his views.

THOMAS PARSONS.

IN Senator PARSONS is seen a good illustration of success in life gained over unfavorable circumstances and surroundings. Seldom in any other country than our own, can humble parentage and the hinderances of poverty be overcome, and wealth, position and influence be attained. What wonder, then, that they who in the old motherland see before them only a future of dreary toil and miserable return, seek our hospitable shores, knowing that under the freedom of Republican government, the future promises all things to him who puts forth earnest endeavor?

Senator PARSONS was born in Chieveley, Berkshire, England, January 7th, 1814. His parents were both English. A common school education was afforded him, until his fourteenth year, when he engaged as a shepherd. Four years of his youth were spent in this lowly occupation; and then came a desire for a different field of labor. Actuated by this, he emigrated to America in the year 1832, leaving England, in advance of his parents. By some means, he was led to the garden of the Empire State, commonly spoken of, in those days, as "the Genesee Country," and hired out as a farm hand, in the town of Wheatland, Monroe county. Here he labored at chopping cord-wood, husking corn, and performing the

various services incident to farm life, for the very modest remuneration of seven dollars per month. About four years more were thus spent, and at the end of that time, he went to Rochester, where he has since continued to reside most of the time. He is now a manufacturer of lumber doing a large milling business in that line. His mill is located near the brink of the beautiful Genesee Falls; and there, during business hours, he may be generally found, busily engaged in overseeing employes, &c.

In the years 1851, '52, '53, '54, '57, and '58, Senator PARSONS was a member of the Common Council of the "Flour City," being elected Alderman by the Democratic party, with which he was then identified. Having done excellent service in that capacity, he was, in 1857, elected to the Assembly, where he made a good record as an efficient, straightforward representative. He severed his connection with the Democratic party, in the summer of 1860, sustaining the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. His election to the Senate, was the result of an unusually bitter canvass, in which AMON BRONSON, Conservative Republican, nominated by the Democrats, was defeated by a majority of six hundred.

Senator PARSONS occupies a good position as a legislator. He is a member of the Canal Committee, and also of the Committees on Engrossed Bills, and Privileges and Elections. He is a close observer of the proceedings of the Senate, and brings into legislative business the same careful consideration which has insured his success in the every-day transactions of life. Possessed of good sound common sense—a requisite with which all politicians are not gifted—he weighs well his actions, and is always prudent and thoughtful, and thoroughly watchful over the interests of his constituents. The great commercial concerns of the State receive his constant and unceasing care; the canals more especially, find in him a zealous protector.

In person, Senator PARSONS is about five feet eight inches in height, broad-shouldered, and has a well-balanced head. His address is pleasant, and his manner courteous, but decisive. He is social, open-hearted and approachable; and though a good talker, he makes little pretension to oratorical display, and seldom takes up much time in debate; his remarks, however, command attention for their earnest directness.

HENRY R. PIERSON.

THE Senator for the Second District, is one of those men who, by self-reliance and force of character, achieve a measure of success, of which others, more favored by fortune, come short. He was born in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York, June 13th, 1819. His parents were poor, and he inherited from them nothing but an unblemished name, and those elemental qualities which enabled him to make his way to an honorable position. His early opportunities for acquiring an education were only those afforded by the ordinary course of common school instruction. At the age of twenty-one, being thrown on his own resources, he left home. Determined to secure for himself a liberal education, he labored industriously, and by teaching school, and with trifling outside aid, at length attained the object of his ambition. He entered Union College, in 1843, and graduated in July, 1846, with full honors. Choosing the law as a profession, he removed to New York, in 1847. The perseverance that had helped him thus far, aided him in surmounting new obstacles in a crowded city, where he found himself, without fortune, friends, or influence. His zeal and

ability were such that he was admitted to the Bar, in May, 1848. He at once engaged in active practice, and subsequently formed a partnership with Hon. ABIJAH MANN, which continued several years. In 1849, he removed to Brooklyn. In that city, where he has since resided, he immediately interested himself in public affairs, and soon became a prominent and influential citizen. Originally a Whig, he has been identified with the Republican Union party, since its organization. The first official position held by him, was that of member of the Board of Education. He was appointed to that position by the Mayor and Aldermen, in 1854, and served until 1857. Important interests are intrusted to the management of the Board of Education, and, in the discharge of his share of the duty, Mr. PIERSON fully recognized the responsibility of the trust. He was reappointed in 1860, and is still a member of the Board. In 1857, he was elected Alderman of the Third Ward. Until 1860, he represented that ward in the Common Council, to the entire satisfaction of a large, wealthy, and intelligent constituency. His position in the local legislature was one of commanding influence; and, for a year and a half, he was President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1857, he was the Republican candidate for State Senator for the Second District, and was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Mr. GARDINER, by about forty votes. Irregularities, amounting in some instances to positive fraud, were alleged to have occurred in connection with the election, and Mr. PIERSON was urged by his political friends to contest the seat. He, however, declined to do so, preferring to owe senatorial honors to the will of the people, clearly expressed in a majority vote, rather than to a technical question of regularity. In 1865, that will was thus expressed, by a handsome majority, in a district usually regarded as close and doubtful. In that year, Mr. PIERSON was elected over CALVIN E. PRATT, the

Democratic candidate, by a majority of 1,097. In 1863, the Democratic majority in the district was 1,068. In 1860, Mr. PIERSON retired from the active practice of his profession, and was chosen President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, an office which he still fills. The position is one demanding, from an incumbent, much executive ability, which Mr. PIERSON has abundantly developed. During the six years of his Presidency, the business of the numerous roads controlled by the Company, has largely increased; and, while the stockholders have reason to be satisfied with the management of affairs, the accommodation provided for a very numerous and rapidly augmenting population, is superior to that afforded at any previous period. Mr. PIERSON is of large frame, and portly presence, and is full of healthful vitality. Of a genial temper, warm social qualities, and good address, he is that rare and fortunate individual — a popular man. As a debater, Mr. PIERSON holds a good rank, rejecting, however, ostentation and rhetorical ornament. He lays down his propositions plainly and concisely, and discusses them both vigorously and correctly.

MOSS KENT PLATT.

SENATOR PLATT was born May 3d, 1809, in Plattsburgh, a town situated on Lake Champlain, receiving its name from his grandfather Judge ZEPHENIAH PLATT, who moved there from Poughkeepsie at an early day, when the country was a comparative wilderness, and who was one of the original proprietors of the town. Of Judge PLATT's nine sons, five made Plattsburgh their permanent home. The only one now living is Hon. JAMES PLATT, of Oswego.

WILLIAM PITT PLATT, father of Senator PLATT, married HANNAH KENT, the only sister of Chancellor KENT. Mrs. PLATT was a woman of superior intellect and mental culture. The writer has often heard her relate amusing and interesting incidents connected with her bridal trip down Lake Champlain, when the only mode of conveyance was an open row-boat, and the journey, now performed in a few hours during the season of navigation, occupied three weeks. This long and tedious journey was, in a measure, relieved by her ardent appreciation of the wild beauty of scenery, which has charmed thousands of travelers, since that time. Her fine countenance — charming even in old age, and while suffering from total loss of sight — would glow with animation as she related the impression made on her mind when her eye first rested upon the grand mountain ranges that skirt the borders of this beautiful lake. The home to which farmer PLATT conducted his beautiful young bride, was on the point of land running out into the lake, called Cumberland Head, in sight of which, occurred the naval engagement of the 11th of September, 1814. On a bright Sabbath morning, she landed, accompanied by her husband and colored servants, and

took possession of the Log Cabin prepared for her reception.

Senator PLATT's father placed him in a store, at the age of fourteen, where he remained until he was twenty-one. At that period he entered into active mercantile business, and continued in it, seventeen years. In 1847, he was induced to engage in manufacturing iron, on the Saranac river which abounds in rich mines of ore. These mines are situated west of the flourishing village of Plattsburgh.

Mr. PLATT soon perceived that the rough roads of the country were serious obstacles to the successful prosecution of business in that region. He immediately entered into a project for constructing a plank road. It was successfully carried through, and it has added greatly to the business of Plattsburgh; it is, moreover, the only avenue of communication with Clinton Prison, in the good management of which he has always taken a lively interest; and it is with no small degree of satisfaction that he finds that his favorite plan of manufacturing iron by convict labor, proves profitable to the State.

In 1851, the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 to improving the channel of the Saranac river. Mr. PLATT was appointed one of the Commissioners to expend the money. This expenditure has proved of great value; the money has been returned tenfold to the State, in tolls on the Champlain Canal, and has opened a wilderness, now rapidly being settled, which must otherwise have remained uninhabited for many generations.

In 1852, Senator PLATT was induced by urgent entreaties, to engage in a project for constructing a railroad from Plattsburgh to the Canada line, in conjunction with an effort made by gentlemen of Montreal to build a road from that city to the same point, thereby shortening the distance from Montreal to Plattsburgh, twenty-five miles. Mr. PLATT was immediately chosen director in the

company formed to carry out the work, and entered into it with the vigor and activity so characteristic of him, never relaxing his efforts until the enterprise was pushed through to completion. He has had charge of this road for the last ten years, and is now earnestly engaged in its extension to Whitehall, on the west side of the lake. When completed, it will give an almost air-line communication between Montreal and New York, and save fifty miles of travel over any other route between the two cities.

Mr. PLATT is not easily turned aside from the object he has in view, and he meets all difficulties with a determination to overcome them. His integrity and unswerving fidelity to every trust are well understood, and his kindness of heart has won for him the title of "Friend to the Poor." It may not be amiss to say that he has, from early life, sustained an unblemished religious character.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. PLATT was put in nomination for Senator against Hon. WINSLOW C. WATSON, over whom he was elected by a majority of fifteen hundred. Owing to his popularity he ran very much ahead of his ticket. During the session of 1866, he introduced and carried through the Plattsburgh and Whitehall Railroad Bill, which was vetoed, however, by Governor FENTON: through his exertions a similar bill has been passed by the Senate, during the present session, and ably sustained by him in an effective speech.

He is a member of the Committees on Railroads, and State Prisons, and is Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment.

Senator PLATT is emphatically a working man, and when he retires from his duties in the Senate Chamber, he will have the consciousness of knowing that he has left nothing undone to advance the interests of his constituents, and the welfare of the State.

WALTER L. SESSIONS.

MR. SESSIONS belongs to that class of men who have worked their way upward, in spite of adverse circumstances. Of humble parentage, he has made for himself a reputation which may well be envied by many of those who have had all the appliances of wealth and influence to aid them. He was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, October 4th, 1820. His father was a farmer, of small means; but, having a family of five boys, he resolved to sell his farm, and to purchase a larger one, on which they could all find plenty to do, and thus add to their mutual support. He carried out his plan in 1835, and removed to Clymer, Chautauqua county, New York, where he took a contract for a farm, in an unbroken wilderness, from the Holland Land Company. There certainly were no surroundings which could excite the ambition of any boy. The rudely constructed home; the rough implements for clearing lands and cultivating them; the lack of decorations from the hand of art; the hundred voices of the forests, which repeatedly told the story of the solitude around; and the midnight stars which looked down upon the home remote from the noisy hum of active business life; all these were the associations which hung around his childhood. But there is a voice which speaks to the soul alone: mortal ear cannot hear it; but its accents are as winning as that of an houri, calling the inexperienced nature to come up through the flinty gorges of poverty and obscurity, to a higher plane of life. And who shall say that the youth, WALTER, did not hear that voice, through his days of toil? But he never forgot his filial duties; whatever aspirations he may have entertained in his secret thoughts, he remained with his father

and brothers until he was nineteen, and assisted in clearing land, in order to bring it under cultivation; and, at other times, worked out by the month, and gave his wages to his father, to help pay for the land which he had purchased. During this time, he was occasionally engaged in running lumber down the Allegany and Ohio rivers, to Cincinnati and Louisville. On some of these expeditions he often met with many adventures, both exciting and dangerous, which served to lighten his laborious duties.

In 1839, Mr. SESSIONS was sent by his father to Avon, Livingston county, to work by the month, where he could get higher wages than he could command in Chautauqua county. During that year he worked for Captain SHELTON, of Avon, being engaged in farming, and drawing stone to the Genesee Valley canal, and in working on the canal locks. The two following years, he worked for Captain GEORGE ROOT and Mr. STOCKING. In October, 1841, having attained his majority, he determined to acquire a good education. Thus far, his life had been spent in almost unremitting labor. From the age of thirteen to twenty-one, he had attended school only eighteen days. This was not owing to any penuriousness of his father, but because necessity demanded that the boys should aid in paying the debts of the farm, and in supporting the family. Young SESSIONS practiced the most scrupulous economy during his minority. While working at Avon, which was one hundred and fifty miles from his home, whenever he visited his parents, he always walked, taking five days to perform the journey.

Having arrived at manhood, he saw the necessity and advantage of acquiring knowledge. He did not think that man was a mere labor-machine, with no motive beyond the attainment of sustenance; but he believed that in order to rise to the highest rank of development, intelligence should be coupled with toil. Therefore, in the

month of November, 1841, he began to attend a select school, taught by a graduate of Hamilton College. In the spring of 1842, he entered the Academy at Westfield, Chautauqua county, where he continued his studies until June, 1844, excepting, that during the months of haying and harvesting, he worked on the farm, and taught school, three months during each winter, thus earning money enough to pay for his board and tuition at school. While teaching, he improved his spare time in reading Blackstone; and, on the 20th of March, 1845, began the study of law in the office of Judge LEWIS, Panama, New York, and continued with him until June, 1849, when he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. During all the time, from his entrance to the Academy until his admission to the Bar, the only assistance which he received was five dollars from his father, given him in 1842.

While teaching, and studying law, Mr. SESSIONS was several times elected Superintendent of Common Schools. From that time to this, he has taken a deep interest in the elevation and improvement of the schools of the State. Mr. SESSIONS formerly adhered closely to the Whig party, until the dissolution of that organization, when he joined the Republican party. As a Whig, he was twice elected to the Assembly, and was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of 1854. He was elected to the Senate in 1859, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance; being reëlected in 1865, he was again appointed Chairman of the same Committee.

Mr. SESSIONS enjoys a high degree of confidence from his party throughout the State. Considerate of the rights and feelings of others, he wins respect, and wields an influence worthy of the ambition of any honorable and aspiring man. Patriotic in his impulses and principles, he freely spent his time and money in promoting the interests of his

out the characteristics of the man, and the qualities which have given him success in the world. Owing to sharp competition, the contracts were all taken low. After a partial performance, nearly all the other contractors abandoned their contracts, and the railroad company informed Mr. STANFORD that he would be permitted to abandon his. His reply was, "I take no contracts to throw up;" and he finished his work, making a fair profit, where the others predicted a loss.

In 1850, he went to California, then just opening its gates of golden promise to the world. His brothers, either accompanied or soon followed him. In connection with, we believe, three of them, he founded a commercial house, which soon rose to be one of the largest and wealthiest upon the Pacific coast. The firm of STANFORD BROTHERS, then first organized, still exists, the Senator remaining at its head. Neither disastrous fires, nor financial panics, have disturbed its solidity, though a loser by both. It has established branches in different parts of California. In 1859, in connection with two of his brothers, he established a large commercial house in Melbourne, Australia, and soon after, branches in Sidney and New Zealand. The trade of these several houses is very large. One of his brothers, the Hon. LELAND STANFORD, was elected Governor of the State of California, in 1861, and held the office for two years. He is the President of the Central Pacific Railroad, now being rapidly constructed, and soon about to form the extreme western link of the great chain of railroads across the continent.

In 1854, the interests of his firm requiring that one of its members should reside near New York city, Mr. STANFORD returned to the State of New York, and, in 1861, took up his residence in Schenectady county, purchasing a large farm in the town of Niskayuna, where he has since resided. In 1863, he was elected by the Republican party

to represent his county in the Assembly. He was a member of the Committees on Public Lands and Public Printing. He was again elected in 1864, and was made Chairman of the responsible Committee on Railroads. He was chosen a delegate to the Baltimore Convention in 1864, and voted for the renomination of President LINCOLN. In the fall of 1865, he was prevailed upon to accept the Republican nomination for Senator of the Fourteenth District. This district was composed of Schenectady, Schoharie and Delaware counties, and, according to the previous elections, was largely Democratic. He was elected, however, by a majority of 1,614. This result was as gratifying to the friends of Mr. STANFORD, as it was unexpected to his opponents. During this campaign, he established the Schenectady Daily Union: he still remains its proprietor. It is one of the handsomest daily papers in the State, is conducted with enterprise and talent, having done much to change the county of Schenectady from one of doubtful politics, to a Republican stronghold.

Mr. STANFORD is now in the prime of life. He is a man of robust and portly frame, fine presence, and an easy dignity of manner. In the Senate, he is a working, rather than a talking member. He is a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Agriculture, and the Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, being chairman of the latter committee. It need hardly be said that he is a man of strong common sense, great energy of character, firmness of purpose, and untiring industry. With him obstacles are the things to be surmounted, not hinderances to advancement. A conviction that a measure is right, secures for it his support; and though the measure may, for the moment, be unpopular, his support of it is none the less zealous; he is willing to wait for justice. To his other qualities he adds an integrity that is unques-

tioned, and a private character above reproach. The schemes of corruption which are but too frequently the objects of legislative favor, find in Mr. STANFORD neither advocate nor friend. Too rich to desire a bribe, and too honest to take one, he is a good type of the public servant, whom the State can illy spare.

EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND.

MR. SUTHERLAND is Senator from the Eighth District. He was born in the town of Plymouth, Chenango county, in this State. His father, SILAS SUTHERLAND, was a native of Vermont, of Scotch descent; he held a commission in the volunteer forces of this State, in the war of 1812, and served on the northern frontier under General GAINES; at the sortie from Fort Erie, he was wounded in the left arm by a piece of a bomb shell. His grandfather, JOHN SUTHERLAND, was a millwright, and built the mills on Otter Creek, in Rutland county, Vermont, known as "Sutherland's Mills."

His mother was a native of New England, of English Puritan descent; and her father, PHILEMON TIFFANY, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served in the ranks of the army till the close of the Revolutionary struggle.

Owing to the limited circumstances of his family, Senator SUTHERLAND was not favored with those facilities for an early education which are within the reach of the more favored youths of the present day, and was forced to content himself with the scanty instruction imparted at district schools, at interrupted intervals, in Tompkins, Cortland, Mouroe and Madison counties, where his parents successively resided, these schools being generally kept in

log school houses, which distinguished that section of our State, at that day. In 1830-31, he attended the winter term of the Polytechnic Academy at Chittenango, and, "graduating" in the spring entered the printing office of the Troy Statesman, a weekly political paper which was then started by a half-brother, THOMAS JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND, who in 1838 figured somewhat conspicuously in the Canadian "Patriot war." The publication of the Statesman was continued but one year; after which time the young printer went to North Adams, Berkshire county, Mass., and worked for another year in the printing office of the Berkshire Advocate, a National Republican paper. This paper also, like many similar enterprises of that description, sank to premature decay; and the proprietor, preferring the *free* State of New York to the "imprisonment for debt" statutes of Massachusetts, made a secret assignment of the Advocate and its assets to his printer and another creditor, Doctor ELIHU S. HAWKS, and left for this State, leaving behind a batch of personal and ill-natured editorial and other articles, for the forthcoming issue of the "Advocate," which was duly put to press under the imposing firm name of "HAWKS & SUTHERLAND, Assignees." In justice to Doctor HAWKS, it should be said he was not consulted as to the character of the contents of this issue. The edition was only partly worked off and sent out, when that usually quiet little village was thrown into considerable excitement; the establishment was taken abrupt possession of by Doctor HAWKS and his friends, the junior "partner" put under arrest for libel, and the columns of the Advocate, charged with censure and invective, turned upon the late but absconded editor. The excitement partially died away in a few days, and the complaint was dropped; the printer, a youth of nineteen, not being held to account for the acts of the real offender.

In the fall of 1834, Mr. SUTHERLAND went to Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., and worked in the office of the North River Times—a paper started in the interest of the Whig party, which was then organized by a fusion of the National Republican and Anti-Masonic parties. He remained there, in the mixed capacities of journeyman, foreman, and proof-reader, for two years, at the end of which time (in the fall of 1836) he sailed for New Orleans, where he worked on the New Orleans Observer, a weekly Presbyterian publication, the office of which was burned, on the 1st of January, 1837; then on the True American, and read proof, as an occasional pastime, for GEORGE W. KENDALL who was the chief writing editor of the New Orleans Picayune, which was started that winter by KENDALL & LUMSDEN. In the mean time, he was induced to become interested, with three other young men, in fitting out one of the first vessels (a sloop) which sailed for Galveston on the conclusion of the armistice between Mexico and Texas, with a cargo of groceries and provisions, which proved to be a profitable venture; a second cargo was sent to Houston, with a like result. In the latter part of May, he returned North, by steamers, up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to Louisville, and Cincinnati, crossing through Ohio, by way of Columbus, and over the Alleghanies, down to Baltimore by stage-coach; and, in the fall of 1837, accepted the situation of foreman in the office of the Hudson River Chronicle, then being started by the late ALEXANDER H. WELLS, at Sing Sing, Westchester county. This situation he held till the spring of 1840, when, Mr. WELLS having been appointed Surrogate of the county, he purchased Mr. WELLS' undivided interest in the paper, partly on account of arrears of wages due, and published it till 1844, selling his interest so acquired therein to JAMES B. SWAIN. In the summer and fall of that year, in the interest of his

friends, he published a campaign paper, called *The Protector*, which supported the nomination of HENRY CLAY, for the Presidency.

In 1843 and '44, Mr. SUTHERLAND read law in the office of Messrs. WARD & LOCKWOOD, though he never followed the legal profession. On the 1st of May, 1845, he established the *Eastern State Journal*, at White Plains, which he has continued to publish, as a Democratic paper, to the present time, and which is the leading Democratic organ of Westchester county, and yields a handsome income. During the first eleven months of this publication, he had associated with him his half-brother, General THOMAS JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND, now deceased. In 1853 and '54, Mr. SUTHERLAND held the office of Superintendent of Common Schools for the town of White Plains.

He was elected member of Assembly from the Second District of Westchester in 1856, and was a member of the Printing Committee and also of the Select Committee on Census, at the session of 1857. The following year, he was returned to that body, in which he was Chairman of the Committee on State Prisons, and was a member of the Committee on Railroads.

At the annual session of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Westchester, in 1858, he was elected Clerk of the Board, and reëlected for three successive years. In 1862, he was elected Supervisor of the town of White Plains, and successively reëlected, holding the office to the present time. He was Chairman of the Board in 1863, '64 and '65. The duties of the office of Supervisor were onerous and responsible during the continuance of the late war; and the raising and disbursing of moneys to fill the town's quotas of men for the United States service, in order to avoid the necessity of drafts, and the care and distribution of moneys to the families of volunteers, were duties discharged to the satisfaction of all. He has frequently been

sent as a Delegate to Democratic State Conventions, since 1850, and was a member of the Democratic State Committee, in 1862.

Mr. SUTHERLAND was elected to the present Senate in 1865, and was appointed on the Committees on Railroads, State Prisons, and Printing, which places he now holds. He is a gentleman of commanding appearance and fine social qualities; is a cool and discreet politician, true to his party, possessing much tenacity of purpose, and consequently exercises a controlling influence in the political affairs of his county and senatorial district. Mr. SUTHERLAND is one of the five Democrats in the Senate.

ANDREW DICKSON WHITE.

Mr. WHITE is one of the youngest members of the Senate, and, in the influence fairly won by him in strength of view of the questions of chiefest interest in the progress of the times, typifies the rule of young men to which public opinion is framing itself. He was born in the village of Homer, in the county of Cortland, November 7th, 1832. His family were of those who came thence from New England, bringing with them its sagacity, its power of adaptation to the circumstances of a new country, and that vigor which goes upward with the advance of the community in which they dwell.

In 1839, Mr. WHITE's father, HORACE WHITE, Esq., removed to Syracuse, and became the Cashier of the Bank of Syracuse. He made himself one of that city's most prominent and influential citizens, winning opulence by the power of sagacious judgment and energetic acts, identifying himself with its good name, attached to good men

and good objects in its midst; and, with all this, sensible, to a degree seldom known in the walks of private life, of the full worth and value of all that belongs to a trained, thorough completeness of education; a judgment and a taste which he made practical in the culture which he bestowed on his son, the subject of this sketch; and that son's success and honors, and his position and the respect and confidence of his fellow men, have worked out the full measure of his father's reward.

His son passed through a variety of schools. The Academies of Syracuse, Ballston and Moravia, gave him the pre-collegiate training. The study he pursued at the latter, was parenthetical between his collegiate life, coming after a year at Hobart, and just before his residence at Yale.

The colleges, both of them, made their depth of impression upon Mr. WHITE's thought. President HALE was a man that met all the difficulties of his position — and they were, in his day, formidable — with the energy, and with the good way and will of a kindly scholar. He had occasion for firmness, and he used it. He had a love for the beautiful, and he led the way to it. It has been Mr. WHITE's most grateful duty to utter words of graceful eulogy over the grave of this scholar, and he gladly availed himself of the opportunity.

At Yale, Mr. WHITE found all the educational facilities which an accumulated opulence of endowment can furnish, and under these influences, men are independent, and avouch a truth, or adhere to it for its own sake. The scholar has his true relation with his teacher. Whoever went to Yale, willing to learn, found the facility; who went there evidencing the will and the capacity, found at once the assistance and the trial. Prizes were gained, not given. A student must show that the power was in him, or the keen ordeal would soon efface hope of success.

Yale College has greatly advanced in the last years, but it was, at the day of Mr. WHITE's student life, a College far in the front. It had not the precise scholarship of Harvard, when a nicety of position of a doctrine would be argued, even if the doctrine itself was but a secondary one, when established in its very place. There is an ideal in some scholarship which is fastidious of rule, and text, and tradition. Yale sought to grasp boldness, even if the grasp must needs afterward be relaxed, for better similitude to usage. It had a free thought in its substance, even at that period when it was thronged by those who, from their geographical position, and their sectional heresies, were found against that judgment of the true status of man, which the events of our own day have made an universal truth. The love toward learning was developed in Mr. WHITE in the training of Yale. He received its impress, and he left honorable memories — memories which more than linger there yet, and which, but recently, most honorably to Yale and to its alumnus, reasserted themselves. Its contests for honors found Mr. WHITE successful in so many instances, that his record in Yale may not be omitted in any just delineation of his career. Upon the theme of the "Greater Distinctions in Statesmanship," he won the Yale Literary gold medal, open to the entire College, and the CLARK prize of the Junior Class, for his essay upon the "True Basis of Citizenship in the Republic;" and the DE FOREST gold medal, in the senior class, for the oration upon the "Diplomatic History of Modern Times." These utterances were not lightly heard, for they touched those themes which were the breathings of the great voice, which have been left to our own day to proclaim so that the nations hear.

There is at Yale, the institution of a magazine embodying the current thought — giving home to the literature of the College — the threshold over which many bright

hearts step timidly, before they walk thereafter in power. Of this, he was chosen Editor, and so continued until the day of his graduation. His election was opposed. There was in him, it was said, opinions that questioned whether a slave-holding republic, was not, in itself, a denial of itself. He had not consented to all compromises. He had believed that whatever older men might seek of calmness—preferences of the prosperous to the perilous, he must believe in the truth of the education he was receiving, and deny the attempted synonym, that American slavery was but another term for American liberty—nor did he seek to escape this charge; and in their belief of his truth, or his independence, or his ability, or all three of them, his fellow-students elected him—and an election by young men is worth something. They are not often mistaken in their associates of every hour.

When it came to the exercises of the Commencement Day, he selected the theme of "Modern Oracles," and made the wise illustration of what JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had said. Whoever will read what that most distinguished man did say, in the clearness of his vision, when the door of Texas was to be opened through the aggressions which Southern men made, will see that his words were like those of an Oracle. Mr. WHITE could not have made a more accurate selection. The prophet lived not to see the morning hour of the revolution, for which his courage had been the very life; but this country can never forget his truth of judgment, as to the event. Of course there was a division of sentiment, at New Haven, whether Mr. WHITE was just or prudent in his course, but he won friendships among the Scholars there, which are yet in all their kindly force.

The same care for the thoroughness of education, gave Mr. WHITE, so soon as he left college, the opportunity of visiting Europe; and he transferred his studies, during the

three years that he remained there, to the University of Berlin, and the College of France. The elaborate scholarship of the Old World is a good exercise for the young mind of America. It teaches what a new country is so slow to learn,—the value of patience. We are a people who cannot bear the idea of waiting during three hundred years, to build our St. Peter's. It must, from foundation to cross, be built "in our day." Not so does Europe tell the scholar. He must learn thoroughly so that he shall know accurately. All these words it is well for the American student to hear. They were heard and weighed, and remembered by Mr. WHITE. To this added intellectual training, he gave the result of, an extended tour all over Europe, with the episode of a diplomatic service, as attaché to the legation of Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, then representing this country at St. Petersburg. That was the day of European war, of terrible struggle over the key to the East (so soon again to disturb the world). Then, while wielding the power of his great armies, the Emperor died; and in the train of this event, which startled all Europe, came the splendor of the coronation of Alexander II, with its gorgeous ceremonial, blending the grandeur of both continents, and, in itself, an era in Russian history. Of all this, Mr. WHITE was a spectator, and this chapter in man's theory and practice of power was attentively studied by him, as by a thoughtful and appreciative man. Mr. WHITE described these scenes. The narration he gave of them, was read in this country in wide circulation; and, as it was a European and an Oriental pageant in the delineation of an American, it had deserved popularity.

He returned home in 1856; and, accepting the pleasant memories of former days of student life, he went again to New Haven, studying law and history. It was at that time that a very pleasant incident reminded him of his

home. His reputation had established itself there, and he who wins the voice of the home life, conquers prejudices and establishes character.

New Haven was not content with a cold system of theoretical education, touching the intellect only. There had arisen there, and been in practice, a system of care for the poor both of city and county, which in its workings had attracted the attention of the city of Syracuse. It bore the name of the BREWSTER plan. Mr. WHITE was selected to make such investigation of it as would give access to its work. He did so, and his report received publication. That for this duty, which in its nature required accuracy of judgment, so that the sympathies should not go beyond their line—a work which was so likely to be affected by attachment to an old policy or rashness in innovation—that Mr. WHITE was selected by the city of his boyhood for this, those who know what is included in local difficulties of estimation, knew the honor was solid and valuable.

For the study of history Mr. WHITE showed his taste. He wrote of it. He reviewed and deliberated, and analyzed. He grasped the large labors of the scholars who had written the *World-History* and the *Universal History*, receiving their bias and direction, as the German or the Italian mind delineated.

It was an honor, indeed, to be selected as worthy of the Professorship of History in the University of Michigan. Of that University the world has already heard. It shall, by the power that it is even now in process of developing, hear more. To this Professorship Mr. WHITE was chosen.

Established early in the history of a State, so new itself that its citizens are older than the commonwealth, grandly endowed by a liberality that made the beautiful and fertile earth at once to be in ministry to the intellectual, it holds its place among the great institutions of

learning, by a title that claims the rank of high scholarship. It has a most numerous student life within it—the young men of a young nation. To such a gathering, Mr. WHITE poured out the lessons of history, giving his free and hopeful interpretation to all problems that the annals of our land present—mysteries then—revelations now. To these modern men, so fresh and earnest, he pictured the contrast—the education of the development of civilization in the middle ages—of the reformation of France before, and of France after, the revolution. In the grasp of Mr. WHITE's learning, and in the force of his views of men, and what is the right of man's condition, these lectures were incisive. They went on and beyond cold writing in old ways, and asserted their lessons of freedom's struggles and freedom's victory. In Boston, where so much of our literature has found its home, there is a magazine published which has been of the best of American magazines. We will not assign to it the first place, because our article does not give us the privilege to decide. But no man can dispute its intellectual power. To this magazine Mr. WHITE became a contributor. He drew out the historical truths that came so strongly in the words JEFFERSON and SLAVERY—a theme whose just grasp requires close historical knowledge. He described the statesmanship of RICHELIEU, and pointed to the decline of the serf system of Russia.

In 1863, Mr. WHITE went upon a semi-official mission to Europe, remaining a few months. The country was in the wild work of war. It was proving its strength. It was misunderstood. It was depreciated. It was the very hour for a learned and eloquent man to avouch its cause, and this Mr. WHITE did vigorously. He spoke at meetings in London. He wrote what he, with just appreciation of the patriotism of that great section of our country, designated as "A Word from the Northwest." He vindi-

cated his country and upheld its honor. He was himself a proof that in our war for freedom, we had not forgotten the charms of delicate and elaborate learning.

Returning from Europe, his own immediate fellow men, those who had known him best, called him to the representation of the Onondaga District in the Senate of New York. He was triumphantly elected and reelected, at a time when the whole elective power of the country was stirred to its depths. Mr. WHITE gave unchanging support to the administration of President LINCOLN, and followed his country with the same affection, as well in temporary defeat as in abiding victory. He spared no word or effort to make the arms of the Republic, those of the conqueror, and gave the army his enthusiastic good will and good wish. In the Senate, Mr. WHITE took, at once, a prominent place, being welcomed to especial trust over all the departments of education and literature. His voice is heard as that of a man of thought and study, capable, as so few men of thought and study are, of making it effective, and proving it agreeable. His service in the Senate has found no limit of action. It has found foremost place in all measures which he believed to be of good government, as well for the great city as for the State, and especially in those measures in which he thought he saw the safety and relief of so many of the poor and sick and suffering—the Health Bill, and the bill for the organization of the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane.

In 1866, Mr. WHITE delivered at New Haven, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, an oration of remarkable force, on the theme, that the worst foe of a State was an aristocracy founded on the subjection of an inferior class.

Yale College, after this, called him, in the most flattering manner, by its best and its worthiest, to the delightful duty of the direction of its art department. But this, and

other most agreeable places, Mr. WHITE has declined, to devote himself to the charge of the Cornell University, to whose head, young as he is, he has, with the acceptance of all friends of education, been called. To build up a great University in New York, has been one of the dreams of his life; and to receive its direction, its compass, its influences for the ages, from his care of its initiative, is all before him. To this high duty his friends know him to be equal; and the choice of him as President, is regarded as New York calling one of its own scholar sons to its honors.

Mr. WHITE is yet young. His life's history is to be written. He has already made himself a name in learning, in literature, in statesmanship. As it looks to mortal eye, his life concentrates great responsibilities, for its privileges have been many, its advantages remarkable, its honors early. We believe these responsibilities will find intelligent fulfillment, and Western New York will record it in her proudest annals, that, although her territorial life is so new that the memories of the forest are yet fresh, she has furnished to the University which adorns her lake side, of her own native born, a scholar in his own right, and master of accumulated learning.

EDWARD G. WILBOR.

CHATHAM, Columbia county, New York, is situated in an exceedingly picturesque portion of this State. Meadows lie nestled in valleys which are divided by clear streams; pasture lands upon hillside slopes stretch upward to the edges of forests; timberland crowns the summits of mountain spurs; and handsome villages hold no small degree of beauty and intelligence. In fact, it is just the spot for a home around which cluster the memories of former times.

Senator WILBOR was born in the town which we have mentioned, September 10th, 1807, and he has always resided there except five years of his boyhood which he spent at Esperance, Schoharie county, New York, to which his father removed. His ancestors were English; but they did not possess that conservative spirit which would stagnate the channels of progress, rather than have their ease disturbed; on the contrary they were liberal and progressive. Catching the inspiration which sometimes is wafted from one generation to another, the boy drank in many of the healthy influences of his ancestry. His earlier days of education were spent in the district schools; and who that has ever attended them can forget the reminiscences connected with them? The long rows of seats with no backs to rest the aching spine, the stern faced schoolmaster with his quill pen over his ear, and his long mahogany ferule in his hand, the tiers of sleepy boys just nodding themselves from the multiplication table into the land of dreams, a little fellow with his foolscap on his head doing penance for having broken some trivial rule; all these pass before the mind of many a man whose voice has been heard in State and national councils. After

months and years of attendance in the common school, Mr. WILBOR attended the Kinderhook Academy, during a few terms. New and more liberal advantages were afforded him, while a pupil in that institution, which he appropriated to himself with the ordinary zeal of boyhood. After the completion of his academical studies, Mr. WILBOR decided to make farming his future avocation. As an agriculturist he has met with very few reverses. The harvest has brought to him its abundance, and has given him a competence which puts him beyond the necessity of toil, and leaves him to suit his own pleasure whether or not he shall take that rest which advanced years so much deserve. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. WILBOR allied himself to the Whig party, which, in Columbia county was sadly in the minority. In 1840, he ran on the Harrison ticket for member of Assembly, but, of course, was defeated by the superior strength of the other party; and in 1846, he again was a candidate for the same office and came within twenty-five votes of an election. True to his principles, he remained in the Whig ranks until the columns of the Republican party were being made up, and then espoused the cause of that organization. In 1865, he was nominated for State Senator by the Republican Union party of the Eleventh Senatorial District, in opposition to the most popular man which the Democrats had in that part of the District, MOSES Y. TILDEN, of New Lebanon. Ideas, as the election proved, had undergone a change. The steady and tremendous onset of the war had carried with it an awakening of humanity; and men had, in the mean time, learned to read and think for themselves; and so the Republican party gathered sufficient strength to itself to elect Mr. WILBOR by a majority of five hundred and fifty-five.

In the early part of the rebellion he gave to the army his oldest son, nineteen years of age, who remained until

the close of the conflict. He was one of the thousands of gallant men who had no stain upon his military reputation. We can give him no higher encomium than to say, "He served his country well." While in the service, his health became impaired by exposure. On his return home the malady grew worse, and ten months after the waiting ones had welcomed his return, they bore him outward and buried him with a soldier's honors. Of him and his burial a young poetess whose name is not unfamiliar to the public, and who was one of his kindred, wrote as follows:

"The soft air stole across the blooming hills,
And filled the Sabbath morn with fragrance sweet—
The sky-born choirs, in leafy arches hid,
Proclaimed their praise in warbled carols, meet.

"With him who sleeps the last, long, quiet sleep,
Beneath the drooping elms the mourners passed,
Before them, sadly, on the village green,
The flag he had defended hung half mast.

"There, all unmoved by breath of wandering wind,
It seemed that sorrow lay among the stars,
And wound her closely clinging arms about
The thirteen glorious, old, unsevered bars.

"Thus sadly trailed its treasured, blood-wrought folds
Until beneath they bore the noble dead,
Then with one long, triumphant sweep, it flung
Its unstained beauty, proudly o'er his head.

"A moment, and again it drooped before them
Unmoved and sad against the azure sky,
And never more it spread its glowing pinions,
While all the long, dark train crept slowly by.

"If thus the Raven banner once had fluttered
Above the biers of those who fighting fell,
The wailing clans would wild have hailed the symbol,
That in Walhalla's halls the brave did dwell.

"Not that we read, by changing sign and token,
Yet in our hearts we hide the treasured thought,
That Freedom, boasting not above her treasures,
Accepts with tears the sacrifice we brought."

Mr. WILBOR was instrumental, in the session of 1866, in procuring the passage of "An act to authorize any town in the counties of Columbia or Rensselaer to aid in the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad," authorizing commissioners appointed by the County Judge, to borrow money on the faith and credit of towns, and to execute bonds therefor, under their hands and seals. This bill was of great importance to the counties in question. He also aided in the passage of a bill for the amendment of the Charter of the city of Hudson. During this session, in addition to other legislative work, he has aided in securing the locating of the Insane Asylum at the city of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. WILBOR is Chairman of the Committee on Poor Laws, and a member of the Committees on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, Grievances, Manufactures, and Election and Division of Towns and Counties. He is a fine old gentleman whose face is always lighted by a smile, and whose heart is at all times open to the approach of benevolence.

STEPHEN K. WILLIAMS.

SENATOR WILLIAMS was born in Bennington, Vermont, May 9th, 1819. His father, RICHARD P. WILLIAMS, M. D., immigrated to what is now the Village of Newark, then new and unsettled, in Wayne county, New York, when the subject of our sketch was four years of age.

Mr. WILLIAMS early evinced that aptness and proficiency in his studies, which have been so characteristic of him throughout his after life. During his boyhood he was studious and reserved, reading much, particularly history and biography, being far in advance of most boys of his age in his studies. For this, he was indebted much to the kind attentions of his father, who taught him during his evenings. Owing to his thorough preparation for a collegiate course, and evident maturity of qualification, the faculty of Union College in his case varied the rule requiring the applicant for admission to be sixteen years old, and, at the early age of fifteen, admitted him to the Sophomore Class, with which he steadily advanced until he graduated with marked distinction, in the year 1837.

After a few months travel in the Eastern and Southern States, having chosen the profession of the law, he commenced the study of it in the office of Judge SHERWOOD, at Newark, Wayne county, and finally completed his preparatory reading in the office of the Hon. GEORGE H. MIDDLETON, late of Syracuse, and was admitted to practice, in the year 1842. He at once entered into copartnership with Judge MIDDLETON; and his success as a practitioner, was marked and continuous. In some respects his first business connection was a fortunate one. Judge MIDDLETON, was a man of much more than ordinary caliber; he was a thorough scholar, possessing a fine judicial mind,

and an able and effective advocate. But the multifarious and confining details of the office business were particularly distasteful to him, and to these, from necessity as well as from choice, Mr. WILLIAMS applied himself, with tireless energy. With such zeal and earnestness did he prosecute his labor, that for weeks together, all through his professional life, his lamp might be seen burning almost into the small hours, night after night, thus laying the foundation of the success which has since crowned his professional labors. A few years were sufficient to make him known as one of the leading lawyers of his district.

As a student he was laborious, indefatigable; as a lawyer scrupulously faithful to the interests of his clients, and untiring in the advocacy of their claims; and despising the mere trickery by which too many of the profession are willing to gain temporary forensic triumphs, he acquired, with the bench, a high reputation for candor and frankness as well as legal attainments, and with the Bar, the character of a fair, courteous and gentlemanly practitioner whose professional reputation was a guaranty against chicanery.

Mr. WILLIAMS has always been an earnest and a consistent politician, believing in human progress and the doctrine of the equal rights of all, and has made it the object of some of his leading efforts, to advocate the extension of equal rights to all races and conditions of men.

He has always devoted himself so closely to his profession, as to prevent all thought of political preferment — having held but one public office, that of District Attorney of his county — until 1863, when he was elected Senator of the Twenty-fifth District; to which office he was reelected, in the fall of 1865, by a majority of over four thousand, and more than two hundred in advance of his ticket. Within a few years, he has several times been proposed for Congress, from his district, but the claims of

locality taking precedence, the nomination went to Cayuga county.

During his first Senatorial term, he was Chairman of the Committee on the Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, and Chairman of the Committee on the Manufacture of Salt, was second on the Committee on Railroads, and Grievances, and took a prominent part in the debates on all public questions.

In 1865, Mr. WILLIAMS was a delegate to the Baltimore National Convention, which renominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency. He aided in the admission of the Louisiana delegates into that convention, whom he regarded as entitled to representation there, as they had formed a loyal constitution and a loyal government which was then in the hands of loyal men. In regard to his action on that occasion, the New Orleans True Delta, then a loyal paper, and published by Hon. WILLIAM R. FISH, said :

"It is well known to most of our readers, that when the Louisiana delegation presented themselves as members of the Baltimore Convention, in April last, there was considerable opposition to their admission. It is not generally known, however, how that opposition was overcome, at least, on the part of the New York delegates. Mr. WILLIAMS, a member from that State, enjoying the confidence of Mr. PRESTON KING, the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and the respect and good will of all the other members who knew him, used his influence, both publicly and privately, in behalf of the admission of our delegates ; and it is not too much to attribute their admission, in a great measure, to his exertions. This circumstance forms a connecting link between the New York State Senator and the citizens of Louisiana."

He has always been an earnest and effective friend of the canals of this State, and has endeavored, several times, to abolish the system of repairs by contract ; but the strong influences, interested in preserving the present

system, have thus far prevented the accomplishment of its repeal.

In the Senate, Mr. WILLIAMS has been a firm friend of the soldier. In 1864, he introduced a bill "for the relief of the families of volunteers in actual service in the army and navy of the United States;" supported warmly and efficiently the Constitutional amendment, giving them the right to vote while in the field; dedicated his services, for several months each year, during the war, to the promotion of the interests of volunteers, and gave his active support to bills raising bounties for soldiers. He is Chairman of the Committee on State Prisons, and second on the Committees on Public Buildings, Manufacture of Salt, and Railroads.

Senator WILLIAMS is a ready and accomplished debater, speaking seldom on unimportant questions, but on issues of importance, always taking a prominent part.

JOHN J. WOLCOTT.

SENATOR WOLCOTT is a native of Trenton, Oneida county, New York. He was born June 20th, 1810. His parents were of English descent, and removed to Oneida county, from Weathersfield, Connecticut, in 1800. SAMUEL WOLCOTT, father of the Senator, was one of the pioneers of Oneida county. He lived to the age of eighty-two years, in a community which grew up around him, and which his intelligence and exemplary life had done so much to improve. He died in 1857, universally regretted.

Senator WOLCOTT received such education as the times afforded, in the common schools of Oneida county, and in the Academies of that part of the State. His early days were spent upon his father's farm. In 1831, he first engaged in commercial pursuits, in his native town, and in 1834, removed to the village of Fulton, Oswego county, where he has since been successfully engaged in commercial enterprises. He has, at all times, been deeply interested in the growth of the village, with the history of which, he has been so long identified; and he has had the satisfaction of seeing it rank among the most prosperous and enterprising of the State. He is one of the principal stockholders in what was the Oswego River Bank, organized in 1855, and of which he was elected President. More recently, this institution has passed into the First National Bank of Fulton, with Senator WOLCOTT continuing in the same relation as its presiding officer.

In early life, Senator WOLCOTT was a Democrat, but always of the Radical school. It was not in his nature to tolerate so inconsistent a feature in our institutions as American slavery. As a Democrat, he was, in days gone by, of the MICHAEL HOFFMAN and SAMUEL YOUNG school,

and became an active "Barn Burner," in the days when "Hunkerism" formed the other extreme of the Democratic organization. The events of 1848, found him ready to enter into the "Free Soil" movement. In the campaign of 1848, upon the "Buffalo platform," he was a zealous supporter of VAN BUREN and ADAMS, and did much toward moulding that public opinion which resulted in a sweeping majority against General CASS in Oswego county. Extensively and most favorably known as a business and public man, his taking a decided and active position in favor of "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men," had a great influence with people in his section of the country.

For many years, Oswego county had been considered among the most reliably Democratic in the State. It is now among the strongest Republican counties of the State. This liberal sentiment of the county is largely owing to many men, who, like Senator WOLCOTT, refused to follow the Democratic party. In the combinations and compromises between "Soft Shell" and "Hard Shell" Democracy, which followed the canvass of 1848, Senator WOLCOTT was nominally with the former, but he was little in harmony with them, and repudiated their candidates, when he could not consistently support them. When the Republican party was organized, he entered it with zeal; and he has been one of its leading members, in his own county, down to the present. In 1856, he was a supporter of FREMONT and DAYTON, as he was, four years later, of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and still later, of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. During the war, in common with his loyal fellow citizens, he was active in support of the government, and in sending and supporting men in its defense.

In a life so active as has been Senator WOLCOTT's, it could not well be otherwise than that places of trust and responsibility would be offered him. In every situation,

his services have been marked by thoroughness and fidelity to the interests of the masses. In every issue which has arisen between the laboring classes, on the one hand, and combinations or would-be aristocracy on the other, Senator Wolcott has always been with the people. He has ever been the friend of the laboring men and mechanics, in their struggles to better their condition; and there are few men in his community more favorably known among the farmers with whom he has had to deal through so many years. He was early elected to the office of Town Clerk, and was subsequently Supervisor, so long as he would consent to run. He was Chairman of the Board, in 1854. He was frequently Trustee of his village, and was twice President of the same. In 1844, he was Loan Commissioner of his county. In 1857, the present Second Assembly District of Oswego county, was formed, and Mr. Wolcott was selected as the first candidate for member. Although the District was considered to be a close one, his majority was nearly one thousand.

In the fall of 1855, he was nominated in county Convention for State Senator, Oswego county forming the Twenty-first Senatorial District, and was elected by a large majority. He is Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, a member of the Committee on Canals, and also on Banks. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Printing, early in the last session, he made a report in which he called the attention of the Senate to the enormous useless expenditures for legislative printing, made by previous legislatures, and the great abuse which had grown up in the legislature in these expenditures. He recommended that the Senate should be liberal in its orders, but that all useless and extravagant expenditures should be dispensed with. The Committee made this recommendation a rule, which was inflexibly adhered to in their reports, and the Senate sustained its Committee.

During his term in the Senate, Senator Wolcott has acquired the reputation of being an intelligent, capable and industrious legislator. He is a man of good sense and sound judgment. In the ordinary walks of life, he has always been distinguished for his lively interest in all that tends to improve society, and benefit his fellow men. He has always been a practical and active temperance man, and has devoted his attention to the cause of education, having for years freely given his time among all his other engagements, to the discharge of the duties of School District Trustee, and of President of the Board of Trustees of Falley Seminary.

BENJAMIN WOOD.

SENATOR WOOD was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, on the 13th October, 1820. The first among his paternal ancestors whose history is identified with this country, was HENRY WOOD, who emigrated from Wales, in 1616, and settled in Massachusetts. He was a staunch Quaker, and, to escape the persecutions of the Puritans, he left the colony, and settled in the neighborhood of where now stands Camden, New Jersey. He called his estate "Pea Shore," and there most of his descendants have lived and died. This HENRY WOOD was the great-grandfather of BENJAMIN WOOD, father of the subject of the present sketch. Mr. Wood's maternal ancestors were also Quakers, and attained distinction, both in Europe and America.

Mr. WOOD engaged in business, at an early age. Before he attained his fourteenth year, he had visited, with one exception, all the States of the Union, and had made several voyages to the West India Islands, and Central

America. After many years of travel, he engaged in business, in New York, which he carried on successfully for several years; he then retired, relinquishing the concern into the hands of his partners. In May, 1860, he purchased the New York Daily News. Under his management, that paper soon held a conspicuous position in the arena of journalism. It was suppressed by the government, soon after the outbreak of the late civil war; but, on the 18th of May, 1863, its publication was resumed, and it has since been conducted with the energy and enterprise that are distinguishing characteristics of its proprietor. The Sunday News, recently introduced to the public, has already acquired no little popularity.

Mr. Woon's political career has been eventful and conspicuous. During the last Presidential campaign, he was a staunch supporter of DOUGLAS, and contributed largely, from his time, his purse and energies, to assist that statesman's canvass. He was, at that time, a member of the State Central Committee, of New York, and as such, was chosen Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to unite the Anti-Republican elements of the State. He was also Chairman of the Convention of Democratic editors that assembled at the Astor House, in 1860. The same year, Mr. WOOD became a candidate for the representation of the Third Congressional District, of New York, and was elected by a majority of six hundred and thirty-two. His speeches in Congress have occasioned much excitement and comment, in consequence of their bold denunciation of the war. On the 11th of June, 1860, MR. BINGHAM, of Ohio, presented a preamble and resolution, declaring that information had been received by the government, that Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD, a member of the House, from New York city, had been engaged in communicating, or attempting to communicate, important intelligence to the rebels in arms against the government, and direct-

ing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the subject, and report upon the facts.

Mr. Wood said: "I hope the resolution will be adopted; and I also desire to thank the government for giving me what they have denied to so many others, namely, an opportunity to be heard." The reference to the Committee was made, but in the absence of any creditable evidence of the charge, the matter was quietly dropped, in spite of Mr. Wood's earnest and repeated demands for a full investigation.

In 1862, he was returned to Congress by an overwhelming majority, thus demonstrating that his constituents approved of his Congressional course. At the close of his term, he was earnestly requested to become a candidate for the third time, but positively refused. However, at the solicitation of many citizens, he consented to run for the Senate of this State, and was elected by a large majority.

Mr. Wood is a little above the middle height, strongly but not rudely built, and possesses a constitution that has thus far withstood the ordeal of a life of intermingled labor and adventure. His eyes are of a quiet blue; his countenance pale, animated under excitement, but with a somewhat mournful and fatigued expression in repose. His features, and especially the firm lines about his mouth, indicate the chief traits of his character, self-will and determination. Although resolute almost to stubbornness, and quick to resent insult or injury, he is rather gentle and reserved in deportment. He has many political enemies, and but few personal ones. His nature, frank and outspoken to a fault, rather conciliates than repels. Sincerity is an attribute that even his political foes do not deny him.

Mr. Wood has bestowed much time and attention upon the cultivation of his farm at Manhasset. This includes a garden of eleven acres; one of the finest in the world.

Some impression may be received of the extraordinary skill and labor bestowed upon this horticultural paradise, by the fact that Mr. Wood has carried off the first premiums for flowers, for several years past, in competition with the magnificent nurseries of Flushing.

JAMES TERWILLIGER,

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

MR. TERWILLIGER is a native of New Scotland, Albany county, New York, where he was born January 30th, 1825. He is of Holland and Scotch lineage. In the year 1836, he removed to the town of De Witt, Onondaga county; and, up to the age of eighteen, his time was spent in working on the farm, and obtaining the meager education imparted by the district schools. He early manifested a great love for books and newspapers. He seized everything of the kind which came in his way, and devoured the contents with avidity. His tastes were more particularly in sympathy with works of a political nature, and biographies of statesmen; and thus his thoughts were turned to the workings of political machinery. In the mean time, until he was twenty-six years old, he labored on his father's farm, familiarizing himself with all of the weary routine of agricultural toil. In 1851, a new chapter was opened, in his life. Laying aside the implements of manual work, he invested his capital in journalism, and became one of the proprietors of the Syracuse Daily Journal. His connection with that newspaper, continued until 1855, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Assembly, by R. U. SHEARMAN, then Clerk of the House. In 1856, he received the appointment of Journal Clerk of

the Senate, and held that appointment for four years, at the end of which time, he was elected Clerk of the Senate. Mr. TERWILLIGER has since been three times elected without opposition. In addition to this post of honor and responsibility, he has held others of similar importance. In fact, the past eighteen or twenty years of his life have been more or less employed in arranging the details of either county or State campaigns, and in supervising the order of legislative business. Mr. TERWILLIGER was chosen Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, in 1849; and, from the organization of the Republican party in 1856, to the year 1860, he was Secretary of the Onondaga County Republican Committee, when he was elected Secretary of the Republican State Committee. He conducted the memorable presidential campaign of that year, with masterly tact and acceptance, and originated the plan of sending speakers, by the State Committee, into different sections, a practice now so generally adopted. Mr. TERWILLIGER has been Secretary or Acting Secretary of the Republican Union State Committee, ever since, except the years 1862 and '64. In the canvass of 1864, he was Acting Secretary of the National Union Executive Committee, and additionally aided the State Committee very materially.

When the lamented PRESTON KING was appointed Collector of the Port of New York, the position of Private and Confidential Secretary to the Collector was offered to Mr. TERWILLIGER, without any solicitation or previous knowledge of the matter, on his part. Induced by friendship for Mr. KING, he accepted the place, and held it until the appointment of the present Collector, when he resigned.

Mr. TERWILLIGER's familiarity with all the ramifications of political forces; his very large acquaintance with the leaders of parties in this State and the country at large; his ready comprehension of the right thing in the right

place, render his services almost invaluable. As Clerk of the Senate, he is a master. All of the duties attending that post are as familiar to him, as are the successions of propositions of Euclid, to a professor in college; and his executive abilities, his steady application to the rapid dispatch of business, and his almost uninterrupted attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, greatly enhance the value of his services.

There is no bluster in his composition. The calm dignity of the perfect gentleman always rests upon him, and the smile of good nature is rarely missed from his face. Mr TEEWILLIGER is held in high estimation by both parties. At the close of each term, elegant testimonials have been presented to him by the Senators, as an expression of their appreciation of his ability and kindness.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

EDMUND L. PITTS,

SPEAKER.

MR. PITTS has arisen to a height of popularity which is seldom attained by men, at so early an age. Long before the first of January, the Members of Assembly began to cast around for candidates for the Speakership of the House. Names of men long identified with legislative action, of conceded ability, and who are among the leaders of the Republican party, were mentioned as being worthy of the honor; but, as the time for the assembling of the Legislature drew near, there was a general impression that Mr. PITTS would be the gentleman whom the House would trust to carry it through its coming session. Previous to the Republican caucus, one name after another was dropped, with perfect good feeling, and Mr. PITTS was conceded, with unanimity, to be the candidate. On the assembling of the caucus, he was nominated by acclamation. Such a compliment, however, was well bestowed, and was in accordance with public sentiment. He is a firm adherent to the Republican party; he has never had any affiliation with frauds and corrupt measures; and his great aim has been to fight down schemes for plunder, and to maintain principles of right, irrespective of men. If he has personal ambitions, as it is natural he should have, he makes them subservient to the general

welfare; and, anxious to discharge his complicated and delicate duties in a way which shall do justice to all, Mr. PITTS has thus far elicited commendation from both parties.

Mr. PITTS is a native of Yates, Orleans county, New York. He is not yet twenty-eight years of age; but he has a maturity of mind which is rarely found in one so young. When a lad, he attended the academies in the vicinity of his home, and was considered to be a remarkably brilliant scholar. A desire sprang up in his mind to go through college; and, therefore, the mysteries of *amo-as-at* and *bonus-a-um* were in due time mastered, the classics and mathematics duly conned, and, after a time, the boy found himself prepared for the Sophomore year in college. During these terms of study, he had an able instructor and a reliable friend, Professor CHARLES FAIRMAN, now Principal of the Medina Academy, of whom he speaks in warm terms of gratitude. When Mr. PITTS was fifteen, he carried off the first prize for declamation at a public exhibition, and, from our knowledge of him, he has not yet relaxed his study in that direction. But the question of a collegiate course was abandoned, because his father, though now in comfortable circumstances, was then scarcely prepared to take the responsibility of meeting the bills which would have to be incurred. In the year 1859, Mr. PITTS attended the Law School at Poughkeepsie, and then read law with Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, at Albion. Such was the rapidity of his progress, he was admitted to practice, in 1860, about fifteen months after he began the study of his profession. In the autumn of 1860, he entered into a partnership with ADNA BOWEN, Esq., which has continued ever since. Confidence was had in his legal acumen; men trusted the firm with cases of importance, and found that they were skillfully managed; and what was, at one time, a promising beginning, has ripened into a steady success.

When Mr. PITTS was nineteen, he was a DOUGLAS Democrat, and made campaign speeches in favor of that wing of the Democracy; but when he began to studiously weigh the doctrines which he was promulgating, he became convinced of their sophistry, and discarded them altogether. His first vote, he is proud to say, was cast for ABRAHAM LINCOLN; and every campaign since he was of age, has found him advocating, from the forum, almost daily and nightly, the enduring principles of his party. In 1862, in convention, Mr. PITTS, without any thought that he was even remotely dreamed of for a candidate to the office, came within one vote of the nomination for Member of Assembly; two years after, however, he was elected to the Assembly, and has continued to represent his district ever since. While carefully watching and urging the local interests of his constituents, he has boldly battled against the "New York ring," and has never hesitated to attack the strongholds of corruption, or to tear away the flimsy gauze of trickery. Last session, he introduced a very important amendment into the New York tax levy, which met with obstinate resistance from certain parties; and yet, if we mistake not, the recent decision of Judge BARNARD, in relation to the notorious gas contract swindle, turned upon that very amendment which was finally fought through by Mr. PITTS. He is regarded with confidence by many of the best men of New York city, who recognize in him the exponent of unselfish motives, and the staunch friend of their municipality. In the Assembly of 1866, he was Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and was a Member of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities.

In stature, Mr. PITTS is five feet and four inches. He sometimes facetiously remarks that his friends call him five feet only, but that he is determined to have the benefit of the *fraction over*. He has a pleasant face, which is

full of animation and character, and a voice which is decisive in tone when he is in earnest, but sweeping when he is denunciatory.

Mr. PITTS, as Speaker of the Assembly, is distinguished for his ready perceptions, his intimate knowledge of parliamentary law, acquired by long familiarity with legislation, and his speedy dispatch of business. He is uniformly courteous, but self-reliant; and in referring bills to the various committees—an act which requires discretion—he seldom makes mistakes.

ORNON ARCHER.

Mr. ARCHER was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, October 1st, 1814. At the age of ten years, he commenced attending school at Granville Academy, and continued in that institution nearly seven years, a large portion of which time, Rev. SALEM TOWN, LL. D., was Principal. In 1831, he entered Williams College, and graduated in 1835. His standing in his class was good—excelling in languages, but indifferent in mathematics. After securing his diploma, he opened a select school in Utica, where he remained one year; he then removed to Romeo, Michigan, and took charge of the Romeo Academy, then just opened. In 1838, he was a candidate for member of the lower branch of the Legislature in that State, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket (Whig); Macomb county then being strongly Democratic.

Mr. ARCHER returned to New York, in 1839, and took charge of Marion Academy, and continued to be its Principal for nearly six years. In 1845, he removed

to Walworth (also in Wayne county), and was Principal of Walworth Academy about two years. He was nominated in 1844, by the Whig party, for member of Assembly, but was defeated, although running considerably ahead of his ticket. In 1846, he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and bore a prominent part in the deliberations of that body. Three years afterward, he served as Deputy Clerk of the Assembly, under PHILANDER B. PRINDLE. After the close of the session, he was employed in the office of the Secretary of State, arranging the documents appertaining to the Colonial History of the State, and transcribing such portions as were selected for publication. In 1851, '52, and in 1855, '56, Mr. ARCHER served as Deputy Clerk in the Assembly, under RICHARD U. SHEARMAN, Clerk. He was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, in 1862, which office he held until nominated for the Assembly, in September, 1866, when he resigned.

Mr. ARCHER was educated in the old Whig faith, and was, from the origin of that party, a zealous defender of its principles. He voted for HARRISON in 1840, for CLAY in 1844, for TAYLOR in 1848, for SCOTT in 1852, for FREMONT in 1856, and for LINCOLN in 1860 and '64. He was always a decided opponent to Slavery—an Abolitionist in fact—but he never was drawn from his party allegiance, as many of that class were. Mr. ARCHER has frequently been engaged in political canvasses, speaking not only in his own county, but often in other parts of the State. He has been repeatedly Delegate to State Conventions, and was a member of that Convention in 1854, which first organized the Republican party. In 1850, Mr. ARCHER was admitted to the Bar, and has since then, when not engaged in official duties, practiced law. His majority in the District for member of Assembly, in

the late election, was 1,162, which was 300 larger than any member ever before received.

He is a gentleman of peculiar talents. His long experience as an educator has done much toward developing his analytical powers, and his participation in political contests has given him an adroit skill which is highly essential to a legislator.

JOHN G. BAKER.

MR. BAKER is the representative of the Third District of the county of Ulster. He is a descendant of patriotic ancestry, his father having been a soldier in the American army, during the Revolutionary war. He is a native of Greene county, New York, is a farmer by occupation, and is thirty-two years of age. Mr. BAKER was educated in the common school, and at the Greenville Academy. He was a teacher, for several terms; but his father becoming infirm, he returned home, and took charge of the farm. He had a taste for agriculture, and was very observant in his practical farming. His mind was not satisfied with simply knowing that seed must be put into the ground in order to germinate; but he went further, in his observations and inquiries, and sought the best methods for promoting the growth of his various products. Having read the best agricultural papers, he acted upon many of the suggestions which he found in them, and tested their validity by his own observation. In this way, he accumulated a fund of information, upon which he afterward drew to advantage. In 1860, a new field of action was opened which he immediately occupied. Laying aside the farmer's implements, he went to the city of New York, and, for

some time, was one of the publishers of the Practical Farmer and Scientific Gardener, a valuable paper, in its sphere.

Mr. BAKER was formerly a "Know-Nothing," and, as such, voted for MILLARD FILLMORE for the presidency. But he soon left the party, and united with the Democracy, with which he has ever since cast his political fortunes. This is his first experience in legislative action. He is a member of the Committee on Agriculture; and his already acquired knowledge of farming will be of value to him in the consideration of questions which may arise while he is acting in that capacity. He is a very quiet member, is punctual in his attendance, and is an attentive observer of the proceedings of the House.

STEPHEN BAKER.

MR. BAKER's life has been chequered with dashing adventures, which, if narrated in detail would form an interesting volume. We can, however, but simply allude to the salient points which we have been able to gather, now and then, in hasty snatches of conversation. Mr. BAKER was born of American parentage, in the town of Southeast, Putnam county, New York, December 31st, 1835, and received a moderate common school education. At the age of twenty, wishing to see something of frontier life, he went to Kansas, at the close of the civil strife in that region, and engaged in the transportation business between Omaha and Fort Kearney. In 1858, when the gold mines of Colorado were discovered, he was one of the first white men who explored South Park, and Pike's Peak, traversing the south fork of the Platte river, and leaving their names on the bleached skulls of buffaloes, as

guide-blocks for those who might follow after. During this expedition, he participated in many thrilling scenes, both in camp and on the march, and beheld some of the grandest scenery on the continent. Of course privations had to be endured; but they were over-balanced by the fascinations which always hover over an unexplored region. In the spring of 1859, Mr. BAKER joined in a war against the Utahs, near the head waters of Clear Creek, and thus became familiar with the customs of Indian warfare. His venturesome spirit led him into the midst of many exciting dangers, from which he escaped as by a charmed existence. After varied experiences among the Camanches, Sioux, Black Feet, Pawnees, Omahas, and other Indian tribes, he returned to his native State, and in August, 1862, entered the service of the United States as First Lieutenant in the 6th New York Artillery. July 5th, 1863, he was attached to the army of the Potomac, near South Mountain, participating in the battles of Wapping Heights and Mine Run, the latter of which was terribly sanguinary. In the month of November, 1863, he was promoted to Captain, on account of his bravery on the field. Remaining with his regiment, he took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Coal Harbor and Petersburg. Captain BAKER was ordered to Washington, in August, 1864, and was transferred to the Middle Department under General SHERIDAN. After the battle of Cedar Creek, he was promoted to Major, and ordered to the Army of the James. For gallantry in an important engagement with some of the enemy's iron-clads, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel. It was his privilege to be engaged in the final rout of the Rebel army, which was the crowning triumph of our arms. After his regiment was mustered out, he was retained in the service, to aid in consolidating the remaining battalions of the 6th, 10th, and 13th Regiments of Heavy Artillery, and, with the

consolidated regiment, was placed in command of Petersburg. His signal bravery was again rewarded, in July, 1865, by a promotion to the rank of Colonel. He was mustered out of service in the following September.

Colonel BAKER ably represented Putnam county in the Legislature, in 1866, as a Union Republican, and, therefore, has had experience in legislation.

HORATIO BALLARD.

MR. BALLARD is a gentleman of affability and urbanity. His past political experience, his wide acquaintance with men, and his legal attainments, are points of no insignificant importance to a member of the Legislature. He is nearly sixty-four years old; therefore, with other legislative capacities, he brings with him ripe judgment and settled opinions.

His father, a native of Massachusetts, was among the early settlers of the town of Homer, New York, and was one of the founders of the Cortland Academy. He held various county offices, and was a member of the Legislature.

MR. BALLARD received his education at the Pompey and the Cortland Academy. He commenced his legal studies with Judge STEPHENS, and finished them with Judge JEWETT. In 1828, he was admitted as Attorney to the Supreme Court, and, three years subsequently, as Counselor. He formed a law partnership with Judge STEPHENS, and soon ranked among the leading lawyers in his Judicial District. He accepted the appointment of District Attorney, in 1841, and held it for a number of years, discharging his duties in a manner acceptable to the public.

In 1848, he was the candidate of the Barn Burner Democracy, for Congress; but his district having heavy Whig majorities against the Democrats, he was not elected; and, in 1859, having been nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, for the Sixth Judicial District, he was defeated by the same causes.

On the reception of the news of the slaughter of some of the soldiers of a Massachusetts regiment in the streets of Baltimore, in April, 1861, a very enthusiastic war meeting was held at the Court House in Cortland county, over which Mr. BALLARD presided. He had drawn his conclusions as to what should be his future course in relation to the war. Recognizing but one line of policy, which seemed to him correct, he laid aside his former party ties, and united with the Union organization. In September, 1861, he was spontaneously nominated, by the Union Convention, for Secretary of State. That was a time when men forgot all mercenary and petty motives, in the great desire to express their condemnation of the faithlessness of the South; and, while our heroes were baring their breasts to the conflict, all along the lines, the voice of the people, at the North, thundered out their protest against the sophistry of secession. The Empire State gave no uncertain expression on that occasion. Mr. BALLARD's majority was 107,712. He discharged the duties of Secretary of State with carefulness and ability, and retired from office with the reputation of being a consistent State officer.

In the recent campaign, in the county of Cortland, without solicitation on his part, and indeed, without his expectation, he was unanimously nominated for the Assembly, on the Union ticket, and elected by a large majority, running ahead of his ticket.

His wife and three children compose his present household. One of his sons served as First Lieutenant in the

Union army, from 1862, until near the close of 1864, when he fell a victim to disease, and the brave fellow, whom the bullets of the rebels failed to kill, was buried, none the less a hero than if he had fallen at the cannon's throat. Thus the father feels that his own loyalty has been consecrated, as indeed has that of many others, by the sacrifice which he has made. His eldest daughter married Hon. WM. H. ROBERTSON, who is member of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District.

Mr. BALLARD takes an interest in the cause of education. He is now President of the Board of Trustees of the Cortlandville Academy — one of the flourishing institutions in this State; and, last fall, he was instrumental in procuring the location of one of the State Normal Schools, in Cortland Village. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Schools.

SAMUEL M. BARKER.

As early as the year 1850, Mr. BARKER was known to the people of his county as an influential and competent worker in politics. He is one of those men who are satisfied to use their energies for the common good, without continually looking out for the "loaves and fishes." Therefore, though he might have been elevated to official positions, if he had been disposed to urge his claims, he held no office until the year 1865, when he was elected by the Republicans of his county to represent them in the Lower House of the Legislature. During that term, he elicited the approbation of his constituents, as well as that of his colleagues, by his plain, straightforward manner. In 1866, Mr. BARKER was again unanimously nominated

for a reelection. At this juncture, there arose an unfortunate split in the party, which was accomplished by stragglers and disaffected Republicans, and which resulted in the running of a third candidate, in addition to the regular opposition. In this campaign, Mr. BARKER's popularity was displayed to most excellent advantage; his labors for the party were almost unremitting; and the success of the State ticket of 1866, in Schuyler county, owes much to his strenuous persistency.

Mr. BARKER is the eldest son of JOSEPH BARKER, a highly respectable farmer residing in the town of Hector, Schuyler county, New York. He was born on the 14th day of August, 1827. Like most boys in his neighborhood, at that time, he had the advantages of the district school, which, though within the reach of almost every one, were, as everybody is aware, of a very limited character. The common school was in those days, and indeed now is, a decidedly primitive affair, in many of the rural districts. The cities and large villages have become awakened in relation to the necessities of the present generation; but the boy who can blunder through some of our district schools, and have an aspiration beyond the height of the dingy ceiling above his desk, is worthy of a place in Westminster. When, however, Mr. BARKER advanced to the age of seventeen or eighteen, he became a pupil in the select school of JOHN A. GILLET, A. M., at Peach Orchard, situated on the east bank of Seneca Lake. While there, he made good progress in his studies, and improved his opportunities perhaps as well as the majority of his schoolfellows; but he did not evince a decided taste for the classics and literature, his mind being more inclined to business and the active pursuits of life. At the age of twenty-seven, he began farming, at a little distance from the homestead, and has pursued that calling ever since. In combination with his agricultural occu-

pation, Mr. BARKER has dealt largely in live stock and wool, and recently has engaged in the manufacture of mowing machines—a business which has gradually become extensive and profitable. He most emphatically opposes any appropriations for corporations, on the ground that the present indebtedness of the State is already large enough; and the fact that he voted against every bill afterward vetoed by the Governor, is worthy of mention. In relation to our national politics, Mr. BARKER has never had any sympathy with that which is hostile to equal rights; but he has always acted with those impelling forces which pulse the country forward. To this end, he worked zealously, in the time of war, expending his means, and devoting his time, for the purpose of filling up the ranks of our armies.

He is a perfect gentleman in his demeanor, generous in his impulses, and upright in principle. Probably no man in the House has more warm friends than he; and unquestionably no Member is more highly regarded.

OLIVER A. BARSTOW.

MR. BARSTOW is a fine old gentleman of friendly ways, who is quiet in his demeanor and honest in his purposes. He is plainly a thinking man, though of few words, and, when convinced of the justice of a measure, his mind is not easily shaken in its conclusions. His ancestors came from England, in 1635, and settled in Hanover, Massachusetts; they were, for several generations, seafaring men and ship-builders. He was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in November, 1809. He is the youngest child of Doctor SAMUEL BARSTOW, a gentleman of excellent talents, who was reputed a skillful physician, and was held in high esteem in the political circles of Massachusetts. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1812, he was a member of the Senate of his State.

OLIVER A. BARSTOW remained with his mother, acquiring such education as could be obtained in the common schools, until he was sixteen years of age. In the mean time, he had not only gathered to himself quite a fund of knowledge, but he had also been favored with all of those pure influences which pervade a home presided over by a mother. In 1825, he became a member of the family of his uncle, the Hon. GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW, of Nichols, Tioga county, New York, who was then Treasurer of this State, and who had previously been a member of both branches of the Legislature, and First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county. In passing, it is due to Judge BARSTOW's memory, to say that, as State Treasurer, he bore a spotless official record. The same may be said of him with reference to every office which he ever held. His election to Congress, in 1830, was an

honor well bestowed, and his intimate acquaintance with political reminiscences, rendered valuable aid to Mr. HAMMOND in the preparation of the Political History of New York. Young OLIVER remained in his uncle's family until he was twenty-one. It is to be supposed that his character was shaped by his surroundings, for his uncle's frugality, sound practical sense, and eminent honors, must have had their weight upon the young man; and these things, coupled with the trainings of his earlier days, left a lasting impression on his memory. In 1830, he went to the Western States, and found employment as clerk on some of the river steamboats. But he remained in the west only a year or two, and then returned to Tioga county and went into business. His life has been industrious and laborious, his attention being directed to merchandising, lumbering and agriculture. In whatever undertaking Mr. BARSTOW has embarked, he has put his own hand to the oar, and weathered storms which would have made more timid natures shrink.

Politically, he was, in past years, a Whig, but ever since the organization of the Republican party, he has uniformly acted with it. He has been Supervisor of the town of Nichols, several years, and, for the last twenty-three years, has been Justice of the Peace. In his election to the Legislature of the present year, he received twelve hundred majority over his opponent, DANIEL D. McDOWELL. Mr. BARSTOW is a member of the Committee on Canals, in which capacity we believe he will be of material benefit to the State.

WILSON BERRYMAN.

MR. BERRYMAN was born in County Derry, Ireland, October 21, 1841. His ancestors were Scotch. He emigrated to New York, in October, 1856. He attended the public schools in New York city, and, in 1857, entered the College of the city of New York, then known as the New York Free Academy, from which he graduated in 1862, receiving the degree of A. B., and, in 1865, the degree of A. M.

Mr. BERRYMAN was mustered into the military service of the United States, in March, 1864, as a First Lieutenant in the 32d United States Colored Troops. He served with the regiment, in South Carolina, until mustered out of the service, in August, 1865. A portion of this period he served as Assistant Provost Marshal of the district of Hilton Head, and, subsequently, as Assistant Adjutant-General of the district of Beaufort. He was with the regiment in the battles of Honey Hill, South Carolina, November 30, 1864, Pocotaligo, December 7, 1864, and James Island, February 10, 1865, and in all the various raids and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged, including the expedition of General E. E. POTTER, through South Carolina, in March and April, 1865, which extended as far as Camden.

Mr. BERRYMAN is a Civil Engineer by profession, and resides at No. 315 West 43d street, New York. He is a Republican.

He was a Member of Assembly in 1866, having been elected for the Thirteenth Assembly District of New York city, and took an active part, in the Legislature of that session in all measures relating to the city of New York.

RICHMOND BICKNELL.

IN point of years, Mr. BICKNELL ranks among the younger members of the House. He has a face which is full of manly character, and a mind of fine culture. There is no pomposity in his mental composition; he approaches no man with a "flourish of trumpets," and transparencies covered with inscriptions of "Ego;" nor does he display an inanity which shows a lack of force and individuality; but he impresses one with the idea of a modest determination which is not easily swerved by opposition and temptation.

Mr. BICKNELL's native place is the town of Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, New York, in which he was born, on the 1st of August, 1837. His father, one of the earliest settlers of that town, and one of its highly respected citizens, still survives. He brought up his son RICHMOND to labor, in his youthful days, on the farm, believing that, whatever avocation he might choose when he reached the years of maturity, the physical development resulting from manual work, and the invigoration of out-door exercise, would be highly important in laying the foundation for physical endurance.

In addition to Mr. BICKNELL's common school advantages, he received instruction, for a couple of terms, at the St. Lawrence Academy, situated in Potsdam; but his education has been, to a considerable extent, self-acquired. When twenty years old, he began the study of law, at Potsdam, in the office of Hon. HENRY L. KNOWLES, the present County Judge of St. Lawrence county; and about two years and a half afterward he was admitted to practice; since that time he has been a law partner of Judge KNOWLES. His qualifications as a lawyer give him a

prominent place among the lawyers of the northern portion of the State. He is a fluent and forcible advocate, and, in the sphere of discussion, is perfectly at home. In the political campaigns of the last few years, he has rendered effective service, but, aside from this, has not otherwise engaged in politics, until his nomination to the Assembly, last fall, which resulted in his election by the largest majority, except one, of any member elected to the House of 1867, viz.: two thousand six hundred and sixty-eight.

LAFAYETTE J. BIGELOW.

MR. BIGELOW was born in the town of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, New York, on the 13th of May, 1835. His parents came from Vermont, and his father, JOTHAM BIGELOW, was a farmer in independent circumstances, who always took a lively interest in public affairs, held the office of Supervisor of his town for several years, and in 1835 and '36, was a member of Assembly. LAFAYETTE, his youngest son, was sent to Union Academy, a distance of two miles from where he lived, at quite an early age, and as he boarded at home, he did not lack for physical exercise. At this excellent institution, he was prepared for college, and entered the Sophomore class of Union College in the fall of 1854. While there he was studious and stood about average in general scholarship. He was elected President of the Adelpic society of that institution, and once read a poem before it. He was always fond of general reading, and was more given to perusing the English classics than in digging after the Greek roots, or divining the subtle mysteries of the higher mathe-

matics. In composition, declamation and extemporaneous speaking, he took rank among the first while at school.

At the end of the Junior year, feeling anxious to begin active life, and having already decided on his profession, he left Union College and entered the University of Albany, Department of Law, in the fall of 1855. He graduated at this institution in the spring of 1857, receiving the degree of LL.B., and while there he took the silver medal as the prize for the second best original essay on the subject of "Eminent Domain."

In May, 1857, he removed to Watertown, the shire-town of his native county, and commenced the practice of law in company with BRADLEY WINSLOW, Esq., a young gentleman who had just been admitted to the Bar. The new firm of WINSLOW & BIGELOW got along about as fast as young lawyers usually do; at all events, the junior member of the firm, Mr. BIGELOW, who is a prudent man withal, concluded that he could stand the expense of "coffee and muffins for two," and married Miss HATTIE E., daughter of MASON ROUNDS, Esq., of Mannsville, New York.

In 1861, he was appointed District Attorney to take the place of his law partner who had been elected to the office, but who entered the volunteer service early in that year, and served in the Union army with distinction, rising successively from Lieutenant to Colonel. In the spring of 1865, while in command of his regiment, he was shot through the abdomen and did not recover until months after. Mr. BIGELOW served out his official term as District Attorney, and gave his partner, in the field, \$600 out of the \$800 salary of the office.

In the fall of 1862, he was nominated almost by acclamation for District Attorney, and was elected by a large majority. For three years longer, he discharged the duties of this office with entire satisfaction to the county, and had

the reputation of being a very faithful and successful public prosecutor. In the fall of 1863, following an inclination which he had long felt for the editorial profession, he bought an interest in the *Daily and Weekly Reformer*, published at Watertown, and one of the largest and most influential Union journals of Northern New York.

Mr. BIGELOW has, for a young man, a high reputation as a campaign speaker and literary lecturer. In the campaign of 1864, he took a prominent part, and spoke in Brooklyn and different parts of the State. In politics, he has always been a Republican, and has never acted with any other party. During the rebellion, he made many Union speeches; was a member of the War Committee in his county, and rendered effective service in raising recruits.

Mr. BIGELOW's tastes are really literary, rather than political, and he is called a graceful and vigorous writer. He has lectured before some of the first Lyceums in this State, and his name is frequently seen in some of our popular periodicals. At the last commencement of Union College, he received the honorary degree of A. M., as a recognition of his literary character. He has always taken an interest in educational matters; is a Trustee of St. Lawrence University, and of two Academies. In the winter of 1865 and '66, he held the office of Assistant Clerk of the Assembly.

In the fall of 1866, Mr. BIGELOW was nominated for Assembly, receiving twenty-nine of the thirty votes in the convention on a first ballot. He was elected by a majority of one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

He was made Chairman of the Committee on Printing, and accorded a position on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, on which he is an active member. He was an earnest supporter of ROSCOE CONKLING for Senator. Early in the session, he introduced the bill to increase the

salary of School Commissioners, supported earnestly the bill to establish free schools, and in the exciting debate in the House on the proposed Convention to revise the Constitution, advocated the amendment providing for thirty-two delegates at large. His future legislative career must remain unwritten on these pages, but we predict that it will be approved by his constituents and the people of the State.

JOHN J. BLAIR.

THE member from the Fourth District of New York, was born in the city of which he is a representative, on the 17th of April, 1833. His parents were natives of Ireland, and offered their son every opportunity for an excellent education, but like many others, he was ambitious of becoming a workman while yet a boy, and so merely availed himself of the advantages presented by the Common Schools. At the age of sixteen years, he was apprenticed at the Allaire Works, one of the most extensive machine shops in the country, and soon became a proficient at his trade. Mr. BLAIR early took an interest in politics, being elected constable of the Seventh Ward, at the age of twenty years and six months, being compelled to wait until he had arrived at manhood's estate before he could qualify. At the age of twenty-two, he became Assistant Captain of the Seventh Ward Police, under the old municipal system. In this position, he was popular with the men under him, and with the citizens generally. He held the place until the Metropolitan Police law went into effect, and though offered a Captaincy in the new force, declined upon principle, and held to the old organization, until it was disbanded. Mr. BLAIR then returned

to his trade, working at it until the famous machinists' strike of 1864, when he made a pledge never to return to the bench until the demands of the mechanics were granted by their employers. The workingmen were finally forced by circumstances to submit, but Mr. BLAIR kept his word. He afterward became connected with the Fifth District Judicial Court, and remained there until elected to the Assembly, to which he was first nominated by the workingmen, afterward being indorsed by the Republicans and the Union Democracy. His election was regarded as a great triumph over Tammany Hall, as that organization considered the District one of the surest for their ticket in the city. But the workingmen were a unit for Mr. BLAIR, and this settled the question. He is, and he always has been a Democrat.

In 1862, Mr. BLAIR went to Hilton Head in the employ of the Naval Department, and remained there one year, as Superintendent of repairs of machinery and repairs of gunboats. Here he was of great service to the country. In 1853, he took part in an expedition to explore the Amazon River, which failed owing to the objections of the Brazilian Government. Several of his companions were lost in the expedition. In short, Mr. BLAIR's whole life has been quite eventful.

LEVI BLAKESLEE.

UNTIL recently, Mr. BLAKESLEE was a farmer, residing in Kirkland, Oneida county, New York. Though very much interested in his occupation, he still found time to devote himself to political interests, and he was elected by the Whigs to represent them from his district in the Assembly, at the session of 1854. In 1855, he introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to abolish the property qualification of colored voters, thus early recognizing the principle of equal political rights irrespective of color. This resolution was, after a sharp contest, passed by the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate. He subsequently identified his political opinions with those of the Republicans. The Second Assembly district of Oneida county had in practice the system of rotation in presenting candidates for nomination, that is, each town, in turn, had the privilege of the candidacy; therefore, though Mr. BLAKESLEE had proved himself perfectly acceptable to his constituency, yet, according to precedent, he could not be put in nomination again, until the expiration of nine years. When that period had elapsed, the town of Kirkland again offered him as the candidate. He was nominated and elected to the Assembly, in the Fall of 1863. In 1864, after sufficient experience upon the Committee of Claims to convince him of the evils of the present system of settlement of claims against the State, he introduced a bill giving the Supreme Court jurisdiction of all cases of claims against the State, in the several judicial districts where they arise; his theory of the matter being, that the present system is unjust, in that there is no way in which the citizen can enforce his State claims. That it is unsafe for the State,

because the hearing, before the Committees of the Legislature, is entirely *ex parte*, no defense to the claims ever being made, unless the claimant's own evidence should accidentally show fraud upon its face; and, even then, the rejection of the claim is not final, but only postpones the case a year, when it is again presented with the evidence of fraud carefully concealed, the first experiment showing exactly what alterations were necessary. This bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and by them reported to the House; but the late date of its introduction prevented final action thereon.

In 1865, Mr. BLAKESLEE was nominated for Supervisor, against his expressed wishes, and *unanimously* elected, in the town of Kirkland, which had often been so closely contested, politically, that a Democratic success was as frequent as a Republican triumph.

In May, 1865, he removed to the city of Utica, where he is now engaged in business, as a coal dealer. In the preliminary movements of the last canvass, he was requested to accept the nomination for Member of Assembly, in the First District of Oneida county. Business interests caused him to feel that it was his duty to decline the honor; but further consideration led him to reconsider his decision; and he finally concluded to take upon himself the issues of the campaign. The consequence was his election. Mr. BLAKESLEE's former experience in the various ramifications of Legislative business, enables him to meet the questions arising therefrom, with adequate skill.

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CHARLES BLAUVELT.

CHARLES BLAUVELT, Member of Assembly from the Fifth District of New York, was born in the city of which he is a representative, in the year 1836. Consequently, he is in the thirty-first year of his age, though in appearance somewhat younger. Mr. BLAUVELT, when quite young, took a deep interest in politics, and soon became one of the rising Democracy of the Metropolis. Courteous in his intercourse with strangers, and affable at all times, he soon attached to him a large number of personal and political friends, who secured his triumphant election to the Assembly of 1865, after a sharp struggle. In that body, he served creditably as a member of the important Committee on Public Printing, and though not devoted to speech-making in the House, still returned to his constituents with the reputation of being a successful legislator. Owing to some complications in New York politics, he failed of a reëlection to the Legislature of 1866, but at the polls in the fall of that year he was returned to the House by a majority so large that his choice may almost be said to have been unanimous. In the appointment of committees, Mr. BLAUVELT was selected to serve upon those of State Charitable Institutions, and Joint Library, but the Speaker afterward added him to the Committee on Insurance, when the House authorized its increase to seven members. Mr. BLAUVELT is a member of the 12th Regiment, New York National Guard; he accompanied that command to the seat of war. He was captured with his regiment at Harper's Ferry, in 1862, and paroled, which prevented his return to the field. By profession, he is an accountant.

WILLIAM B. BOYD.

MR. BOYD is a native of Barrington, Yates county, New York, where he was born, in the year 1824, March 28th. His father and mother were natives of this country; the former was of Irish descent, and the latter was of German ancestry. He received a fair academic education in his early years; and, at the age of twelve, left home, with the determination to carve his own way in the world. Residing in Yates county until he was eighteen years old, he removed to the village of Prattsburgh, Steuben county, New York, where, at the age of twenty-two, he engaged in the mercantile trade. The village contained several manufactories, and, therefore, afforded desirable facilities for his business. Twelve years subsequently, he engaged in farming, and the traffic in grain and wool. In the latter avocation, he is still quite a heavy operator. Mr. BOYD was Post-Master of Prattsburgh, from the year 1849 to 1853, under the Whig Administration. He was a Member of the Assembly, in 1866, having been elected over his Democratic competitor, by four hundred and twenty-four majority, and was on the Committee on Banks; he was reëlected last fall by a majority of five hundred and fourteen. At the opening of the session, he was appointed on the Committee on Banks, and was made Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department; but he resigned soon after his appointment.

MR. BOYD is a gentleman of great business energy, and, therefore, is not easily swerved from his undertakings. By his own tact, he has become the possessor of a handsome property, having the gratification of knowing that he has wrought his fortune solely by steady and meritorious application. He is held in high estimation by his

acquaintances; and, though there may be members in the House of superior legislative talents, there are none who are more reliable for integrity.

THOMAS A. BRIGGS.

MR. BRIGGS was born in Athens, Greene county, on the 4th of September, 1834, and is consequently in the 33d year of his age. He is of old Knickerbocker stock, his ancestors having resided in this State for many generations past, several of them participating in the great struggle for Independence. He received a common school education, and, at an early age, engaged in the business of boating, for which he displayed a great aptitude, having command of a sloop when fourteen years old. It was not long before he commanded a steamer, and, as a captain, he became very popular. For three years he was in the government service, as Captain of the "Silas O. Pierce," a dispatch boat at Fortress Monroe, which was the first to pass through "Dutch Gap," and the first to reach Richmond after the evacuation of the rebel capital by the Confederate forces. MR. BRIGGS took the news of MR. LINCOLN's death from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk—the telegraph being broken—with instructions to deliver it in person. In the national service, though not an active participant in the struggles between the armies and navies of the contending hosts, he still accomplished much in his modest capacity, and the government and its officers never had reason to complain of the manner in which his duties were performed. He claims no fame as a politician, having never before been a candidate for any office. He has always been a Democrat of the straightest order. MR.

BRIGGS serves upon the important Committee of Commerce and Navigation. He is very reticent to strangers; but among his friends he is more frank.

WILLIAM BRISTOL.

MR. BRISTOL, the member from Wyoming, was born at Gainesville, in that county, May 7th, 1821, and has resided there ever since. His father was a native of this State, and a fine type of the resolute and hardy pioneers who planted in Western New York, the germ of that intelligence, industry, wealth and patriotism which now characterize that section of the State. He was a Member of the Assembly of 1823. His mother, a woman of strong character and sterling virtues, was a worthy daughter of Massachusetts. His grandfather was a Revolutionary hero, and his father, a soldier in the war of 1812. Like many others of our successful men, Mr. BRISTOL received in a common school the basis of his education. Personally directing the management of his extensive farm, he has occupied himself principally as a wool dealer. His large business operations have been generally successful, and he possesses an ample fortune, which is as generously used, as it was honorably won. He has recently bought one of the finest places in Warsaw, which he will make his residence, after this season. Mr. BRISTOL's wide-awake and intelligent interest in political affairs, began before he could vote. He was originally a Democrat; in 1848, became an active and influential Barn-Burner, and in the Syracuse Barn-Burner Convention of 1856, which indorsed FREMONT, he was one of the few representatives of his section of the State. Since that time, he has been an

enthusiastic Republican. He was Presidential Elector for the Twenty-ninth District in 1864, and was one of the Secretaries of the College. For the past four years he has been unanimously chosen Supervisor of his town, and has served as Chairman of the Board for two years.

In 1862, when President LINCOLN issued his call for 600,000 Volunteers, Governor MORGAN appointed Mr. BRISTOL one of the War Committee for the Thirtieth District. At this time he was at Rochester, deeply engaged in business. He immediately returned home. On Sunday, notice was read from the pulpit of one of the churches, inviting all who desired to aid in crushing the Rebellion to meet in his orchard. The Thursday following, largely through his indefatigable energy, a full company, made up of some of the finest young men that left the State at their country's call, was enrolled, ready for duty. It was the first company on the muster-roll of the famous First New York Dragoons. Three years afterward, when "all that were left of them" returned from following the fiery SHERIDAN, out of money and anxious to go to their friends previous to being paid off, Mr. BRISTOL interested himself in getting them released from their miserable quarters near Rochester, and advanced them money from his private purse to carry them to their waiting homes. In the same pleasant grove, where, three years before, these brave boys had enlisted, a grand pic-nic was gotten up to welcome their return. Over four thousand persons were present, and it was one of the most notable rural gatherings ever held in that section. By the unanimous wish of his fellow-citizens, the whole matter of volunteering, bounties, &c., was left to his discretion, and so well was the duty done that the repeated calls were always honored, and the town owes not a dollar for bounties. The same good management was manifested

in the conduct of the county's volunteering and finances, by the Committee of Supervisors, of which he was Chairman, and the county paid its last bond, the past year. Aside from private bounties paid to volunteers from his town, their families received many substantial tokens of his remembrance. The soldier and the soldier's family had no truer friend than he.

Last fall he was nominated for the Assembly by acclamation and with great good feeling. He was elected by a majority of 1,848. Personally, Mr. BRISTOL is a gentleman of fine appearance, open and courteous manners and most generous impulses—a man of ability, experience in the world, and strong common sense—having a large acquaintance among the public men of the State, and the good will and confidence of his constituents.

BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.

MR. BRUCE has, perhaps, more of an air *distingué* than any other member in the Lower House. His tall, finely developed figure, his proud, erect bearing, and his well-shaped head, combine to attract the attention of the spectator in glancing over the gentlemen who compose the Assembly. Mr. BRUCE has a deep, sonorous voice, which has been highly cultivated; and, as an orator, he fully commands the attention of the listener. Some of his most brilliant speeches were extemporaneously delivered; in fact, he seldom puts his ideas on paper, preferring to trust himself to the impulse of the occasion. Mr. BRUCE is a generous hearted man; and, in conversation, is easy and entertaining. He is a native of Lenox, Madison county, New York, and of Dutch and Scotch lineage. In youth, he

acquired nothing more than a plain English education, and then became a clerk in a country store. From sixteen to twenty-one, he was engaged on the canal, and then began farming. But, being naturally inclined toward politics, Mr. BRUCE early displayed a disposition to engage in State affairs, and readily attained a great measure of influence in the Whig party, which he represented in the Constitutional Convention held in 1846. In that Convention, Article two, Section one of the Constitution, in relation to the elective franchise, was originally framed by Governor BOUCK, Chairman of the Committee on Franchises, so as to commence, "Every *white* male citizen, &c." Mr. BRUCE moved an amendment striking out the word "*white*;" but, after an animated debate, in which he defended his idea with a masterly skill, it was defeated. It required no little moral courage, at that time, to advocate negro suffrage without property qualifications; yet it is worthy of note that the Congressional District, in which Mr. BRUCE resided, sustained his views.

In those days, the military of this State received no little attention, and there were aspirations, as there are now, for bars and stars upon the shoulders, and for commissions of high rank. Mr. BRUCE's military merits received recognition at different times, and he was looked upon as an officer, under the old militia *régime*, who was worthy of signal recognition. He received, from Governor MARCY, the appointment of Brigade-Major and Inspector of the 35th Brigade, and held the office until 1851, when he was appointed Inspector-General by Governor HUNT, holding the place until he was removed by Governor SEYMOUR, in May, 1853. During the gubernatorial administrations of Governors CLARK and KING, Mr. BRUCE again discharged the duties of Inspector-General. In the mean time, after duly inspecting the

old arsenal in New York city, situated in the vicinity of the Central Park, and finding it in an unsafe condition, and a source of great expense on account of its unfavorable situation, he recommended the sale of it and the ten acres accompanying it, taking the proceeds thereof for the purpose of erecting arsenals and armories in different parts of the State. His suggestions met with favor in the Legislature, and the property was sold for \$275,000; and out of the proceeds, without any additional expense to the State, several fine arsenals have been built. The wisdom of this enterprise is perfectly obvious.

Mr. BRUCE was removed by Governor MORGAN, in January, 1859. We should mention, in this connection, that, in March, 1851, he was made Inspector of Railroad Tolls, resigning, however, when he was appointed Inspector-General. In January, 1861, he was chosen Canal Commissioner by the Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of WILLIAM H. BARNES who had been elected in November, 1860. Mr. BRUCE was nominated for the same office, in the fall of 1861. The Republican Convention indorsed and adopted the ticket made up by the People's Convention, except the nomination of F. A. TALLMADGE, for Canal Commissioner, in whose place Mr. BRUCE was substituted, being the only Republican nominee on the ticket. This division of the Republican Union vote, resulted in the election of WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate, by a small plurality. In November, 1863, Mr. BRUCE had the satisfaction of again running against Mr. WRIGHT, and of defeating him by a majority of nearly thirty thousand. He now represents the Second District of Madison county in the Assembly, having been elected by a majority of seven hundred and ninety-eight.

In the appointment of Committees, the Speaker selected Mr. BRUCE as Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations.

AUGUSTUS A. BRUSH.

THIS is Mr. BRUSH's first term at Albany, in the capacity of Assemblyman; but we do not question that he will quite readily adapt himself to the exigencies of Legislative action, and prove himself to be a fearless and prudent protector of the rights of "old Dutchess." There are two extremes which new members should guard against. One is excessive timidity, and the other, blind fearlessness. Mr. BRUSH's contact with the world has been sufficient to enable him to overcome the former, and avoid the latter.

His ancestors came to this country from England, and settled on Long Island. They were very conspicuously identified with the early history of this nation. His grandfather served, during the Revolution, as an officer of various ranks, from Captain up to General, and his bravery gave him the respect of his fellow officers.

Mr. BRUSH left school, at the age of twenty, and entered upon a mercantile life, in the town of East Fiskhill, New York, to which he had removed from New Fairfield, Connecticut. He still conducts the business of a general country store, in that place. He was elected School Commissioner, in 1860, and reelected, in 1863. The watchful manner in which he took care of the school interests, in his district, afforded great gratification to the inhabitants. His irreproachable character, and searching insight into human nature, were two very important qualifications for a man in his official position. In his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, he always extended a courteous greeting to all, whether in exalted or humble station, and thus won their high regard, which they plainly exhibited by electing him to a still more exalted office, in the Legislature. Mr. BRUSH's majority was seven hundred and ninety-seven;

with a single exception, he carried every town in his district. He is an effective worker in politics, and a leading man in the church of which he is a member. Possessing a noble heart, he gives willingly and liberally, whenever charity appeals to him for assistance; and, with a firm purpose to avoid that which might compromise his honor, he combines the qualities of a good public officer and a reliable friend.

He is a member of the Committees on Public Health and Medical Colleges and Societies, and State Charitable Institutions. In the transaction of legislative business, he assumes no showy demeanor for the sake of effect; but talks and acts with a motive to make himself useful.

GEORGE W. BUCK.

THIS gentleman represents the county of Chemung. He was chosen, after one of the most spirited contests ever known in the State, by a majority of one hundred and ten, over Colonel E. L. PATRICK, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. BUCK is fifty-four years of age, and was born in the town of Chemung, where he now resides. ELIJAH BUCK, his grandfather, was a resident of the Wyoming Valley, at the time of the terrible massacre. On that occasion, he was driven from his home, and afterward settled at Chemung, where the family and its descendants have ever since resided.

Mr. BUCK early developed the qualities which have made him popular and successful. Pleasant and agreeable in his manners, active and untiring in his habits, sympathetic in the wants and purposes of those around him,

earnest in every good work, and generous almost to a fault, it is no matter of wonder to those who know him, that his name has always been a tower of strength among the people, in whose midst he was born and has constantly resided.

His political life began when excitement ran high between the Whig and Democratic parties. His town sympathized with the prevailing sentiment in county, State and nation, and was heavily Democratic. Mr. BUCK was reared in the opposite school, and followed the glorious but never successful banner of the gallant "HARRY of the West." As he became known to the people of the county, they quickly appreciated his sterling qualities, and, with remarkable unanimity, the Whigs determined "to try him on" for the Legislature. They had been buried beneath an opposing majority of nearly a thousand, from which no name or turn of events had ever been strong enough to free them. In the fall of 1847, they nominated Mr. BUCK by acclamation for Member of Assembly. He accepted the nomination, took off his coat, and went to work. His own indomitable spirit, energy and faith were infused into the hearts of his party. He was successful; the first and only Whig who, up to that time in Chemung county, had ever come within seven hundred votes of an election. Since that time he has represented his town, at least two-thirds of the time, in the Board of Supervisors, and has served several times, with great acceptance, as Chairman of the Board. He is acknowledged on all hands to be the best and most useful Supervisor in the county.

After the virtual disruption of the Whig party, from its Waterloo defeat, in 1852, Mr. BUCK allied himself with the American, or Know-Nothing party, and adhered to its fortunes until it also went down to the tomb of the Capulets. From the haunts of that ephemeral ghost,

he emerged—a modern Democrat. He took to this business very awkwardly, and with poor prospects of success. The only ambition he seemed to have, was a hope that, in some manner, he might reform the habits of his new associates. But the events of the war dispelled that illusion, and giving up the task as hopeless, he came back to the bosom of his early home, and now enjoys that personal peace and political tranquillity which flow from a conscience void of offense toward God or man.

When the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. BUCK threw himself into the contest with great zeal. He was Supervisor of his town during nearly the whole period of the war. His quotas were among the first to be filled, and in every duty which distinguished the loyal citizen and true patriot, he was foremost. As an evidence of their appreciation of his services, as well as their confidence in his integrity and patriotism, the Republicans of Chemung county invited him to become their candidate for Member of Assembly, in the fall of 1866. The contest was protracted, embittered, and exciting to the last degree. But through it all, with unflagging zeal, and self-reliant faith, Mr. BUCK persevered to the end, never doubting his own success, and winning, as all the while he seemed to know he should. It is doubtful, whether with any other man, the county could have been carried.

Mr. BUCK began life, as to pecuniary means, at the bottom of the ladder; and in business success and social position, he has climbed well toward the top. He is now a successful banker, with a handsome competence. He lives freely, is kind to his friends, generous to the poor and afflicted, and bountiful to charities and religion.

LEANDER BUCK.

MR. BUCK was born in the city of New York, November 3d, 1826. He is of French and German descent, and belongs to one of the branches of the TOMPKINS family, so many of whose members have acquired distinction in the councils, both of the State and the nation. Mr. BUCK has always resided in his native city, where he enjoyed the benefits of a common school education, which, in his younger days, were not so numerous nor so varied as at present. After leaving school, he prepared himself for the profession of a builder; and he has been engaged in that avocation for the past twenty years. Mr. BUCK has superintended the erection of many public buildings, and several of the finest school edifices in the city of New York.

MR. BUCK never took an active part in politics until quite lately. Aside from his business, military matters have mostly engaged his attention, and occupied his leisure hours. In 1845, he became a member of the well known 9th Regiment, National Cadets, remaining in their ranks until 1849, when he was transferred to the 8th Regiment, Washington Guard. His thorough study of military tactics was, in time, appreciated, and he gradually rose from a private to the rank of Major, which he held until 1865, when he resigned, having been in the service for quite twenty years. In 1861, Mr. BUCK, then a Captain in the 8th Regiment, responded to the call for troops to defend the National Capital, and finished the first three months campaign by participating, with his command, in the disastrous battle of Bull Run. In 1862, having, in the mean time, been promoted to a Majority, he returned to the field, his regiment being stationed at Yorktown, as a post guard, and remained there until the termination of

McCLELLAN's Peninsular Campaign. This ended Mr. BUCK's military service in defense of the Union. Since then, he has attended to his professional duties, temporarily leaving them to take a seat in the Assembly, to which he was elected by a flattering majority, notwithstanding an opposition in his own party. He has always been, and always expects to be, a Democrat.

CALEB F. BUCKLEY.

MR. BUCKLEY, representing the Fifth District of Kings county, was born in the City of New York, on the 16th of November, 1841, and is consequently in the 26th year of his age. His father and grandfather were born in the same city, the latter taking part in the war of 1812; during that contest he was a pilot on the lakes, participating in the struggles for naval supremacy there, which resulted so gloriously for the American arms. His maternal ancestors were likewise natives of the City of New York, so that Mr. BUCKLEY may be said to have come from genuine old Knickerbocker stock. His father was a well known Democratic politician of the old Seventh Ward, being for a long time President of the famous Ironsides Club, which included large numbers of men who have since achieved considerable fame. CALEB F. BUCKLEY removed with his father to Brooklyn, in the year 1848; and, since that time, he has resided in the District he now represents. He has been a member of one of the Democratic General Committees for the past three or four years. His nomination for the Assembly was by acclamation, but his election was considered doubtful, as the District is the most strongly Republican in the county. The

result, however, demonstrated his popularity, as he was chosen by a plurality of nearly three hundred, much to the astonishment of the opposition. Mr. BUCKLEY received a common school education, has a good knowledge of business, and by occupation is a clerk. His District is one of the wealthiest in the State.

PATRICK BURNS.

MR. BURNS, the representative of the First District of Kings county, is a native of the County of Monaghan, Ireland, and was born January 1st, 1833. His parents emigrated to this country about twenty-four years ago, and settled in Brooklyn, in the Second and Fifth Wards of which, they have resided ever since. Mr. BURNS was early apprenticed to a ship joiner, and became an adept in the business of ship-building, at which he worked for about seven years, the most of the time being in the employ of the government at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He early attached himself to the Democratic party, in whose ranks he was an active worker. At the age of twenty-one, he was elected a member of the Democratic General Committee; and, in 1862, was chosen to represent the Fifth Ward in the Board of Supervisors, serving during his term as Chairman of the Alms House Committee, and Committees on Grades, Relief of Families of Volunteers, Courts, County Jail, and Bounties. As a member of the latter Committee, he was assigned to the receiving ship North Carolina, where he paid the bounties to the volunteers accredited to Kings county. The duties of this position were very arduous, but Mr. BURNS acquitted himself with credit, and won the praise of his associates and the public. Just before the close of his term as Supervisor, in 1864, he was unanimously

nominated as the candidate of his party for the Assembly, and was elected by over 500 majority, notwithstanding an Independent Democrat took the field against him. In the Assembly of 1865, he served on the Committee on Salt, but its duties not taking much of his time, he devoted himself to the affairs of his city, and became a useful member. Mr. BURNS made quite a reputation in an effort to have all the streets of Brooklyn opened to the public, but failed, owing to the desperate efforts of property owners, who insist upon holding the thoroughfares in which they live, as private property, subject to no local control. In 1865, Mr. BURNS started an extensive kindling wood factory, which proved a pecuniary success. In the fall of 1866, he was again nominated for the Assembly, to which he was chosen by the unprecedented majority of nearly two thousand.

ROS WELL L. BURROWS.

MR. BURROWS represents the Third Assembly District of Erie county, having been elected by a majority of one hundred and fifty-one. He is a thorough Republican, and a prominent lawyer in the city of Buffalo, where he resides. He has a mind which is well stored with general and legal knowledge, a dash of repartee which is glittering, and a fund of anecdote almost inexhaustible. Mr. BURROWS is Chairman of the Committee on Joint Library, and a member of the Committee on Canals. He is a man of recognized talents, fine culture, and has an analytical mind which readily masters the intricacies of law. We regret that we have been unable to obtain any of the details of his life; but such being the fact, in legal parlance, we "rest the case."

HEMAN G. BUTTON.

MR. BUTTON resides in the town of Machias, Catta-rangus county, New York, where he has been located from infancy. When the country in that vicinity, was an unbroken wilderness, his parents were among the first settlers who faced the primitive mode of living which attends frontier life. They were hard-working people; their wants were few and their advantages were not of the broadest kind; but there was a simple happiness in their humble lot, which satisfied their honest hearts.

Mr. BUTTON, early gained the esteem of his associates by his unostentatious manners, and his evident intentions to do right, even at the sacrifice of pecuniary gains; and this confidence was expressed on repeated occasions by electing him to represent the people in town and county offices. For many successive years, he has been Justice of the Peace in the town of Machias, and has acquired a considerable legal knowledge, in that particular sphere. He was Superintendent of the Poor for several terms, and retired from office with an unblemished reputation. Mr. BUTTON was also one of the Justices of Sessions during one official term, a position requiring but ordinary capacities, it is true, and yet which is a complimentary testimonial. He was also town Superintendent of Common Schools, for four years.

In 1854, Mr. BUTTON ably represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, and was also a Member of the Board, for the last year. In the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors for 1863, a resolution was introduced by Mr. JOHNSON, Democrat, of Ellicottville, highly complimentary of Mr. BUTTON, for the faithful discharge of his duties as county Superintendent. He has held either town or county offices, twenty-three years in succession.

Mr. BUTTON was formerly a Whig, but united with the Republican party immediately upon its organization. He was, of course, a strong supporter of the war against the efforts of treason; and, in addition to his influence and money of which he gave without stint, he lent to the army and the country, two sons who were a long time in the service, and fought with commendatory heroism. Not long since, the late Judge TEN BROECK founded the Ten Broeck Free Academy, in Franklinville, and donated a sum sufficient to sustain the institution; before his decease, he appointed Mr. BUTTON as one of its trustees, in whose practical sense he had great confidence. From our limited observation of Mr. BUTTON, we are of the opinion that he is an upright man, and that he will return to his district, enjoying the respect of all who know him.

SAMUEL CANDEE.

THIS gentleman was born in the town of Southford, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 8th day of May, 1814. His parents were English. Mr. CANDEE had not the advantages of an early education, but, by industry and careful study, he acquired a fair proficiency in all the Common School branches. Politically, Mr. CANDEE was a Whig, and afterward espoused the Republican cause. Although frequently pressed by his friends to hold various offices he would never accept any position beyond the Town Collectorship of the town of Pompey, New York, to which office he was elected three times. But, in the fall of 1866, in the Third Assembly District of Onondaga county, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican party for Member of Assembly, and was

elected by a majority of 1051, running thirty-nine votes ahead of the State ticket in his own town. He is serving on the Committees of Internal affairs of Towns and Counties, and Salt. Mr. CANDEE is, by occupation, a farmer, heretofore being largely connected with the public works of the State. He is a gentleman of industrial habits, of courteous manners, upright in his dealings, and possesses the entire confidence of his county.

WILLIAM R. CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN was born at Abbotsford, Canada East, December 15th, 1834. At the age of sixteen, he removed to the State of Vermont, where he received a liberal academic education. In 1857, he removed to Colton, St. Lawrence county, where he studied law, with ARKINS FOSTER, was admitted to the Bar in November, 1861, and has since practiced law successfully in Canton. He has taken a leading part in the politics of St. Lawrence county, having been specially serviceable to the Republican party, with which he is identified, as a campaign speaker, until his throat became affected. In September, 1862, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, by E. D. BROOKS, Collector of Internal Revenue, of the Seventeenth District, serving in that office, with fidelity and integrity, until October, 1865, when he resigned, in consequence of ill health.

He was a Member of Assembly in 1866, faithfully serving his constituents and the people of the State. He is one of the working members of the House, rarely making a speech, but when he does, always with effect. He was

chosen by the Speaker, the present session, as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, a marked compliment, inasmuch as three contested seats, involving very nice points, were before that Committee.

EDGAR B. CLARKE.

THE ancestors of Mr. CLARKE were English. He is a descendant of the celebrated JOSEPH CLARKE, who, in company with his brother John, emigrated from England, and, in the year 1671, established the First "Seventh Day Baptist Church" in America, at Newport, Rhode Island.

Mr. CLARKE's family, with its different branches, is quite large; and some of its members have occupied prominent positions in politics and society. He was educated at De Ruyter Institute which is situated in Madison county, New York. He is now a manufacturer of agricultural implements and furniture, at Unadilla Forks, conducting the business in partnership with his father, under the firm of CLARKE & SON. Their establishment gives employment to a large number of workmen; and their capital is recognized as the means of infusing spirit into the enterprises of that locality. The firm is a highly reputable one, in business circles; and the senior and junior partners are gentlemen who are not narrow in their views; but, on the contrary, both entertain comprehensive ideas of social as well as business relations.

Mr. CLARKE has always striven to promote the interests of the Republican party in his county; and has, for some years, held offices of a local nature, in the town in which he lives. During the war, though he was so much out of health that his services in the field would have been

unavailable, yet he was among the foremost to encourage enlistments. Probably, it is not asserting too much, to say that the promptness, with which every demand of the government was met, by his town, was owing very much to Mr. CLARKE's zeal in arousing his fellow citizens to the work. The awful conflict, at the South, made demands, not only upon his capital, but also upon his kindred. Three of his brothers placed themselves at their country's disposal. One of them died in the hospital, a slow death of martyrdom; and another was slain at Antietam.

Mr. CLARKE enters upon his new political experiences with a good reputation preceding him; and we have no misgivings in relation to his guarding well the buckler which is thus far untarnished. He is now in his thirty-second year. Youth, influence, and the respect of the public, are in his favor. Therefore, we shall be greatly disappointed, if his political history shall end at the close of the present session. Very appropriately, he was placed on the Committee on Trade and Manufactures; and his previous experience in manufacturing enables him to easily comprehend any disputed questions which properly come before that Committee.

WILLIAM S. CLARK.

MR. CLARK's grand-parents, who were born in Dutchess county, New York, settled in Coeymans, Albany county, during the year 1773. His paternal grandfather being unable to endure the privations of pioneer life, died at the age of thirty-two; his maternal grandfather, REUBEN STANTON, was among those who, by their vigor and hardihood, contributed much to clear up the wilderness in Coeymans, in the days when homes were never safe, in consequence of the depredations of marauders from the army in the war preceding the Revolution. He was, for some years, a licentiate in the Baptist Church, and was regularly ordained by that denomination, in 1793, continuing to preach until he was disqualified by age. Mr. CLARK's parents settled on a farm in Carlisle, Schoharie county, in 1813, where his father died in 1849. His mother is still living; and though seventy-nine years old, she is healthful and active, with faculties unimpaired, and with her dark brown hair scarcely marked with a thread of silver.

Mr. CLARK was favored with good educational opportunities, having attended some of the academies of Schoharie and Madison counties. He was a teacher during several winters, and then chose law as a profession; he graduated from the Albany Law School in the spring of 1858, and returned to Sloansville, where he now resides. Since then, however, he has gratified his desire for travel very largely, and has also been identified with all movements of public interest in his locality, yet devoting himself to the practice of his profession.

Mr. CLARK was elected Town Superintendent of Common Schools, in the year 1850, and was Commissioner of Excise during the years 1862, '63 and '64.

A special election having been called for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused by the decease of the Member elect from Schoharie county, Mr. CLARK was nominated by acclamation, by the Democrats, and elected without opposition. To use a facetious expression of his, he has "hosts of constituents." During the war, his talents and influence were used to promote the interests of the government, both by addressing war and bounty meetings, and encouraging volunteering, in his own county and the surrounding ones. He has always been a Democrat; and various political articles from his pen, which have appeared through the public press, among them, his discussion of the proposed Constitutional Convention, in 1858, display a repleteness of ideas which is above the ordinary cast of mind. Mr. CLARK has an excellent literary taste, and displays a certain *vim* and dash, in his composition, which excite one's admiration. His "Memoir of CHARLES HOWARD PHELPS," which was written for the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, and subsequently published by them, is a chaste and beautiful tribute to the memory of one whose whole soul was inspired with the grandeur of Astronomy, and whose life trembled at the impressions of those master thoughts which seem to transfigure the whole being.

The introduction of a law defining the duties of Overseers of Highways, which was reported by the Committee without amendment; a clear, concise, but full report of the views of the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Putnam county case, and a bill to amend the Registry Law, are some of the measures which he has already introduced, in his legislative capacity. Mr. CLARK is in the prime of life, and enjoys a good joke or a keen sarcasm about as well as an epicure relishes his salads and "green seal."

HUGH CONGER.

MR. CONGER represents the First District of Albany county. He was born in the town of Berne, New York, March 31st, 1804, and has always resided within a mile of the place of his birth. He is a farmer, and dealer in blue quarry stone. In 1830, he was elected Constable, running as stump candidate, and receiving one hundred majority. For over twenty years, Mr. CONGER was Justice of the Peace, which office he held, for sixteen successive years. He was also Justice of Sessions, five years. His original political views were those maintained by the Democracy; at present he is a Republican. Last fall, Mr. CONGER ran for the Assembly, against WILLIAM J. SNYDER, and was elected by a majority of six hundred and nine. He serves, in the present Assembly, on the Committees on Expenditures of the House, and Roads and Bridges.

JOSEPH COVELL.

MR. COVELL was a Democrat until after the election of President PIERCE, in 1852. The policy pursued during his administration, and the circumstances which gave it direction, led Mr. COVELL to believe that the power which controlled the platform of the Democratic party was firmly located in the Slave States, and that it must necessarily remain there unless affected by some unforeseen convulsion. It was further clearly apparent to him that those who were termed the Fire Eaters of the South were intent on the destruction of the government; that they controlled the South, and that the South controlled the Democratic party. Accordingly, in 1856, he took a decided stand in favor of the principles of the Republican party, and he has ever since zealously endeavored to assist in thwarting the designs of those who would destroy our institutions of liberty. Politically, Mr. COVELL occupies no ambiguous ground. He is most emphatic in the declaration of his opinions, though never denunciatory. In the Assembly he is unobtrusive in his manner, never seeking to make himself conspicuous for the sake of mere effect, thus fully verifying the old Greek maxim: "We have two ears and but one mouth, in order that we may hear the more and speak the less." Mr. COVELL's face gives us the impression that he is a fair, sound-hearted man, and his reputation does not belie appearances. His place of nativity is Hadley, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born in 1808. He was reared on a farm, until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he left home to attend an Academy. During the succeeding six or seven years, he was engaged in acquiring an Academical education, and in teaching. In 1833, he married and settled on

a farm in the town of Edinburgh, Saratoga county. He followed farming as his principal occupation, until 1856, having held, at different times, the offices of Justice of the Peace, and Supervisor of the town. While in the discharge of his duties, his mind was directed to many legal questions which came before him, and thus by degrees, the idea of practicing law as a profession, suggested itself to him, and finally settled into a determination. Supplying himself with the necessary books, he soon fitted himself for an examination. He obtained a license as Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, in 1856; and from that period until the year 1860, he followed his profession, and also conducted his agricultural affairs. He then disposed of his farm and removed to Fish House Village in the town of Northampton, Fulton county, where he now resides and practices law exclusively. He was elected by the Republicans as Member of the Assembly, in 1865; and during that term was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and acted as Chairman of the Committee on Petitions of Aliens. His constituents reelected him in 1866, by a majority nearly three times as great as in 1865. He is on the Committees on Judiciary and Federal Relations.

CHARLES M. CRANDALL.

MR. CRANDALL, a son of BENJAMIN G. CRANDALL, is forty-one years of age. His native place is Amity—now Belmont, Allegany county, New York. Having been left an orphan when he was six years old, he found a home with his grand-parents. His grand-father, SAMUEL VAN CAMPEN—a name intimately connected with some of the hardships wrought by the Revolution—removed from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in company with ten other families, in 1797, and settled in what is now called Allegany county. They were the first white inhabitants in that section of the State. The first religious meeting ever held in the town of Amity, convened at his house.

Mr. CRANDALL graduated from the Medical College at Castleton, Vermont, in 1859. Since that time, he has been a practicing physician of acknowledged skill, in the town of Belfast, New York.

In 1864, he was chosen Member of Assembly by the Republicans of the First District of Allegany county. He was reelected in 1865; and he was an able member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Public Health, Medical Societies and Colleges, and was Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the House. During the last political campaign, Dr. CRANDALL again was the recipient of public honors, by again being reelected to the House, to represent the whole of Allegany county, by a majority of 3,740. While the country was convulsed by the rebellion, he gratuitously devoted his medical services to the care of the sick and wounded, from the time of the battle of Fair Oaks until after the army arrived at Harrison's Landing, and when the battle of Fredericksburgh occurred, he again visited the horrible scenes of the hospi-

tals, and rendered essential aid to the suffering. While there, he became impressed with a sense of the necessity of medical agents to be sent by our State, to look after our wounded men.

In February, 1863, he attended the regular annual meeting of the New York State Medical Society, and introduced the following resolution :

WHEREAS, The present civil war has caused the hospitals of the District of Columbia to be filled with sick and wounded soldiers from this State, proportionate to the number of volunteers sent out; and, whereas, every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who have periled their all for us; therefore,

Resolved, That the New York State Medical Society respectfully request of our Legislature and Executive to earnestly consider the propriety of appointing an agent, to reside at Washington, who shall be a physician and surgeon, with clerical assistants, whose only business shall be to look after the interest and welfare of the sick and wounded of the State of New York.

The resolution was violently opposed by some members of the society. The subject was referred to a committee, which reported favorably. Drs. SWINBURNE and S. D. WILLARD were appointed as a committee to present the subject to the Governor and the Legislature. The result was the passage of the act entitled, "An Act to provide additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers of the State of New York, in the United States of America." As the initiator of the above movement, Dr. CRANDALL is deserving of the gratitude of the people.

In mid-summer, 1864, two of his brothers were wounded, in front of Atlanta. He hastened to their assistance, and was in constant attendance in the hospitals of Nashville and Louisville for several weeks. He was appointed Surgeon of the 141st Regiment, New York Volunteers, receiving the unanimous vote of the officers of the regiment, Colonel HAYT (brother of Canal Commissioner

HAYT), commanding. On the day before he received intelligence of his appointment, he was nominated for reelection as Member of Assembly; therefore, he reluctantly declined the position in the regiment. April 3d, 1865, on receiving the news of the battles in front of Petersburg and Richmond, he was requested by Governor FENTON to "hasten to City Point, the Army of the Potomac, or wherever the sufferers from the late battles most demand attendance, and assist in taking care of wounded New York soldiers."

On the 24th of the same month, he was appointed by Governor FENTON, Military Agent of the State of New York, at City Point, Virginia. He remained at that place, until it was abandoned. Subsequently he held the appointment of Visiting Agent of Military Hospitals, and spent some time in the various hospitals of the Department of the Potomac.

Doctor CRANDALL is a man of recognized competence, both in his profession, and in the Legislature. Humane in heart, upright in motives, he has a past upon which he can look with satisfaction. During the terms he has so honorably served in the Assembly, he has been prominently identified with several very important measures. He took a special interest in the commission and appointment of the late Doctor WILLARD, of Albany, to investigate the condition of the insane poor domiciled in the alms houses of the State; and also the bills to increase the capital stock of the New York and Erie Railroad Company to \$4,000,000, and for the completion and improvement of the Chenango and Genesee Valley Canals. The bill for the establishment of a Masonic Hall and Asylum in New York, which was one of the greatest benevolent enterprises of the Masons, was introduced and forwarded by him. He was very active in behalf of the act establishing the Willard Asylum, zealously supported the Cornell University, and the Metropolitan Health and Fire Department Bills. He introduced

and urged a very important measure, which passed to final enactment, relative to the Quarantine laws; and strenuously opposed the bill increasing the fare on the New York Central Railroad.

THOMAS J. CREAMER.

THOMAS J. CREAMER is of Irish descent, and was born on the 26th of May, 1841. He left school when ten years of age, having had a common school education in the city of New York; and engaged, shortly afterward, in the dry goods establishment of A. T. STEWART & Co., where he remained several years; but, desiring to change his course of life, from a mercantile to a professional career, he labored night and day to improve a deficient education, and, when he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, was admitted as a Member of the Bar. He has since been engaged in active political life, having been elected to the Legislature when he was but twenty-three years of age, polling the largest vote ever cast for any candidate in the district he represents. In the Legislature of 1865, he took an active part in the debates on all questions relating to the city of New York. During the session, he delivered a speech in opposition to the establishment of a paid Fire Department in New York, which was considered one of the most effective and eloquent, on that side of the subject. Mr. CREAMER was reëlected to the Legislature in the fall of 1865, by over 2,000 majority, and was a prominent and energetic member during the session of 1866, serving on the Committees on Railroads, Claims and Engrossed Bills. He was a strong advocate of a change in the Militia Laws of the State, in order to place the old foggy generals, who,

he believed, were a drag on the efficiency of our State Militia, on the retired list; and did much to pass the law which has brought about the desired change. He was reelected to the present House, by an increased majority.

Mr. CREAMER, although a young man, takes a prominent and influential position in the Assembly. He is more of a debater than an orator. Although he is not gifted with that plethora of language, so delightful to its possessor, and so annoying to those who are compelled frequently to listen to it, he is possessed of those more essential qualities of a successful legislator — a clear and attractive manner of presenting a question; concise and logical method of exposition; quickness of perception, both as to his own position and opportunities, and those of his opponents; thorough knowledge of the rules of the House and of parliamentary practice; and a personal bearing to all with whom he comes in contact, calculated to rally strong support. Mr. CREAMER was placed by the Speaker on the important Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which he is an efficient member.

BERNARD CREGAN.

BERNARD CREGAN was born on the 15th of October, 1832, in Ireland. At an early age he was left an orphan, and thrown upon his own resources. When seven years old, he went to sea as a cabin boy, starting from Liverpool, and going thence to Gibraltar and Hong Kong, returning, after a long absence, to the port from which he started. Being desirous of visiting America, he shipped for this country upon the ill-fated steamer, the Ocean Monarch, which, when a short distance out, was destroyed by fire, the calamity resulting in a loss of about four hundred lives. Mr. CREGAN was saved by hanging on to the chain under the bowsprit, his arm being cut into the bone, leaving a scar which still remains. After his rescue he returned to Liverpool and once more started for America as a cabin boy. From New York he went to New Orleans, soon after returning to the Great Metropolis. Here he sought and obtained work, part of the time being engaged in the Sun newspaper office. In 1848 he caught the gold fever, and went to California, by way of Cape Horn, remaining there until 1851, when he returned, by way of Panama, to New York, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which have ever since occupied his attention. It was not till about three years since that Mr. CREGAN entered into politics. He is a Tammany Hall Democrat, but last fall received the indorsement of all wings of his party, as a candidate for the Assembly—a deserved testimonial to his personal popularity. He is one of two Democrats in the Legislature who voted for the Constitutional Amendment. He represents the Thirteenth Assembly District of New York city.

HENRY CRIBBEN.

MR. CRIBBEN is of English birth. He was born in the Isle of Man, December 18th, 1834. Having immigrated to this country, he ultimately settled in the city of Rochester, New York, where he followed the occupation of iron moulder. He is still one of that handicraft, combining in his character, intelligence, thrift and patriotism. Representing the laboring classes, as well as others, he knows, by his own experience, what is for the good of the working people, both in his own city and in the State at large. He was elected to the Assembly by the Republican party, by one hundred and seventy-eight majority over CHAUNCEY PERRY, Esq. He is on the Committees on Trade and Manufactures, and Grievances.

Mr. CRIBBEN entered the military service of the United States, August 26th, 1862, as a private in the 140th Regiment, New York Volunteers, performing a soldier's duties, until June 2d, 1864, when the Rebels took him prisoner, at Bethesda Church, Virginia, and thus cut short his efficiency. They gave him the full benefit of their infernal prison-pens. By way of introduction, they allowed him limited quarters in Libby Prison, where fresh air was as rare as their loyalty. After receiving the torturing accommodations to be found there, they transferred him to Oglethorpe Prison, Macon, Georgia, anticipating, no doubt, that a little more tropical heat would burn out either his life or his loyalty; not succeeding in their purposes, they placed him in the Marine Prison, at Savannah, and, subsequently, in four different pens which they dignified by the name of prison, in South Carolina. Finally, Mr. CRIBBEN was confined at Charlotte, North Carolina; where he determined not to enjoy any more of their hos-

pitality, and succeeded in making his escape, February 16th, 1865. After traveling a distance of nearly four hundred miles, suffering from a loss of strength in consequence of his emaciated condition, running risks which kept his nerves strained to their highest tension, for fear of being discovered by merciless scouts, he reached Knoxville, Tennessee, March 17th, 1865.

His active military record is distinguished for his participation in the battles of Fredricksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Rappahanock, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anne River and Bethesda Church, where, as we have before mentioned, he was captured.

He was promoted through different grades, for his bravery, and finally, when the war was ended, he ranked as Captain. He was honorably discharged from the service, June 3d, 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN.

MR. DEVELIN was born in Yonkers, Westchester county on the 31st of August, 1820. His father was a native of Ireland, who came to America, in the year 1814. His mother was one of the IRELAND family, of Long Island. In 1824, when Mr. DEVELIN was four years old, his father removed to the city of New York, where the son has continued ever since to reside. At an early age, he was sent to school, and was prepared for College, at the old Grammar School, in Murray street, of which the Principal was Mr. CHARLES H. ANTHON, whose excellence as an educator of youth, has gained for him a just celebrity. In 1836, at the age of sixteen years, Mr. DEVELIN entered Georgetown

College, in the District of Columbia, an institution under the management of the order of Jesuits. He was graduated, first in his class, in 1840. Upon his return to the city of New York, he commenced the study of law with JONATHAN MILLER, Esq., a leading practitioner, and was admitted to the Bar, in 1844. Later, he became a partner of Mr. MILLER, and remained so until the latter's death, a few years since. In the fall of 1845, Mr. DEVELIN was a candidate for the Assembly, to which position he was elected, and reelected in 1846, serving honorably during both sessions. His object in going to the Legislature was to procure the enactment of laws for the aid and protection of emigrants, and to secure an act of incorporation for St. John's College, at Fordham, a Catholic institution, which has since passed under the control of the order of Jesuits. Mr. DEVELIN was successful in both of his objects. He introduced the first bill for the care and protection of emigrants, which, after passing the House, was so amended in the Senate, as to provide for the organization of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration. At the close of the session of 1847, he retired from an active participation in politics, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. But, during his entire career, he has given special attention to the subject of emigration, and has personally prepared nearly every law upon that subject, which is upon the Statute Books of this State. He was himself appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, the duties of which he performed for several years. He was Chairman of the Committee of the Board which had charge of the hospitals at Staten Island, during the epidemic cholera of 1849. On retiring from the Board, he was appointed Counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration, which position he held, until very recently, when he resigned. In November, 1862, Mr.

DEVELIN was elected Counsel to the Corporation of the city of New York, holding that office until his term of office expired, in 1866. In the fall of 1866, he was again returned as Member of Assembly. His district embraces the rural and most beautiful portion of New York Island, lying on the southern and western side of Central Park, and includes Bloomingdale, Manhattanville, Carmansville, Washington Heights, Kings Bridge, and High Bridge.

In politics, Mr. DEVELIN has always been a Democrat, cheerfully aiding the government in crushing the rebellion. But his genial ways have secured for him a host of friends among men of all parties. He is affable, intelligent, refined, and generous, and counts among his warm admirers, nearly all of those who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with him. He is, by birth and education, a Catholic. In 1854, he married a daughter of CHARLES A. STETSON, Esq., of the Astor House. At the present time, he resides near Manhattanville, on the banks of the Hudson, and lives in a style which comports with his refined tastes and abundant means. His popularity among his people and neighbors is evinced by the majority which he obtained in his district, at the last election, having a plurality of about 1,100, in a vote of 2,200.

HENRY M. DIXON.

THIS member from the Seventh District of Kings county, was born in Ireland on the 30th of September, 1835, and is consequently, in the thirty-second year of his age. When but a child, he came to this country in company with an aunt, and located in the city of New York. Shortly after, he removed to Williamsburgh, and engaged to a farmer, remaining with him for about a year. Thrown entirely upon his own resources, he managed to learn a mechanical branch of trade, and at the age of seventeen, was in business for himself. Mr. DIXON was always an active member of the Fire Department, having been a private, assistant-foreman and foreman of one of the leading companies of Williamsburgh. For two terms, he was President of the Department, and in 1866, was a candidate for Chief Engineer, being defeated by but a few votes, after a most exciting contest, in which more than ordinary effort was made to elect his opponent. At an early period, he took an active interest in politics; and in 1863, ran as the Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward (a Republican stronghold), but was defeated by a small majority—an evidence of his popularity with the masses. In the contest which resulted in his election to the Assembly, the whole city took a deep interest, and opinion was much divided as to the result. IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., a member of the House in 1866, was his opponent, but Mr. DIXON triumphed by quite seven hundred majority, much to the astonishment of the opposition. Mr. DIXON has always been a Democrat.

CONSTANTINE DONOHO.

MR. DONOHO represents the Second Assembly District of the city of New York, having been elected as a Tammany and McKEON Democrat, over BYRAM GAUGHAN (Union Democrat), and GEORGE ROSS (Republican Union), by a majority of 913. He was a member of the House in 1866, serving on the Committee on Joint Library.

MR. DONOHO is a native of New York city, where he was born, on the 26th of September, 1840. He is of Irish parentage. His education was acquired in the Common Schools of the city. At present he holds a clerkship in the Bureau of Arrears, in the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York. He entered the political arena, in 1861, as an independent candidate for the Assembly, in the district which he now represents; but was defeated. In 1865, Mr. DONOHO was again a candidate, the nomination being tendered to him, four days previous to the election. This time, he was elected by a handsome majority. He is now serving on the Committee on Salt.

In 1862, he served three months as a private in the 69th New York State Militia, guarding Washington; at the expiration of that time, he returned home with his regiment, and again engaged in business pursuits. Mr. Donoho is youthful in personal appearance, has dark, curly hair, florid complexion, and is of medium stature. His stock of good nature is abundant. He is considerable of a ward politician, and has the confidence of his constituents.

JACOB H. DUNTZ.

MR. DUNTZ was a farmer by occupation, until two years ago; he then engaged in buying and selling sheep, on quite a large scale. All of his business associations have been marked by practicality and honesty; and mingled with his toil, he has enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, both socially and politically.

MR. DUNTZ is a native of Gallatin, Columbia county, New York, and is nearly thirty-one years of age. His father died when his son JACOB was five years old, leaving a wife and four children, besides a large landed estate for their maintenance. The circumstances in which Mr. DUNTZ was placed in his childhood, naturally gave direction to his future occupation. The two farms left by his father awakened, in his mind, a landable ambition to continue in the avocation of agriculture. Living at a distance of two miles from any school house, his opportunities for acquiring an education were neither easy nor attractive; but he plodded over the route in the winter season, in spite of the cold and bad walking, until he was sufficiently versed in the English branches to teach a District School.

MR. DUNTZ has been a member of the Board of Supervisors in his county, for four successive years. In the fall of 1865, he was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans, but was defeated by fifty-one majority. Last autumn, however, the order of things was reversed, and he was elected by eighty-two majority. Mr. DUNTZ is greatly esteemed by those who have known him from a boy, and is recognized as a loyal, patriotic citizen. Officially, he is not among those who do a vast amount of superlative talking, but in the main, his acts display his good common sense of which he has a large stock.

CHARLES G. ELLIS.

MR. ELLIS was born in the city of Schenectady, Schenectady county, New York, on the 27th of October, 1842. He is of Scotch descent, his father, JOHN ELLIS, having emigrated to this country from Scotland, about the year 1820. His mother was of the same origin, and in moral and intellectual qualities, was excelled by few. His father has been long and favorably known throughout the United States, as the proprietor of one of the largest Locomotive Works in the country; and the engines themselves are everywhere known as of the very best finish and the greatest durability. Being in affluent circumstances, he gave his son CHARLES opportunities for education, corresponding to his wealth. For many years, he had the advantages of the best Academy in the city of Schenectady. Having there completed a regular course, he was admitted a member of one of the best boarding schools, (Doctor REED'S, at Geneva) in the State of New York. There his mind gave evidence of that activity and business talent which has marked his after life. Attending with diligence to his studies, he laid the foundation of a thorough education. After leaving that institution, he at once entered upon the active duties of life, taking the place formerly held by his father, who had recently died. He is now one of four brothers who carry on the Schenectady Locomotive Works.

He began his political career as a Republican, having been elected Alderman of his city in the spring of 1866, and discharged his duties in a highly satisfactory manner. Last fall he was elected to the Assembly by five hundred and seventeen majority, in a Democratic county. Though not engaged on the field in military service, yet at home,

he energetically worked with head and means, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and from the firing of the first gun on Sumter until the fall of the Rebel Confederacy, he was a firm, constant and liberal supporter of the Government.

Mr. ELLIS is a member of the Committees on the Affairs of Villages and Expenditures of the House. Though young, he displays discretion in his legislative acts which compares favorably with that of maturer years, and which promises to give him a post of honor still higher than the one which he now holds.

JOSEPH B. FAY.

THIS is Mr. FAY's second term in the House. Representing a fine farming section, and being a farmer by occupation, he is well qualified to look after the local necessities of his district. He is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Being radical in his views, it was natural that he should answer the call of the country to defend it, in the hour of peril. Therefore, laying aside the implements of peaceful pursuits, he enlisted as Captain in the 154th Regiment New York Volunteers, on the 22d of August, 1862. He was a participant in the battle of Gettysburgh; and, during the fight, he was taken prisoner. His regiment arrived at the scene of action, on the 1st of July, 1863, and was hurried into the engagement as quickly as possible. His brigade was ordered to the right, in order to extend their line; but a charge was made by the enemy in overwhelming numbers. The enemy's line extending to their right, so as to expose the 154th Regiment to an enfilading

fire, it was compelled to attempt a change of position; but, in the meantime, such an advantage had been gained by the opposing forces as to enable them to completely hem in the Regiment on three sides. Being thus overpowered, a surrender was imperative. Rations were not served to the prisoners, until three days after they were captured; and Captain FAY, at the end of that time, had four ounces of fresh beef and a cup of raw flour given him. Suffering from a wound on his head, which had been dealt him by a rebel, in a hand to hand encounter, he begged for medical aid, but none was given to him, until the seventh day after his capture, when one of the surgeons gave him a hasty prescription, with the consoling assurance that probably nothing would help him. Being imprisoned in Libby Prison, he made up his mind that he had fought his last battle, and "hoed his last row." The public are familiar with the horrible details of our prisoners' sufferings; and it is sufficient to say that Captain FAY, during eight or nine months, was made to drink the bitter draught to the dregs. But through the influence of Misses ANNA and AMORETT JONES, who kindly prevailed upon their brother, Mr. S. B. JONES, residing at Memphis, Tennessee, to go to Richmond and intercede for him, he was at last released from his tortures.

Captain FAY was born, in 1817. He is of Scotch extraction, and possesses many of the points of firmness, so common to that race. Although he is not a man who may be said to "carry his heart on his coat sleeve," yet, when fitting occasions present themselves, he is generous and charitable.

LEANDER W. FISKE.

MR. FISKE is a lawyear, and a native of Booneville, Oneida county, New York, at which place he was born, September 30th, 1835. His interests have been connected with that town, during his entire life. Booneville, an incorporated village of considerable enterprise, and the terminus of the Black River and Utica Railroad, is his present place of residence. His ancestors came from England, and settled in Rhode Island, as early as 1725; and though the blood of John Bull has not been diluted to any great extent, in the veins of succeeding generations, yet, a love for Republican institutions has been carefully nurtured and preserved. Therefore, it was the most natural thing in the world, that Mr. FISKE should cast his virgin vote for JOHN C. FREMONT. His politics have remained unchanged, except as they have advanced with the progressive mutations attending the Republican party; hence, his actions are gauged by the great rule of equity and justice to all men, whether black or white. He enlisted in 1862, as private in Company D, 146th Regiment, New York Volunteers; but he was soon discharged by the War Department, on account of deafness, which wholly unfitted him for service. Thus ended his military career; but he had done his duty to the best of his ability, regretting, however, that he could not participate in the active scenes of war which were going on at the South. On his return home, he resumed his profession as a lawyer, which he still follows. He was elected to the Assembly, last fall, by a majority of five hundred and seventy-one. He was appointed, by the Speaker, on the Committees on Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills, and Militia and Public Defense; he is Chairman of the former.

ALEXANDER FREAR.

MR. FREAR is of Huguenot extraction. His family emigrated to this country, about the middle of the seventeenth century—the three brothers FREAR having obtained a grant, from the States of Holland, of lands on the Hudson river, now embraced in the counties of Ulster and Dutchess. Their descendants are still numerous in that region, and are generally thrifty, prosperous citizens. Mr. JAMES B. FREAR, of Poughkeepsie, was a man of an active, restless temper, and took a strong interest in politics. The party feeling between the friends of Governor TOMPKINS and DEWITT CLINTON, was very high, and Mr. FREAR was zealous in his support of the “Bucktails.” He was one of the most influential Republicans in the county of Dutchess, and retained his ascendancy until his death, which took place in 1833. His son, the subject of this sketch, ALEXANDER FREAR, was born at Poughkeepsie, on the 18th of August, 1820. He received a common school education, and afterward attended the academy in his native town. He began, at an early age, to display the energy, and other characteristics, for which his father had been distinguished. At fourteen, he became a clerk in a store at Poughkeepsie, but not being contented there, went to New York about three years afterward, and, at the age of nineteen, became a partner in the house of SHELDON & COMPANY, in Pearl street. He remained there until 1848, when he established the importing house of ALEXANDER FREAR, & COMPANY in New York, with branches in Chicago and Galena. This firm prospered and carried on a heavy business, until the financial revulsion of 1857. The effects of this crisis were more disastrous at the West, even, than in New York, and the establishment was compelled to close up its affairs.

Mr. FREEAR now entered more deeply into politics, and was elected to the Board of Councilmen, from the Seventh Senatorial District. The next year, he was chosen Alderman for the Eleventh District, consisting of the Twentieth Ward of the city of New York. The same indefatigable energy and singleness of purpose, which had characterized him as a man of business, he now displayed in his official duties. The rebellion broke out, and he was among the foremost in sustaining the Government, using his official, as well as personal, influence, to secure the adoption of measures for furnishing men and money for the service of the country. His enthusiasm was so great, as almost to sever his previous political associations, and he took the lead in organizing a Union Association in the Twentieth Ward, in the fall of 1861, comprising both Democrats and Republicans, and electing its candidates for the Assembly and other offices.

In 1865, Mr. FREEAR was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of about eight hundred votes, over a Democratic candidate who had the conservative Republican nomination. He was reelected in 1866, by an increased majority. In the Legislature, as in the Common Council, though never distinguished as a debater, he has been known as one of the most effective and successful men that ever engaged in public business—fully justifying his previous reputation for shrewdness, energy and fidelity. To these qualifications and endowments, he is indebted for his popularity.

HENRY WEBB GENET.

MR. GENET was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 27th, 1828. His father was JOHN M. GENET, a native of France, who came to America during the troubles which ensued upon the first French Revolution. His mother was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country, in childhood.

Mr. GENET, the elder, removed to Albany when the subject of our notice was about one year of age, and went into commercial business, near the river. His son HENRY attended school in Albany, for several years, and then taking a fancy for the life of an agriculturist, was placed upon a farm in the town of Monroe, Saratoga county, where he remained four or five years, diligently prosecuting his literary studies, during the winter months. When about sixteen years of age, Mr. GENET left the farm, and entered the Glens Falls Academy, where he remained about a year and a half. He then left and went to the city of New York, where his father was then residing.

When about nineteen years of age, he entered the University of the city of New York, at which he remained two years, and then entered the law office of Mr. HASTINGS, in that city, and was, in due time, admitted, finishing his preparatory studies in the office of McCUNN & MONCRIEF. He was, in early life, an enthusiastic admirer of HENRY CLAY, and, during the life of that great man, naturally acted with the Whig party. On the dissolution of that organization, he joined the Democracy, with which he has ever since coöperated. In 1857, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Board of Councilmen from the Twelfth Ward of New York. The following year he

was elected Alderman, and reelected two years after, being chosen President of the Board, during the last two years of his term. In 1861, he was elected to the responsible office of County Clerk, the duties of which he discharged during the years 1862, 1863 and 1864. He was elected to represent the Twenty-first Assembly District of the city and county of New York, at the fall election of 1866. Mr. GENET is a quiet member, closely attentive to the business of the House, and exercises great influence where he is known. He is a thorough politician, but is neither narrow nor exclusive in his partisanship, and is one of the most efficient workers on the floor.

During the three most important years of the war, viz.: the years ending January 1st, 1864, Mr. GENET, as President of the Board of Aldermen was, *ex officio*, a member of the War Fund Committee, of which the Mayor of the city, and the President of the Board of Councilmen, were also, *ex officio* members. Every one remembers the constant and valuable aid rendered by this organization to the National Government, during the dark era of our history which has just closed so triumphantly, and there was, on the Committee, no one who privately, or in his public capacity, was found more ready to support every measure dictated by patriotism, than Mr. GENET; and his votes will always be found in favor of the most lavish support, in blood and treasure, of our threatened Nationality.

GEORGE C. GIBBS.

MR. GIBBS was born in the town of Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, on the 6th of January, 1832. His father removed with his family to Jefferson, Schoharie county, in 1840, where he purchased a farm, on which the later boyhood of Mr GIBBS was passed. After receiving a good common school and academic education, for some years he taught common schools during the winter, and aided in the labors of the farm, in summer.

When he reached the age of twenty-one, he was nominated on the Whig ticket, and elected town Superintendent of Schools for the town of Jefferson. He afterward applied himself to the study of architecture, and finally entered into business, as a contractor and builder, in Stamford, Delaware county. He pursued that business until the Southern conflict.

In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 3d New York Cavalry, then being raised by Captain (afterward Colonel) FERRIS JACOBS, Jr. When the company was mustered in at Elmira, he was chosen Quartermaster-Sergeant, and was soon promoted to First Sergeant.

Early in 1863, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, his regiment being stationed at Newbern, North Carolina. In September and October, 1864, he served as Acting-Assistant Inspector-General, on the Staff of Colonel R. M. WEST, commanding the 2nd Brigade of General KAUTZ's Cavalry Division. He was promoted to Captain, in the following January, and served upon the Staff of Colonel GEO. W. LEWIS, until his regiment was consolidated with the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, forming the 4th New York Provisional Cavalry. While he was attached to that regiment, he participated in almost every battle and skir-

mish in which his regiment was engaged during its whole period of service. On all these occasions, he behaved with conspicuous gallantry. The courage and address with which he led the advance into an entrenched camp of the Rebels, near Kinston, and his coolness, when, under the command of Major HALL, his squadron of Cavalry covered the retreat of General WILSON, after his raid upon the communications of General LEE, in 1865, were especially admired by his brother officers. On the latter occasion, the whole Rebel column was kept at bay, for more than an hour, until the bridge over Stony Creek was burned, and our cavalry finally escaped by swimming the stream. Lieutenant GIBBS spurred his horse off a high rock into the river, and barely escaped in safety.

In the battle of Goldsboro', he was slightly wounded by a musket ball, in the arm and side, his life being saved by a package of papers in his coat pocket; and in an engagement on the Derbys town road, before Richmond, he was severely wounded through the left leg, by a Minie ball.

Last year, he received a commission as Brevet-Major, New York Volunteers, for "gallant and meritorious services in the late war"—a testimonial to his worth and fidelity as an officer. Major GIBBS is now engaged in business as a stove and tin dealer, in Stamford, Delaware county. He was nominated for Member of Assembly, by the Republican party, in 1866, and received a majority of two hundred and seventy-four votes over his competitor. When the Speaker made his appointments, he placed Mr. GIBBS on the Committees on State Prisons, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

COLUMBUS GILL.

MR. GILL represents Warren county, and is a Member of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Like a majority of the prominent men of the times, he is a self-made man. His father was a native of England, who came to this country before the days of the Revolution, in which he took an active part in favor of his adopted country. His mother was a true New England woman, who taught the principles of liberty to her numerous family of boys, two of whom were in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh.

MR. GILL was born in Castleton, Vermont, in 1809. He now lives in Stony Creek, New York. By avocation, he is a merchant; and, through industry and frugality, enjoys a competency. He has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, several terms Justice of Sessions, and Postmaster. MR. GILL is a straightforward, independent man, positive and firm in his convictions; he cares little for dull abstractions, looking upon matters in a practical light, and giving no time to outward show. His views of general matters are clear and comprehensive. To a stranger he might at times appear somewhat reticent, though he is frank and cordial — a true friend.

GEORGE M. GLEASON.

THIS gentleman, representing the First District of St. Lawrence county, was born in what was then called Poto Ferry, and which is now the town of Pitcairn, New York. He is thirty-eight years old.

Mr. GLEASON attended school until eighteen years of age, when he became a teacher. He taught until he was twenty-eight years old. Since that time, he has been engaged in farming.

In September, 1861, he enlisted in the service of the United States, as a private in Company D, 60th Regiment New York Volunteers. In October following he was made Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served either with his company, then stationed at the Relay House, Maryland, guarding the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, or in recruiting service at Ogdensburg, until May, 1862, when his regiment was ordered to report to General SIGEL at Harper's Ferry. Soon after their arrival he was appointed Assistant-Quartermaster of the Regiment, and accompanied it on its marches through the Shenandoah and Rappahannock Valleys, until August, when he was attacked with typhoid fever, in consequence of which he was reduced from one hundred and ninety pounds to one hundred and eight. The surgeon in charge informed him that there was no probability of his recovering his health, while in active service, and he therefore tendered his resignation accompanied by the surgeon's certificate of disability, which was accepted. In his emaciated condition, he returned home.

Mr. GLEASON has three times been chosen Supervisor of Pitcairn; he also served five years as Justice of the Peace, and four years as town Superintendent of Common

Schools. In 1866, he represented his district in the Legislature, and he has been returned to the present Assembly by an increased majority. The Speaker appointed him on the Committee on Claims, and Indian Affairs; he is Chairman of the latter.

Mr. GLEASON began political life as a Democrat, and voted with that party until 1856, when he cast his first Republican vote for JOHN C. FREMONT. Since then he has been a Republican of the most radical character, advocating negro suffrage, and opposing amnesty to rebels; in these sentiments he reflects the opinions of his constituents. Mr. GLEASON is a plain, modest man, and is endowed with good, practical sense.

JOHN VON GUILDER GRIDLEY.

MR. GRIDLEY is a descendant of one of the oldest Welsh families on our soil. His great-grandfather was one of three brothers who emigrated to this country about the year 1728, settling in different sections, Mr. GRIDLEY's direct ancestor locating in Connecticut. Mr. GRIDLEY's grandfather married the only sister of Major VON GUILDER, of New Jersey, and removed to New York city. By this marriage, there were two children, a son and a daughter. The son, JOHN VON GUILDER GRIDLEY, became a prominent builder of New York city, instituted the Builders' Protective Association, and held the position of President of the organization, at the time of his death. His second son, the present Member of the House, was born on the 29th of March, 1822, at the corner of Spencer and Thompson streets, New York city, where his father lived until Mr. GRIDLEY was nearly six years of age,

when he removed into King street, residing there until his death. Mr. GRIDLEY succeeded his father in the building business, and became equally eminent in it. After following the avocation for many years, he turned his attention to the law, studied and graduated at the New York University, commenced its practice, and is now an able lawyer of New York city. This is Mr. GRIDLEY's first term in the Assembly. He has exhibited superior qualifications, as a working legislator. He is a valuable Member of the Committee on Cities, bringing to that responsible position a thorough knowledge of the governmental machinery, political complications, and diverse business interests of New York city, which, with his quick perceptions, not only of the general merits of the measures that come before the Committee, but of the detail of their provisions, contribute to give him a powerful influence in shaping legislation in the place where the work is really done, in Committee.

WILLIAM GURLEY.

MR. GURLEY is of New England origin, his parents having removed from Mansfield, Connecticut, in the year 1813, and settled in West Troy, Albany county, New York. Here his father, EPHRAIM GURLEY, started an iron foundry, in 1816; and, two years later, removed to Troy, then a newly incorporated but already thriving city, on the east side of the river, where, in connection with Mr. ALPHEUS HANKS, he established the first iron foundry in Rensselaer county—a business which has now grown to be a most important interest in that section of the State.

WILLIAM GURLEY was born in the city of Troy, March 16th, 1821; his father dying in 1829, he and a younger brother and sister were left to the sole care of a widowed mother, of comparatively feeble health, and of small pecuniary means. Rightly judging that knowledge and virtue were the foundation of all true excellence, she gave her children, not only a careful religious training at home, but also the best education afforded by the schools, in her immediate vicinity.

WILLIAM choosing the profession of a Civil Engineer, attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, then, and now, an excellent scientific school, from which he graduated with credit, in 1839.

After following the business of a Surveyor for some years, he turned his attention to the manufacture of the instruments with whose use he was already familiar, learning the business in the shop of Mr. HANKS, then a well known maker of surveying instruments, in the city of Troy. After remaining with Mr. HANKS for five years, he entered into partnership with Mr. JONAS H. PHELPS, in the year 1845, and with him prosecuted the same business,

much more extensively, for the next seven years, at the end of which time the firm became changed by the withdrawal of Mr. PHELPS, and the accession of his younger brother. The new firm, under the name of W. & L. E. GURLEY, at once greatly increased their facilities; and, for fifteen years past, they have been by far the most extensive manufacturers of engineers' and surveyors' instruments in the United States. The great fire of May 10th, 1862, entirely consumed their establishment, but nothing daunted, even for an hour, they at once commenced to rebuild on a scale nearly four times larger than the first. They have since been abundantly rewarded for their courage and foresight.

The prominence of Mr. GURLEY as a business man, and his well known intelligence and integrity, have long been recognized by the community with which his life has been identified; and, though always refusing to seek any position in public life, he has never shrunk from what he conceived to be his duty as a man and a citizen; and very few in the community have been more actively engaged in all the enterprises which tend to elevate mankind. But few years of his mature life have passed free from the cares of public office: he has faithfully labored as Trustee of several educational and religious institutions; connected for years with the Young Men's Association, in important positions, he was, in 1851, elected its President, after a canvass, the warmth of which is still well remembered.

As Alderman of his native ward, he served with general acceptance from 1860, to 1864; and as Fire Commissioner, he helped, in 1861, to inaugurate the greatly improved system, now so much approved in all our larger cities. He is a member of the Board, up to the present time. In November, 1866, he was nominated by the Republicans of Troy, as the Representative of his native city in the

Assembly of the State of New York. The district had, for a series of years, been strongly of the opposite politics, being relied upon, pretty uniformly, for a majority of four or five hundred. Mr. GURLEY, however, entered into the canvass, personally, and though nominated almost as a forlorn hope, at the heel of the election, against T. B. CARROLL, he still surprised himself and his friends by obtaining a majority of eight hundred and fourteen. He is a Member of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities.

Mr. GURLEY, yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood, is widely known as a capable and successful business man, and financier, being now, Vice-President of the National Exchange Bank, of Troy, and adorning all the relations of public and private life. He may, with reason, look forward to positions of even greater usefulness and honor in the future.

LEWIS B. HALSEY.

· MR. HALSEY, Member of Assembly from the First District of Orange county, is one of the youngest members of the Legislature for 1867, having been born at his present place of residence, Newburgh, on the 31st day of January, 1841. On the paternal side, he springs from an English ancestry, and upon the maternal, from Dutch blood, though his more immediate progenitors were natives of this country. Having passed the earlier years of his life, in his native town, and availed himself of such educational advantages as were within his reach, Mr. HALSEY in the fall of 1860, entered college at Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, where he held creditable rank with his fellow students during a full course of four years, and from whence he graduated with all the collegiate honors, in the class of 1864. Having already fixed upon the law as his future profession, Mr. HALSEY upon graduating, entered the office of one of Philadelphia's most distinguished advocates — BENJAMIN F. BRUCE, Esq., and, in due course, was admitted to practice in the courts of this State, at Brooklyn, in December, 1865. Subsequently he opened a law office at Newburgh, where he has since remained. In personal appearance, Mr. HALSEY is of full, medium stature, with a broad and well-formed forehead, a keen, penetrating eye that meets one with a frank, assuring kindliness, and which added to a modest self-possession that is both natural and becoming, mark him out as a young man of excellent promise. And those who know him best, look with confidence to his future career, both as a private citizen, and in any public station, the duties of which he may be called upon to discharge. In politics, Mr. HALSEY is a Republican; was elected over his Democratic

competitor, Mr. HALSEY R. STEVENS, an old and worthy fellow-townsmen, by a majority of 1,148 in a total vote of 6,136. He is a Member of the Committees on Judiciary, and Engrossed Bills.

SHEFFIELD HARRINGTON.

MODEST in demeanor, honest in purpose, and correct in action, Mr. HARRINGTON is one of that kind of men who win respect, though they do not seek the plaudits of the multitude. Steady-going in their habits, they command the regard of the public, and share in the labor, as well as in the reward. Mr. HARRINGTON was born in New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York, June 25th, 1809, whence his father moved from Rhode Island, in 1780. His boyhood was unmarked by any remarkable events, and he pursued the course of ordinary, every-day life, without having to practice any great self-denials, and without being satiated with an overplus of luxuries. Following a plain mode of life, he appreciated whatever indulgences were allowed him, and did not grumble because he could not be favored like those in more pleasant spheres of action. Storing his mind, from the common opportunities of the country schools in those days, he fitted himself for mercantile pursuits, in which he is engaged at the present time, in the town of Hartwick, New York. In early manhood, he served a regular apprenticeship at wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and worked at that business for nearly fifteen years. When the tide of prejudice against Free Masonry assumed a political form, Mr. HARRINGTON was an Anti-Mason. After that excitement had subsided,

he attached himself to the Whigs, and held various offices, of a local nature, in the interest of that party. He unhesitatingly joined the Republicans, in 1856, and he has been unwavering in his faithfulness. He was a Member of the House in 1866, and served on the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and was Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Villages. His District has returned him, with an increased majority, thus assuring him of the satisfaction which he has already given by his legislative acts. He is Chairman of the same Committee as that of last year, and is also serving on the Committee on Grievances.

PALMER E. HAVENS.

PALMER E. HAVENS stands prominent among the best class of our legislators. He was born November 24th, 1818, in the town of Moriah, Essex county, New York. His father, Deacon JOHN HAVENS, a Roger Williams Baptist, and a pioneer settler of that town, though always in humble circumstances, was a man of piety, known and respected for that decision of character and firmness of purpose, which was the only, yet, as it proved, a sufficient legacy to his son.

His father's limited means and large family obliged the son, scarcely beyond his childhood, to care for himself. The interrupted attendance of the common school of his native place, was the only educational privilege which he enjoyed until after his sixteenth year; yet, so much had his ready intellect and energy accomplished, that, at this age, he commenced teaching, and was most successful in this pursuit for the ten years following. His continued

effort at self-culture under better advantages, in the mean time, made him a proficient mathematician and English scholar. During the same time, he entered the law office of the late General HENRY H. ROSS, of Essex, and was admitted to the Bar in 1843.

Essex, the loveliest of our northern villages, "the abode of wealth, intelligence and refinement," he selected as the field of his future professional labors. Prompt and faithful attention to business, and zeal for his client, won for him a wide reputation and a lucrative practice. Although the earnest prosecution of matters placed in his hands, may have sometimes made him the object of that ungenerous spirit of animosity which is often indulged toward the legal ability and diligence which has forced the unwilling discharge of just obligations, yet his popularity has always been of a steady growth to that degree which is evidenced by the hearty support which he has always received from his neighbors, at the polls. Confirmed in his religious and political faith, he is, nevertheless, liberal in his treatment of those who differ with him; and is generous hearted and public spirited. He supported the old Whig party while it existed, and for years, he has given his influence to the Republican organization. His party relations have been dignified and unswerving. In his own town, at different periods, he has held the offices of Superintendent of Common Schools, Town Clerk and Supervisor.

In the fall of 1861, when the dangers which threatened the country made the people anxious to send their best men to represent them, Mr. HAVENS was put in nomination, for Member of Assembly, and elected — his own town voting for him almost unanimously. Americanism, in its day, had won to its support nearly two-thirds of the voters of Essex, and, as Mr. HAVENS would never have anything to do with "SAM," the prospect for a large "home vote" — that very sure index of popularity — was

not flattering. Yet, so much did party spirit give way to the respect which he commanded, that, out of the ten hundred and forty-eight votes of his townsmen, he received *ten hundred and twenty-seven*.

In the Legislature of 1862, which was marked for its ability, his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, attention to business, and readiness in debate, gained him firm friends among his associates, and a reputation in the State. His advocacy of the bill for the Public Defense, and other important general measures, as well as his success in matters of special interest to his constituents, marked his fitness for his position. On his return, his constituents met him, and, by a public demonstration, indorsed his course and welcomed him home. In the succeeding fall, he was renominated and reëlected. His second year was marked by his able reviews of Governor SEYMOUR's Message, which, with others of his speeches, in the Legislature and on the "stump," have been widely circulated by his party.

In 1863, he was elected Senator from his District (Sixteenth), and his two years in the Upper House, fully guaranteed his ability. Outspoken and fearless in the enunciation of his views, he counseled only his own conscience and judgment, as to his actions. His speeches were always substantial, and showed that labor and care in preparation, which mark all his undertakings.

In the fall of 1866, leading and influential men of Northern New York, feeling that the interests of that section needed a live representative, more than urged Mr. HAVENS to accept another nomination for Member of the Assembly. His choice was for the quiet and more profitable pursuit of his profession, and the enjoyment of his beautiful home, which his means has enabled him to arrange to his own refined taste; but the nomination having been tendered by acclamation, he accepted and

was elected by nearly twelve hundred majority. He was strongly urged, by influential men, within and without the Legislature, for the Speakership, but he declined to enter the contest against personal friends who desired the place.

Of middle age, among the ablest Members of the present Legislature, popular at home and abroad, with a clear and patriotic record, without political mistakes to embarrass him, and with a growing experience in public affairs, we have reason to expect a future as progressive and successful as the past.

STEPHEN HAYNES.

MR. HAYNES is the oldest member of the House, being sixty-five years of age. He is the representative of the Fourth District of Kings county. He was born in the year 1802, in Southampton, Suffolk county, New York. His ancestors were originally from England, and among their descendants, was the famous Governor HAYNE, of South Carolina, whose great discussion with DANIEL WEBSTER is now a matter of history. When but a small boy, the last war with Great Britain began, and Mr. HAYNES, full of martial fire, volunteered his services, and was regularly enlisted as a member of the Sea Fencibles, stationed at Sag Harbor. He remained in the service eighteen months, and in the course of time, duly received his land warrant from the United States Government.

Mr. HAYNES, when quite young, was employed on a farm in his native place, but shortly after the war, in which he participated, he went to New York, and, engaging with a mason, thoroughly learned the art of building. In 1822, then of age, Mr. HAYNES moved to

Brooklyn, and engaged in business for himself, as a builder, in which he was very successful. Among the specimens of architecture, in the City of Churches, which reflect credit upon his skill, are the City Hall, the County Jail, and the Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush.

Mr. HAYNES early took a deep interest in politics, as a Democrat. When Brooklyn was first incorporated, he was chosen Alderman of the Seventh Ward, serving in that capacity several years, afterward being chosen Supervisor for a number of successive terms. As a member of the Board of Education, he was noted for his deep interest in the spread of knowledge, and in all places of public trust, he was equally distinguished for attention to duty, and a thorough acquaintance with it.

This is Mr. HAYNES' second term in the Assembly, having been a member of the Legislature of 1865; and few are more successful in forwarding measures for the benefit of their constituents than he.

THEODORE HINSDALE.

MR. HINSDALE was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 30th, 1819; graduated from the Wesleyan University in that place, in 1836; was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and has since practiced law in New York city, residing in Brooklyn since 1846. He was elected Alderman for the Third Ward of that city in 1865. Mr. HINSDALE is a very successful lawyer, of large practice; is of irreproachable moral character, and strict integrity; a high toned gentleman and thorough scholar. These qualifications, together with his intimate knowledge of the business interests and local government of Kings

county, his acquaintance with the affairs of New York city, and his cool and cautious dissection of every project, has rendered him an influential and safe member of the Committee on Cities.

CHARLES WESLEY HINSON.

MR. HINSON was born in the city of Buffalo, Erie county, New York, on the 20th day of November, 1844. He is the youngest member of the Assembly, having been elected, two weeks before completing his twenty-second year. His father was born on the Island of Heligoland, of English parents, in 1818. His mother was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, in the same year.

Mr. HINSON is a graduate of the Central High School of Buffalo. After graduation, he worked one year at the trade of Machinist, and then studied law in the office of Hon. JAMES M. HUMPHREY, Member of Congress, Thirty-first District, New York; and was admitted to the Bar, May 9th, 1866.

Shortly after Mr. HINSON's admission to practice, the Fenian affair at Fort Erie occurred, and General JOHN O'NEILL, commanding that expedition, together with his companions in arms, numbering twenty-five officers and some four hundred men, were taken prisoners by the United States authorities. The officers were kept aboard the United States steamer Michigan, while the men were kept on an open scow, exposed to the drizzling rain, without the slightest shelter. While looking at the sufferings of these poor men and while every one was wondering what would be done with the prisoners, the idea occurred to Mr. HINSON to apply to a court for writs

of *habeas corpus*, to ascertain by what authority the prisoners were held. Accordingly, he immediately drew up the applications, in eighteen cases, and applied to Hon. G. W. CLINTON, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of Buffalo, who allowed the writs. Mr. HINSON took a small boat, went aboard the Michigan, and served the writs on Captain ANDREW BRYSON, and also had an interview with the prisoners, who received him with loud cheers. Next day, an officer appeared before Judge CLINTON, making excuses for not producing the bodies of the prisoners. The Judge gave him twenty-four hours time, during which, warrants were issued for the men by PERRY G. PARKER, United States Commissioner, before whom the officers were taken next morning, guarded by a Regiment of United States Infantry, which was stationed at Fort Porter, at the time.

The officers were allowed to give bail for various amounts, and the privates were immediately discharged on their own recognizances. Subsequently, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in all the cases, by order of the Attorney-General of the United States.

Mr. HINSON is a positive Democrat: he was opposed to the abandoning of the time-honored name of Democracy; and he believes that had the Democratic Convention nominated a straight ticket, and called things by their proper names, they would have elected Mr. HOFFMAN for Governor, and carried the State by a large majority.

Mr. HINSON was elected by the Democrats of the First District of Erie county, comprising the First, Fifth, Eighth and Thirteenth Wards, and the town of West Seneca, by a majority of 388, over the Republican candidate. He serves on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Petitions of Aliens.

L. HARRIS HISCOCK.

MR. HISCOCK was born the 2d of May, 1824, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. His parents were of English and Scotch origin. His grandfather, RICHARD HISCOCK, was a soldier in the American Revolution. The maternal ancestry of Mr. HISCOCK was a long line of HARRISES, coming down to the family connection of Hon. IRA HARRIS, United States Senator, who is a cousin of the subject of our sketch. Mr. HISCOCK had only the advantages of an academical education, but he has acquired a high mental culture which many collegians might feel proud to possess. He was a farmer's son, and at the age of seventeen, commenced teaching common school in his town. In February, 1845, he was elected by the Democracy to the office of Town Superintendent of Schools, of the town of Pompey. This position he held for two years, having, in the mean time, inaugurated a great improvement in the old style of teaching. In the interim he had given much time to the study of law, and finally completed his studies with that distinguished lawyer, Hon. DANIEL GOTT, of Pompey, and was admitted to the Bar, in 1848, he being one of four admitted, out of a class of nine. In the same year, he opened a law office at Tully, Onondaga county, and in February, 1849, was elected Justice of the Peace of that town, which office he held for four years. In 1850, he was elected Supervisor of the same town, and was almost unanimously reelected in 1851. In the fall of that year, the Democrats nominated him for the office of Surrogate, against Colonel MINARD, a popular Whig, who was then an incumbent of the office. The contest was unusually spirited, and to a great extent

personal, and resulted in Mr. HISCOCK's election, by six hundred majority. He held this office until January 1st, 1856, when he opened a law office in Syracuse, still continuing his practice in Tully, which was managed principally by FRANK HISCOCK, Esq., his brother and law partner. In the spring of 1858, the Tully office was discontinued, and both partners conducted their business in Syracuse, where the firm still exists, doing a general practice, but making the settlement of estates a specialty, to some extent.

Mr. HISCOCK was an active Democrat, up to 1856, when he united in a call of seventeen dissatisfied Democrats, for a meeting at the City Hall, Syracuse, in July of that year, which culminated in a Republican majority of nearly seven thousand in the county of Onondaga, at the ensuing Presidential election.

During the rebellion, Mr. HISCOCK was a co-laborer in the cause of patriotism. He contributed of his means freely, and used his influence to promote enlistments, and to aid the government generally in its struggle for liberty.

In the fall of 1865, he was, by acclamation, nominated by the Republicans for Member of Assembly in the Third District of Onondaga county, and was elected by a majority of over thirteen hundred. On the organization of the House, he was placed second, respectively, on the Committees on Judiciary, Local General Orders, and Public Lands. As Judge SELDEN, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was ill most of the session, the duties of the Chairmanship, during Judge SELDEN's absence, were performed by Mr. HISCOCK, who signalized himself in the protracted discussions which frequently came up, on important questions. In the fall of 1866, he was reelected to the Legislature from the Second (under the late apportionment) District, by a majority of twelve hundred and

forty-one, being fifty votes over that of the Republican State ticket. On his election, the New York Tribune and other leading Republican journals coupled his name for the Speakership with that of the present incumbent, Speaker PERRY, as well as with the names of other prominent gentlemen of the party; and, although many ardent friends, in various part of the State, urged him to be a candidate for the position, he declined. Mr. HISCOCK, in this session, is ably serving as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and is second on Privileges and Elections.

Although his life has not been fraught with many public offices, yet it is a gratification to his many friends to know that what few positions he has filled, have been honored by his industry and integrity. He is a self-made man. Perhaps no lawyer, in his county, comes in contact annually with more people, in his office, than he. It is not alone his legal knowledge that is sought after, but his ripe judgment relative to public affairs, his candid opinion on private matters, and his sympathy in the daily walks of life. He is courteous, and all feel at home in his society; he is honest, and all respect and trust him. He is neither vain nor haughty, neither boastful nor arbitrary; but, while he accords to everyone purity of motives, and gives due weight to their opinions, he has the firmness to express his own views freely, and to defend them against any attack. Being cautious, he is seldom led into error; but, being candid, he is ever ready to acknowledge his mistake. He practices no deceit, yet is quick to discern it when sought to be practiced upon him or his friends. He is true to party, and as faithful to friendship. If selfish, he is honorably so, for he seeks not to destroy others to build up himself. Though rigid in economy, he is benevolent to a worthy cause, and will not lend his aid to any other, either for public policy or personal popularity.

As a debater, Mr. HISCOCK is fluent and brief. He is not sparkling, but solid, clear and logical. He uses no fulsome oratory for the heart, but carries convincing arguments directly to the mind with irresistible force.

ADOLPHUS F. HITCHCOCK.

THE town of Kingsbury, Washington county New York, is the native place of Mr. HITCHCOCK, where he was reared and educated. He is still a resident of that place. His father was COLLINS HITCHCOCK, for many years a Justice of the Peace of the same town. His grandfather was ASAHEL HITCHCOCK, also a magistrate, of whom special mention is made in the sketch of Attorney-General MARTINDALE contained in this volume. It will be seen that Mr. HITCHCOCK and the Attorney-General (also a native of the town of Kingsbury), are nearly related. The HITCHCOCKS have long held a prominent place in Washington county. His grand uncle, ZINA HITCHCOCK, was member of Assembly from that county, from 1790 to 1794, and State Senator, from 1794 to 1803. Two of his brothers have served as Sheriff, and one is now county clerk of the county of Washington; other members of his family have held various prominent public stations in that portion of the State.

ADOLPHUS F. HITCHCOCK is a farmer by occupation, residing upon and cultivating the same farm which was owned and cultivated by his father and grandfather before him. He represents by his industry, his intelligence and his honesty the agricultural class which compose the major part of that rich and populous county. From early life, with a clear discernment of the character and

motives of men, a high appreciation of good government and wholesome laws, he has wielded no small influence in the political councils of his party throughout the county.

Mr. HITCHCOCK formerly belonged to the old party of "CLAY Whigs;" by them he was elected, in 1847, to represent the same district as that of which he now is the representative. On that occasion, he acquitted himself honorably, and with credit to his constituency. He became a member of the Republican party in its infancy, and has proved himself to be one of its most active and efficient supporters. His patriotic advocacy of the war, and his efforts to sustain the Union, were but the manifestations of a well-settled principle. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for many years. Quiet and unassuming in his disposition, he generally has preferred the more peaceful pursuits of the farm, though never flinching from duty, even though it might call him away from his congenial occupation. This is the first instance, in that district, in which a representative has been reelected to the Assembly. His majority over his competitor was 1,112. Mr. HITCHCOCK is over sixty-three years of age. Having passed the meridian of life, the people have placed these honors upon him, in his advanced years, feeling that he cannot be swerved from their interests by opposing influences.

ABRAHAM HOFFMAN.

MR. HOFFMAN began his political life as a Whig, and entertained the principles of HENRY CLAY, until the death of that eminent man. After the disintegration of the Whig party, Mr. HOFFMAN followed the current of the American organization; but he soon became convinced that his course was inconsistent, and he therefore withdrew, and engaged in the work of organizing the Republican ranks in his county. Mr. HOFFMAN was the first Republican Sheriff elected in Montgomery county, serving as such for three years. Since then, he has held several minor offices. Last fall, he was put in nomination for the Assembly, against ISAAC S. FROST, the Democratic nominee. At the preceding election, the Democrats had elected their candidate by a majority of one hundred and eighty-nine. With such facts before Mr. HOFFMAN and his friends, they were incited to herculean efforts for success. After a warm contest, the Republicans elected him by eight majority.

He is of German parentage. Caughnawaga, Montgomery county, New York, is his native town, in which he was born, on the 31st day of March, 1810. At the age of seventeen, having received a limited education, he worked by the month; at twenty-six, commenced business as a contractor on the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad, in which he continued until 1838, when he took a contract on the Croton Water Works, continuing in that business until 1841. At that time, Mr. HOFFMAN removed to Fort Plain, Montgomery county, and entered largely into the forwarding and produce business, which he still conducts.

In the Assembly, he is a member of the Committees on Canals, and Privileges and Elections.

BUSHROD E. HOPPIN.

THIS gentleman is a son of CURTIS HOPPIN, a farmer in the town of Lebanon, Madison county, New York. After attending the Eaton and Hamilton Academies, from the age of sixteen to nineteen years, he taught school two winters. He afterward, in company with his brother, drove a flock of sheep to Illinois, and after disposing of them in the way of speculation, returned to the town of his nativity, and followed farming and dairying until the spring of 1855, when he went to Sangamon county, Illinois, and engaged in raising live stock. In the autumn of 1858, he and a partner, WILLIAM S. HEAD, started for Texas with a drove of twelve hundred sheep; they wintered in Southwest Missouri. In August following, they resumed their journey through the Indian Territory, crossed the Red River at Preston, Texas, and wintered in Hill and Bosque county. In January, 1860, Mr. HOPPIN went to Galveston, where he remained a short time, and then made a journey to Hill county. At this time, some of the preliminary steps toward secession were taken in the State of Texas. Wild and unfounded reports of the burning of villages and towns by northern men were set in circulation by the press; untruthful rumors of plots to incite the negroes to insurrection were set afloat; self-constituted vigilance committees were formed ostensibly to protect society, but, in reality, to further the aims of the subsequent rebellion; and the faithfulness with which the infernal work was done, may be seen in the fact that Texas was the first to withdraw from the Charleston Convention. In the midst of such scenes as these, Mr. HOPPIN found little to coincide with his own loyal views. But, from motives of policy, while in the

strongholds of political intrigue, he was compelled to be silent touching his true sympathies, until he could escape from the midst of traitorous plottings. Speedily closing up his business affairs, he returned to Illinois, and reached home one week before the election which elevated Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency. In December he moved back to Madison county New York. Mr. HOPPIN is now interested in farming and wool growing in Logan county, Illinois, pasturing his flocks on the prairies in summer, and buying feed for them in winter.

In politics, he is a Republican. He was county Superintendent of the Poor in 1854, but resigned when he removed West. In 1862, he was Assistant Assessor for the Twenty-second Congressional District. He was elected to the present House by 1750 majority. He is on the Committee on the Affairs of Villages.

Mr. HOPPIN is thirty-eight years of age; is a gentleman of fair abilities and courteous manners; and is a practical thinker. He is clear in his ideas of State and National policies, and honest in the expression of his views.

CHARLES S. HOYT.

DOCTOR HOYT is a tall, well-built man, with a face expressive of humane feelings, and meets his associates and even strangers with frankness, both socially and officially. His birthplace is Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he was born June 8th, 1822. He is of English ancestry, with genuine liberal opinions in his mental composition. In childhood, he removed with his parents to this State, and settled with them in Owasco, Cayuga county, New York; but about five years afterward he moved to Victory in the same county. In 1834, his father took him and the remainder of the family to Middlesex, Yates county, and continued farming, his usual avocation.

Doctor HOYT received an academic education. His tastes were not in sympathy with classical branches, but were more inclined to mathematics. At the age of fourteen, he taught school; and for a couple of years, attended the Rushville Academy in the summer time, working on the farm at intervals, and teaching during the winter months. At the age of twenty-one, he began the study of his profession, in the office of Doctor N. WEBB, of Rushville, and continued his practice of teaching, a portion of the time, in order to defray some of his expenses. He graduated from the Geneva Medical College, in 1847, and located at Potter Centre, Yates county. He discharged the duties of Town Superintendent of Schools, during 1848. His political views were Democratic, of the radical school; and in 1851, the Democrats of Yates county elected him to the Assembly. But when the South began its disloyal course by an open outbreak, Doctor HOYT threw off his allegiance to the Democracy, put himself in the van of those who helped to form the Union party in

his county, and made himself efficient in aiding recruiting, and in rousing the people to a sense of their danger. August 11th, 1862, Doctor HOYT was appointed Assistant Surgeon for the 126th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel SHERRILL commanding; and, the 20th of May, 1864, was promoted to Surgeon of the 39th Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was formerly known as the old "Garibaldi Guards." While in the 126th regiment he was among those who were captured at Harper's Ferry, under Colonel MILES. At that time he was on duty at the post-hospital, and, after the capture, remained in the lines, taking care of the sick and wounded, until after the place was retaken by the Union army. A few days previous to the exchange of his regiment, he reported to it. The winter of 1862 and '63, was passed in the defenses around Washington, at Union Mills and Centreville. His regiment was attached to the Second Corps of the army of the Potomac, just as it was moving northward, prior to the battle of Gettysburgh. From that time until the army was mustered out of service, he witnessed every battle except the skirmishes of Auburn and Bristow Station, during the transpiration of which, he was sick at home, with typhoid fever. In the early part of the war, Doctor HOYT was always with his regiment on the field, in time of action: but at the opening of the campaign in 1864, he was detailed to the field hospital, as executive officer, and was afterward the Surgeon in charge of it, and remained so until the close of the war, when he had the satisfaction of closing up its affairs. As a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held, the attendants of the hospital presented him with an elegant gold watch. Thus far, we have merely narrated incidents; but it is only justice to Doctor HOYT, to say that he was a universal favorite in the army, that he never shirked a responsibility no matter how unpleasant; and what is certainly com-

mentatory, he never drank a drop of liquor, either socially or medicinally, while he was connected with his regiment. When he entered the service, the children of his village presented him with a sash and sword, which he had the pleasure of bringing back with him, after the struggle was over.

In the Assembly, Doctor HORT, with others of his profession, serves on the Committees on Public Health and Medical Colleges and Societies, and is furthermore Chairman of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions.

WILLIAM E. HUNT.

MR. HUNT is a resident of Otto, Cattaraugus county, New York, which was named after JACOB S. OTTO, Agent of the Holland Land Company. He is of New England parentage, his parents having moved from Vermont to Perrysburgh, New York, when he was ten years old. Until he was eighteen, he was an attendant on the common schools; and then finished his school career, by two terms at the Fredonia Academy. During the following nine or ten years, he assumed the charge of his mother's farm—his father having died when his son was sixteen—and accumulated about eight hundred dollars for himself. Wishing a change, he left the farm, and went to Otto, where he has remained ever since, and invested his little capital in mercantile trade. Little by little, his gains increased, until he gathered to himself a comfortable competence, and extended his trade to a larger scale. In his transactions, he is cautious, preferring to take no hasty step, rather than to lose by a blind venture where flattering inducements give promise of great gains.

At first a Whig, he was subsequently induced to join the American party, when Mr. ULLMAN ran for Governor; but, finding himself mistaken as to the objects of the leaders, he left that organization, at the end of three weeks, completely satisfied that "SAM" was "not himself at all." Since then, he has been a Republican, unwavering and influential; and, during the war, he gave efficacy to his opinions by devoting his attention to the procuring of volunteers, and the raising and disbursing of bounty funds, of which he had full charge in his town.

Besides holding other town offices, Mr. HUNT has been Supervisor of Otto, from 1859 to the present time, with the exception of one year. His majority for the Assembly was eleven hundred and sixty. Not aspiring to great political power, he, nevertheless, is a man who will not shrink from labors, however onerous, whenever their consummation shall be for the welfare of the State. He is faithful to the local necessities of his district, and thus far has carried through a bill providing for three new streets in the village of Waverly.

JAMES IRVING.

MR. IRVING represents the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York, in which city he was born, on the 6th of July, 1821. He belongs to a "Scotch-Irish" family, and his father emigrated from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, in 1808. His mother was a native of this country.

Mr. IRVING was a pupil, during boyhood, in several private schools, also attending several seasons at the public and high schools. He was a bold lad, active, fond of adventure, and, true to his Scotch blood, always regardful of business. Leaving school, he went into the employment of the noted "CHRIS. GUIRE," in Washington Market, remaining with him ten years, and sustaining a good reputation for industry and fidelity. In 1847, he engaged a market-stand, and set up in business on his own account. He speedily became a leading man among the butchers of New York, buying and selling, on the average, one hundred head of cattle a week, for sixteen years. His sagacity in making purchases was unrivaled. He seldom varied five pounds from a correct estimate of the weight of an animal. This and his great industry soon secured his prosperity, and, in 1857, he had accumulated the handsome fortune of \$400,000. He held large contracts for supplying the institutions on Ward's and Blackwell's Island, and also obtained valuable contracts for supplies for the army and navy. But the fluctuating prices of 1857 seriously affected him, and half of his property was swallowed up by the disasters of that year. He continued in business, however, till 1863.

In 1847, Mr. IRVING was married to Miss HANNAH LEONARD, a sister of the present well-known Inspector

of the Metropolitan Police. The mother of Mrs. IRVING was a Roman Catholic, a woman of superior intellect and of strictly conscientious principles, and carefully instructed her children in religious duties. Mrs. IRVING admirably displays the effect of her early culture, in her careful, maternal supervision of the conduct and education of her own children, six in number. In these matters, she has the full concurrence of her husband, who, professing no religious faith himself, is liberal to all who do.

Mr. IRVING has been for many years actively interested in politics, belonging to the Tammany wing of the Democratic party. Although several times in the field as a candidate, he was never regularly nominated, and always was obliged to encounter a powerful combination of the factions against him. It is his boast, however, that he has always received a higher vote than the opposing Democratic candidate. In 1865, he was a candidate for Alderman in the Fourteenth District, receiving double the vote of the regular Democratic candidate, although defeated by Mr. JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Republican, by a small majority. Last fall, he was an independent candidate for the Assembly, against MICHAEL N. SALMON, and HENRY BEENY, Republican, and received a plurality of sixteen. Although he is in a place not familiar to him from past associations, he is generally in his seat during the session, and gives the most careful attention to the business under consideration.

JOHN C. JACOBS.

JOHN C. JACOBS, representative of the Ninth District of Kings county, was born on the 16th of December, 1838, and is, consequently, in the 29th year of his age. His father was born in Vermont, and his mother in Pennsylvania, and in Lancaster county, of the latter State, the subject of this sketch first saw the light. The paternal ancestors of Mr. JACOBS, were of the old New England revolutionary stock, and several of them participated in the struggle for independence; the maternal side were of German origin, one of them having held a high position under FREDERICK THE GREAT, of Prussia.

When Mr. JACOBS was quite young, his parents removed to the city of Brooklyn, where, with the exception of a year, he has since resided. At an early age, he went to a select school, and was progressing rapidly, when his family removed to Philadelphia, which broke in upon his educational progress; and from his twelfth year, it may be said, that his school house studies ended. Returning to Brooklyn, he entered a lawyer's office, but growing dissatisfied with the day labor there laid out for him, sought and obtained a place in the large printing establishment of JOHN A. GRAY & Co., in New York. Here, as copy holder, he became acquainted with many newspaper men of prominence—their journals being issued from the establishment—and soon cultivated a taste for the profession of a journalist. When eighteen years of age, he commenced newspaper life as a Reporter on the New York Express, and rapidly advanced, until he had charge of the political news columns. In 1860, he became the correspondent of the same paper, in Albany, remaining with it until 1865, when in the same capacity, he repre-

sented the New York World. In 1862, Mr. JACOBS volunteered to accompany McCLELLAN's army on its famous Peninsular campaign, as a correspondent, and, becoming attached to the 1st New York Volunteers, then in KEARNEY's Division, he had a chance to see, and participate in, some of the hardest fighting of the war. His account of the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and the march to Yorktown, published in the Express, was extensively copied by the press, throughout the country.

Mr. JACOBS began his political life early. In the campaign of 1856, though but a boy, he was active in the opposition to FREMONT's election, and in 1860, was well known in Brooklyn, as a leader among the young men who combined against the LINCOLN ticket. In 1863, he was nominated by the Democrats for Assembly, JOHN C. PERRY being the Republican candidate, THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT and an independent Democrat, also running. This split defeated him. In 1865, he also ran, being again defeated by WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, after a contest of great severity. Mr. JACOBS' friends insisted that he should again run in 1866, and the Democratic convention nominated him by acclamation. The Republicans made every effort to defeat him, but this time he won by a majority of nearly nine hundred.

In the House, Mr. JACOBS has devoted most of his time to local matters, except in urging the famous bill relative to prostitution, which has attracted so much attention. He serves on the Committee on Public Printing, and on that of Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

Mr. JACOBS is a liberal-minded man, who is generous both to friend and foe. He never forgets a kindness, and usually manages, in a delicate manner, to repay it in ten-fold proportion. He has nothing of "flash" and "paste" in his mental composition; but on the contrary, readily discriminates, in his actions, between humbug and truth.

FREDERICK JULIAND.

MR. JULIAND was born in Greene, Chenango county, New York (his present residence), October 9th, 1806, being the youngest son of Captain JOSEPH JULIAND, a native of Lyons, France, who emigrated to this country during the stormy times of the French Revolution, and settled in Greene, in 1798 (a town purchased by the State from the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians, in 1785, and named in honor of General NATHANIEL GREENE). His was one of eight or ten French families who were the first white settlers of that vicinity. Among the incidents of their pioneer life they boast of a visit from the celebrated French Statesman TALLEYRAND.

The boyhood days of FREDERICK JULIAND were spent on his father's farm, he being the recipient of such privileges as the common schools of that day afforded. In his more advanced youth he received academic advantages at Oxford in his own county, and at Utica.

Having served an apprenticeship as merchant's clerk, he embarked in the mercantile business, in his native town, which he successfully prosecuted for upward of twenty-five years, retiring from active pursuits, with a handsome competency, in 1860.

From his youth upward he has taken an interest in the political issues before the country. He was a staunch Whig in the days of that party, and at its dissolution became an equally ardent Republican, his opinions and advice having great weight in the locality where he was best known. He has twice been a member of the Union State Central Committee, and has held several offices of trust, in all of which he has served faithfully, and won a reputation for purity of purpose, dignity of character,

ability and enterprise. He was Postmaster under HARRISON and TYLER; is one of the incorporators for locating the Soldiers' Home, and is one of the Trustees of the Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton. He was a member of Assembly in 1856, serving upon the Committee on Banks, and was State Senator from the Twenty-third District, comprising the counties of Chenango, Madison and Cortland, in 1864 and '65, being chosen by a majority of 5,459. During this service, he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and a member of the Committees on Banks, Roads and Bridges, and Poor Laws. He earned considerable distinction as Senator, acquiring a name for exercising careful and comprehensive judgment, upon all matters of legislation, and for steadfastly advocating economy in conducting the affairs of the State. Standing in the foremost ranks of those whose honesty and firmness could be relied upon, his career as a Senator was without a blemish. Among the important questions settled by the Legislature while he was in the Senate, was that of the Chenango Canal extension. This measure, was, through the immediate supervision and active exertions of Senator JULIAND, put into practical effect, and by virtue of the law passed, mainly by his influence, is now near its completion. The speech made by Mr. JULIAND, in its behalf before the Committee of the whole Senate, displayed careful research and wise judgment.

Mr. JULIAND was an effective supporter of the late war, contributing liberally from his time and means to sustain the Union. He was one of the Committee appointed by the Governor to raise recruits, and performed valuable service in that behalf. His liberality toward the families of absent soldiers, has made his name familiarly welcome at many a lonely fireside.

In the summer of 1864, the town of Greene, had occasion to forward funds to an agent at Newbern, North

Carolina, who was there endeavoring to enlist men to fill their quota. Much against his will Mr. JULIAND was induced to undertake the task. He started *via* Washington and Norfolk, taking the steamer *Fawn* at the latter place for Ronoake Island, *via* the Dismal Swamp Canal. When about 150 miles from Norfolk, the steamer was attacked by Guerrillas, under the command of a Captain HOPKINS. Upward of a hundred shots were fired at the steamer, killing and wounding nine of the little party of only thirty. Mr. JULIAND and the remaining survivors were taken prisoners and robbed of all their baggage; the steamer was burned, and they were compelled to march, the whole night, thirty miles, to Elizabeth City, where, after being robbed of \$6,000 (a portion of the funds he was transporting), he and Major JENNY of Syracuse, were paroled, through the interference of a friend, the remainder of the party being marched off to a vile Southern prison, where it has been since ascertained more than half of them died horrible deaths. Mr. JULIAND and his companions made their escape from rebel domain in a sail-boat, after being without food or shelter, for about two entire days.

His recent election to the Assembly was a flattering expression of the esteem and regard in which he is held at home. The county by the recent apportionment is reduced to one member, and there was considerable strife among prominent gentlemen for the position. Mr. JULIAND's name was not mentioned in that connection until the Convention which placed him in nomination had organized, and even then against his express desire. He received a unanimous nomination, and at the polls, received 1,608 majority, the highest vote given to any candidate upon the ticket.

Mr. JULIAND is strictly moral and temperate in his habits, a worthy example and an honor to society.

PATRICK KEADY.

MR. KEADY, the Member of Assembly from the Third District of Kings county, was born at Mount Equity, county of Roscommon, Ireland, on the 26th day of June, 1832. His parents soon after moved to Correen, an unpretending village about four miles distant from the town of Ballinasloe, where his father leased a small farm, which he worked for a few years, and then died. PATRICK had, at that time, just begun to go to school; but, being the oldest son, he was forced to stay at home and work the farm for the support of himself and his brothers and sisters. Finding farming unprofitable in his native country, he came to America, in 1851, in order to better his condition. Arriving here on the 17th day of March in that year, he lost no time in seeking employment, and was soon afterward bound as an apprentice to a prominent master printer, JOSIAH T. SMITH, of Brooklyn. MR. KEADY could then scarcely write his own name in a legible manner, but, by his devotion to study in his leisure hours, he soon began to improve in the art of reading and writing. He rapidly acquired a knowledge of the country, and was passionately fond of newspaper reading. Indeed, the price of newspapers, and his clothing and board bills, were, for a time, his only expense. By the advice of his employer, he practiced exact economy, and BENJAMIN FRANKLIN himself could not have been more scrupulous in this respect than he was for a time. In a few years he was able to aid his mother, two brothers and one sister, who were yet in Ireland, but who also came to this country, shortly before MR. KEADY's time for service had expired. Having served his apprenticeship according to agreement, he was paid full journeyman's

wages by his employer, a compliment which falls to the lot of few apprentices, even in this country. Mr. KEADY continued to work at his trade in New York city, where he pursued it for upwards of fifteen years; he then found his health greatly impaired by his exhausting labors by day, and his studies by night. He at length concluded to find some other employment, and, having a taste for journalism, he at once commenced the study of shorthand writing. Having studied phonography for over a year, during which time he still worked at his trade, he sought and obtained a position as reporter on one of the New York daily papers. This position, we believe, he holds up to the present time. He has always been a Democrat in politics, but has never held any office before. He was opposed during the campaign by the regular Republican candidate, and by a prominent Democrat also; but he defeated both by a plurality of over fifteen hundred votes. Whatever Mr. KEADY knows — and he is a gentleman of no little intelligence — is the result of close study under unfavorable circumstances. He still devotes his leisure hours to study, is temperate in his habits, and

JAMES W. KIMBALL.

MR. KIMBALL is a native of Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was born, June 25th, 1825. His homestead was of the most primitive kind—a log house, covered with ash bark, the logs having been cut and peeled by the hands of his father and mother. The house was built and covered in one day, five families, including men and women (being all of the inhabitants within a circle of two miles), participating in its erection. They afterward sat down to a delicious supper, consisting, in part, of the flesh of black bears, raccoons and venison, which was to be had in abundance, at that period. MR. KIMBALL spent his boyhood, at home, participating in the general labors of a backwoods life. When he was seventeen, he went to the village of Potsdam, and attended the academy one term, working night and morning for his board. He then worked six months on a farm for wages, and earned a sum of money sufficient to pay what debts he had incurred while at Potsdam. Being anxious to add still more to his stock of knowledge, MR. KIMBALL entered the academy at Fort Covington, JAMES C. SPENCER being Principal, and remained there a couple of terms. During the winters of 1844 and 1845, laying aside his books as a student, he mounted the platform as a district school teacher. Having met with the usual number of successes and defeats in attempting to develop and educate the young minds under his care, he abandoned that avocation, and, in the spring of 1845, accepted a clerkship in Fort Covington, at a salary of six dollars a month; his compensation was yearly increased, until 1851, at which time he received three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Sometime during that year, MR. KIM-

BALL left his employers, with seven hundred and twenty-five dollars in his pocket, the savings from his earnings. In May, 1852, he began business on his own account, in a small way. There were many discouraging aspects surrounding him; his funds were limited; his former employers, with a cash capital of \$50,000, were inimical toward his project; and his credit was circumscribed: but, by perseverance, he accumulated property, and, in 1863, closed his business, and found, in his favor, a cash balance of \$40,000.

Mr. KIMBALL voted with the Democrats for the first time, in 1846, and continued to do so, until 1856, when he became a Republican, subsequently representing his town as Supervisor, for five successive years, and in the years 1864 and '65, serving as Chairman of the Board. During the last four years, he has been one of the Commissioners of Excise in his county. This is his third term in the Assembly, to which he has been elected, each time, by a large majority. He is on the Committee on Federal Relations, and is Chairman of the Committee on State Prisons.

JACOB LEFEVER.

ALTHOUGH a comparatively young man, Mr. LEFEVER has repeatedly been elevated to places of honor and trust, by the people of his town and district. In 1861, he was chosen Supervisor of New Paltz, one of the wealthiest towns in Ulster county, and was reelected to the same office, the following year. In 1862, he was nominated for the Assembly; and, in a district which gave HORATIO SEYMOUR fifty-one majority, he was elected by a majority of one hundred and ninety-nine, over ex-Sheriff GREFFITHS, one of the most popular Democrats in the county. Important consequences resulted to the State and Nation from his election, in this manner, and at this time. His appearance in the Assembly, as will be remembered, tied that body politically, and finally led to the election of Mr. CALLICOT, as Speaker, which gave the control of both branches of the Legislature to the Union party. And out of this grew the election of Governor MORGAN to the United States Senate, and the consequences which have resulted to the country from his presence there.

His course in the Legislature of 1863, was so satisfactory to his constituents, that he was returned, in 1864, and again, in 1865, by increased majorities. The nomination for the session of 1866 was tendered him; but, owing to pressing business engagements, he declined to be a candidate. His friends, however, who knew him as a tried and true representative, would not consent to his remaining in retirement for another year, and they insisted on his accepting a nomination for the present term. He did not feel at liberty to again refuse; and, although the district is nearly equally divided, politically, and his opponent in the canvass was a young and active Democrat, he was

elected by a majority of three hundred and eighty-four, running largely ahead of his ticket.

Mr. LEFEVER was born in the town of New Paltz, Ulster county, on the 20th of April, 1831. His ancestors were French Huguenots, who were compelled to leave their native land on account of religious persecution, and who settled in this country, about the year 1680. He now owns and resides on a portion of the land purchased of the savages by them, and afterwards granted to them, by letters patent from the English government. There, in the beautiful and fertile valley of the "Walkill," a few miles west of the Hudson River, and in one of the finest agricultural districts in the State, Mr. LEFEVER enjoys the pleasant and independent life of the American farmer. Liberally educated at the New Paltz Academy and Amenia Seminary, he is enabled to cultivate his broad acres intelligently, and with profit to himself.

Mr. LEFEVER has been identified with the Republican party since its organization. An active and efficient worker, with great personal popularity, he combines more political strength than almost any other man in the district. As a legislator, his course has been such as to command respect; and he has the reputation of being an industrious and capable member.

DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in 1818, in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York. Of his early years the writer of this has little knowledge beyond the fact that he passed creditably through such schools as the country then afforded, and pursued an academic course, until he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class in college. Instead of pursuing a collegiate course, however, he surrendered the student's form for the desk of the counting-room, and his life, so far, has been devoted mainly to commercial pursuits.

In 1839, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. LITTLEJOHN went to Oswego, then a growing village of but five thousand inhabitants, taking with him vigor, integrity of character, perseverance and shrewd business tact—characteristics which have adhered to him through life. His removal to Oswego was for the purpose of entering into business relations with the late Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH. Though not the pioneers of the lake trade, the energy of this firm did much toward developing and bringing into existence that immense internal commerce with the West, by the way of the lakes, which is among the wonders of modern times.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN has always taken an active interest in the prosperity and growth of his city. This activity was early marked by the people among whom he had made his home; he was elected, while still a "new comer," a Trustee of Oswego Village, and was one of the first Mayors when the village became a city.

In the midst of active habits and pressing business relations, politics for him had few allurements. And, indeed, it will be found that whenever he has taken office,

it has been for the opportunity it afforded for the accomplishment of some important public end. In the early classification of the political parties of his day, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was a "Free Soil" or Anti-slavery Whig; and he has always hated slavery with the full intensity of his nature. While many of the prominent men of his party with whom he was, in those days, on intimate terms, embraced "Conservative" views and finally gravitated into the Pro-slavery party, he stood by his avowed and early convictions, and without doubt exerted no little influence in moulding the Radical sentiment which now characterizes his district and county. When the Whig party was shipwrecked upon the rock of mistaken expediency, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was found ready to enter zealously into the Republican organization, and, from that date, he has labored to promote its distinctive principles and measures. In his own district and county, there is no other voice which has been more frequently heard from the rostrum, and none which the people so delight to hear, or which arouses them to such degrees of enthusiasm. It is, however, in the character of a legislator that Mr. LITTLEJOHN has won the greatest distinction, and is now the most favorably known.

By the State Constitution of 1846, provision was made for the enlargement of the Erie Canal; but no such provision was made for the Oswego Canal. It is not surprising that the people of Oswego county were alarmed. In this emergency, in 1853, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was selected as the best man to go to the Assembly, to obtain that justice, in the Legislature, which had been denied in the Constitutional Convention. His familiarity with commercial matters brought him into immediate notice, in the Legislature, in connection with the measures for the completion of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, then suspended for the want of means, and the enlargement of

the Oswego Canal, which had not been provided for by the Constitutional Convention. An amendment to the Constitution was required to meet the case. Of the Committee of the House to effect this, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was an active member, as he was also of the Joint Committee of both Houses, appointed to advance the same end.

The people of the State having ratified the amendment, Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in 1854, was again elected by his district to assist in giving effect to the provisions of the amended Constitution. In this Assembly, he was placed in the responsible position of Chairman of the Canal Committee; and, as such, he reported the measures by which the enlargement of the Erie Canal was completed, and provisions made for the simultaneous enlargement of the Oswego and Seneca and Cayuga Canals, and the locks of the Champlain Canal. Such was his reputation for ability established in the Legislature of 1854, that, having been reelected, on the opening of the Legislature of 1855, he was placed in the Speaker's chair. It was during this term that the memorable strife occurred in the reelection of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, to the United States Senate. The friends of freedom, in all parts of the Union, were watching the result with great anxiety. The strife was fierce and acrimonious. Mr. LITTLEJOHN threw himself into the contest with his well-known strength of purpose. It was conceded that his individual efforts turned the scale, and WILLIAM H. SEWARD, in that critical period, when public opinion was just beginning to be aroused to the dangerous encroachments of the slave power, was selected as the leader of the cause in the United States Senate. Mr. LITTLEJOHN was held responsible for the result. Nowhere was the feeling more vindictive than in his own city. The anti-slavery sentiment, however, was no less fully aroused. His friends rallied to his support, and his course was most emphatically indorsed by his triumphant

election to the office of Mayor of Oswego, after one of the most violently contested canvasses which that city has ever experienced.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN was again elected in 1857, '59, '60, and '61, in each of which years, he, with little opposition, occupied the Speaker's chair. Each of these sessions had its particular work, in which Mr. LITTLEJOHN took a leading part; and during these years in the Assembly, he established a reputation as an eloquent debater, and an ability as a parliamentarian and legislator, which has never been excelled by any other citizen of this State. As a presiding officer, he has been particularly popular, and as such, he has had few equals.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN labored zealously for the election of FREMONT, in 1856, and LINCOLN, in 1860. The estimation in which his services were held at Washington, may be judged from the fact, that on the accession of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, he appointed Mr. LITTLEJOHN to the highly responsible and lucrative office of United States Consul at Liverpool, a position which he promptly declined, not desiring to leave the country, at a time when the government was liable to need the services of its citizens.

In 1862, it will be remembered, there came a time of general apathy and discouragement in regard to the war. The President issued calls for six hundred thousand fresh troops, and this levy required from Oswego county, two full regiments, in addition to the two already in the field. The Colonelcy of a regiment was urged upon Mr. LITTLEJOHN, by the War Committee of the county. Although in no sense a military man, such was the urgency of the case, that he did not hesitate, and, in ten days from the time he accepted the appointment, he raised the 110th regiment. In August, Colonel LITTLEJOHN moved his regiment to Baltimore, where it was ordered into a camp of instruction, under Major-General WOOL. His command remained in

this camp, until November, when it was designated as a portion of the great expedition to New Orleans, under Major-General BANKS; and in that month, Colonel LITTLEJOHN and his regiment went on board the steamship Ericsson, which was placed under his command for the voyage. The expedition consisted of some twenty or thirty steamships, formed in two lines, and Colonel LITTLEJOHN was ordered to place the Ericsson in the rear of one of the lines, to succor any of the vessels which might be disabled. The line of sailing was soon broken by a storm which came up with great violence and dispersed the fleet. The propeller Thames, with the 114th Regiment, New York Volunteers, on board, became disabled, and the Ericsson took her in tow. In the fury of the storm, the task of saving the vessel, became not only difficult, but extremely perilous. Twice the hawsers parted, and twice the two steamships collided, at the imminent risk of sinking both. For forty-eight hours, Colonel LITTLEJOHN never left the deck of the Ericsson, giving directions for the safety of the steamers. The result was, that the Ericsson towed the Thames into Port Royal, with every man on board saved. Colonel LITTLEJOHN's regiment went into camp at Carrollton, near New Orleans, in December, 1862. It was under the command of General BANKS, during his administration of the affairs of the Gulf, doing admirable duty at the memorable siege of Port Hudson, and elsewhere; and, when much reduced, was finally ordered to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Islands, for guard duty, where it was finally discharged, at the close of the war.

In November, 1862, while with his regiment, Colonel LITTLEJOHN was elected a representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress. Before the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress, that body adopted a resolution, that, under the constitution, no member could hold a commission in the army, and that for a member to accept and hold such

a commission, would vacate his seat. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, therefore, just before the 4th of March, 1863, resigned his commission, that there might be no question of his eligibility to his seat. His health was failing, and his subsequent dangerous and protracted sickness, sufficiently proves, that by a continuance in the service, his life would have been the penalty. But he has always justified his action solely upon the ground of duty to his government, and to the cause, the success of which he had no right to imperil. No commander was ever more popular with his regiment than was Colonel LITTLEJOHN, as no one ever looked more closely after the wants and welfare of his men.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN was present at the organization of the Thirty-eighth Congress, but was immediately taken sick, and was detained for five months. Returning to his seat in his feeble state of health, he signalized his first term by maturing and procuring the passage of a law which appropriated \$300,000 to the preservation of the Lake Harbors, after Congress had avowed its purpose to appropriate no moneys, except for war purposes. Rarely, indeed, has a new member been more honorably noticed in the organization of the House, than was Mr. LITTLEJOHN. He held a prominent position on the Committee on the Rules of the House, was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, second on Roads and Canals, and held an important place on the Committee on Ways and Means. During the short term, his health having improved, Mr. LITTLEJOHN brought forward his measure for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. This measure he carried through the House, and at one time there seemed little doubt that it would also pass the Senate. In the settlement of the other great questions which came up for consideration in the Thirty-eighth Congress, Mr. LITTLEJOHN took an active part. He sustained the amendment to the Constitution of the United

States, which abolished slavery. He was a warm friend of the policy of President LINCOLN, at that time the subject of severe criticism on the part of even some prominent members of the Republican organization. Mr. LITTLEJOHN had faith in his prudence, his wisdom and his patriotism, and frequently, his eloquent voice rang out in defense of the Administration. It will be remembered, that among the closing scenes of the Thirty-eighth Congress, was a spirited discussion upon the policy of the President, between the late Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS and Mr. LITTLEJOHN.

In the winter of 1866, Mr. LITTLEJOHN again became a Member of the Assembly of this State. He was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Chairman of the Special Committee to Revise the Rules of the House, Chairman of the Select Committee on Census and Apportionment, second on the Committee on Canals, and, after the House had been in session a few weeks, was elected Speaker *pro tem.*, and during much of the time occupied the Chair. The crowning triumph of the session, however, and that which most signalized his ability and power as a legislator, was the passage, by the House, of a bill chartering a company to construct the Niagara Ship Canal. The passage of this bill, under the circumstances attending it, was regarded the greatest personal triumph ever achieved in the Legislature of the State. There were conditions attached to the bill by the Senate, however, which rendered it inoperative.

At the close of the session, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was greeted with a public reception by his constituents, such as is seldom awarded a public servant. In token of their appreciation of his labors, he was presented with a silver Dinner Service, the cost of which was \$4,500. At the proper time, he was unanimously elected to the Legislature of 1867, by the people of his district.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN is a member of the Board of Trade, of the city of Oswego, has been at times its presiding officer, and headed its delegation in the Commercial Convention, held in Detroit, in 1864, composed of the leading commercial minds of the nation, and it is not too much to say that he was one of the leading spirits of that body.

During the summer of 1865, a project originated in some of the inland counties of the State, to construct a railroad from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River, opposite New York. A company was organized, under the name of the "Midland Railroad Company," and in February, 1866, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was elected its President. During the summer following, he, in concert with other Directors, spent much time in awakening an interest in its construction, along the line of the projected road, with the most flattering promise of final success.

In *personelle*, Mr. LITTLEJOHN is tall, straight, and somewhat spare. He has a piercing eye, and upon the floor, his voice and manner, in any public assemblage, always attract the most lively interest. In habits, he is strictly temperate, and in personal appearance and dress, plain and unassuming. His private life, in all respects, is unquestionable, and few men have a greater power of winning and establishing strong personal friendships.

HOMER N. LOCKWOOD.

MR. LOCKWOOD has an exceedingly genial face and a uniformly polite manner which is never fitful and impatient. The man who knows how to approach him to-day, can be confident that he will find the same way of access to-morrow. There are some men in the world, who, under the instigations both of private pique and public aggravations, let fly a shower of venomous words in the most indiscriminate manner, just as some blind hedgehog discharges his arrows; but Mr. LOCKWOOD has a happy way of never letting one know when he is hit, and never venting spleen on those with whom he associates.

He was born in Victory, Cayuga county, New York, June 23d, 1833. He is a descendant of the family of Lockwoods that first settled in this country, in 1630, having emigrated from Northamptonshire, England.

In the year 1817, the parents of Mr. Lockwood moved from Connecticut to their new home in Victory. After passing a laborious and useful life of nearly half a century on the same farm, they celebrated their fiftieth marriage anniversary, or "golden wedding," the 2d of October, 1863.

Mr. Lockwood is the youngest of six children. After a liberal academical education, at Falley Seminary, he evinced a desire for travel, and as a preliminary step for carrying out his purposes in that direction, consummated an engagement with J. H. COLTON & Co., of New York, as agent for their geographical works. Being soon after promoted to General Agent, he finally entered into a limited partnership. The first year of his partnership, 1853, he spent in South Carolina; during the next winter, he was in Kentucky, superintending his employes who were compiling a large map of that State; and during

the three following years, he was similarly employed in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, having his principal offices in Memphis and New Orleans. In the Spring of 1859, Mr. Lockwood conceived the idea of extending his business to the West Indies, and accordingly established an office in Havana. An arrangement was readily made by him with competent Spanish civil engineers, to carry out the plan of publishing a detailed topographical plan of the Island of Cuba, under the patronage of the Spanish government. This large undertaking consumed nearly five years. The winter months were spent by him, in traveling over the island, and in supervising and arranging information received at his office in Havana. Of course the tropical summers were so hot as to prevent him from performing any great amount of active labor, during their continuance; on such occasions he was accustomed to make a *hegira* to the States. Mr. Lockwood with gratifying success conducted a similar enterprise, during 1863 and 1864, in the Island of Porto Rico. In the course of business he visited the Islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, the Bahamas, the Bermudas and many other West India Islands. We should have to appropriate a large share of this volume, were we to give a description of his eventful life in the tropics. We leave to himself the narration of his blood-chilling adventures among the mountain passes, of the long, dreamy hours spent under a southern evening sky, and, *quien sabe*, of the soft glances which none but Spanish *señoritas* know how to give. Speaking the Spanish language almost as well as his mother tongue, during the dark days of our civil war, his voice was often heard, defending the Union, and nourishing the almost extinct spark of sympathy among the faithless foreigners.

After Mr. Lockwood's return to his native home in 1865, he was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Cayuga county; in the Legislature of 1866, he

served on the Committees on the Manufacture of Salt, Engrossed Bills, and Public Printing, and, during the last half of the session, was Chairman of the last mentioned Committee. He was also one of the important Committee of five to arrange the priority of business before the House. During this session he is serving on the Committees on Public Printing, State Prisons and Manufacture of Salt; he is Chairman of the latter.

Mr. Lockwood was the only bachelor member during the last session who had the courage to break through the ranks and join the order of Benedicts, which event was celebrated the 13th of February, 1866.

At the last election Mr. Lockwood was reelected to the Assembly by a majority of 1,365, the largest ever given in his district. He ranks well among his fellow legislators, and possesses the high esteem of his acquaintances.

JARVIS LORD.

MR. LORD, the Member for the First District of Monroe county, was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, February 10th, 1816. He is in the prime of life, and as vigorous as he was at twenty-five; of good physical proportions, and an excellent constitution, and a temperament adapted to both mental and physical endurance; he has been favored with excellent health, and seldom tires by active labor.

Mr. LORD was the son of poor parents, and had no other educational advantages than those afforded by the common schools in the days of his boyhood. He availed himself of these, however, so far as to acquire a tolerable knowledge of those branches which were to be most essential to him in business life. He adopted the avocation of a farmer, and, though he has most of the time had

large interests in other pursuits, he has made the farm his home, and has taken a pride in the culture of the soil. He has resided, for twenty-five years or more, at Pittsford, seven miles from Rochester, and has there one of the best cultivated and most productive farms in Monroe county. He takes delight in the cultivation of fruit, and the raising of stock, particularly horses, of which he is a great admirer.

Mr. LORD has always been a Democrat of the JACKSON and WRIGHT school. Devoted to the Union, he warmly espoused the Federal cause at the beginning of the rebellion, and gave freely to promote the national interests, and, it is said, did more than any other man in his town to keep the calls for men filled, and to help the soldiers in the field and at home. He has enjoyed a personal popularity at home, equaled by few men. When nominated for office, his neighbors support him with enthusiasm. He was elected to the Assembly, in 1858, on the Democratic ticket, when the District went Republican by several hundreds. He was elected again in 1866, by a majority of fifteen over a strong opponent, when the District gave Governor FENTON six hundred majority. He has, once or more, served as Supervisor.

Mr. LORD has been engaged for many years in building canals in this State, and he enjoys a high reputation as a contractor. He is now President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Rochester, an old and reliable institution. As a citizen, Mr. LORD has a spotless character, and, as a business man, his reputation is excellent all over Central and Western New York.

Mr. LORD does not claim to be an orator; his attention has never been bestowed on the embellishments of rhetoric and elocution. Whenever he has an opinion to utter, he delivers it point blank, and usually with very good aim. His shrewdness and plain sense are his leading character-

istics. At the opening of the present Legislature, his party presented him as the Democratic candidate for Speaker, and sustained him by an unbroken vote; but the Republican majority in the House accomplished the election of Mr. PITTS.

JOHN MAXWELL.

MR. MAXWELL who represents the First Assembly District of Ulster county, was born in the year 1818, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland. His father THOMAS MAXWELL, served under the gallant leader Sir JOHN MOORE, and afterward under WELLINGTON, the "Iron Duke." He participated in the principal battles and campaigns of those heroic leaders. At Waterloo, he was in the thickest of the conflict, and was an eye witness of the turning of the tide which swept away the eagles of France, and doomed NAPOLEON to exile. In 1828, he immigrated to this country, bringing with him his wife and five children, among whom was his son JOHN, then a lad of ten years, and settled in the city of Philadelphia, where he remained two years, and then removed to the neighborhood of Sanguet's, New York. Young MAXWELL grew to manhood, in that vicinity, entered into mercantile business, and also became a dealer in North River blue stone. Just before the opening of the late civil war, Mr. MAXWELL retired from his former pursuits, and commenced brokerage in New York city. The same industry and sagaciousness which he had manifested in his previous enterprises were undiminished in this latter business; and his efforts were attended with large returns of profit. His political antecedents were Whig; and at the organization of the

Republican party, he joined the columns which have since received continued accessions, and have carried the country through strife and bloodshed. Mr. MAXWELL represents a district which, in 1864, gave nearly 700 Democratic majority, but which gave him at the last election, a majority of one hundred and seventy-nine.

He is a gentleman who is regarded by his acquaintances as a first class man, and whose social relations are untarnished. He has a fine judgment in business matters, and in relation to all just purposes, is very liberal, whereas he decidedly condemns anything which bears the taint of corruption. His intimate knowledge of our inland trade and commerce fits him for his position on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. MAXWELL has a ruddy, jovial face, and a massive frame, which looks as if it could stand a great amount of fatigue.

CHARLES M^CKINNEY.

CHARLES MCKINNEY, the Member of Assembly from the Third District of Oswego county, is a native of the county which he represents, having been born in Redfield, in 1828. His parents were of New England stock, who settled in Redfield nearly forty years ago, being among the pioneers in the early settlement and development of that region of the State.

Mr. MCKINNEY was educated mostly in the common schools and academies in his section of the country, and, except when in school, his boyhood was spent in agricultural pursuits. After his majority, he was engaged six years in the milling business, since which time he has been a merchant.

In the affairs and politics of his own town, Mr. MCKINNEY has not been passive, as is evidenced from the positions conferred upon him by his fellow townsmen, whose confidence and respect he fully enjoys. He has repeatedly held the town offices of Inspector of Election, Town Clerk, Assessor, etc.; and, in 1858, he was elected to the office of Supervisor, to which he was again elected in 1865 and 1866; the duties of which place he has always discharged to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

He was elected to the present Legislature by a majority of 1,571 votes, and represents one of the most radical districts of the State. He serves on the Committees on Towns and Counties, and Agriculture. Being without legislative experience, except such as is acquired in the local legislature of his county—the Board of Supervisors—he has his record yet to make.

J A C O B A . M E A D

JACOB ACKERMAN MEAD, the member from Livingston county, was born in Pompton, Passaic county, New Jersey, on the 9th of September, 1816. His parents removed to Seneca county, New York, in his infancy; and when ten years of age, he came to Ontario county. In 1835, he became a citizen of Mount Morris, Livingston county, where he has since resided. He enjoyed the usual opportunities for acquiring a common school education, and soon after settling in Mount Morris, became a merchant. In this pursuit he continued for several years, and afterward changed his occupation for that of a lumber dealer.

He has always been active in politics. He was a Whig down to the formation of the Republican party; and since that period, he has been an unhesitating advocate of the principles of the latter party. From 1856 to 1859, he held a position in the Engineer's Department, located at Cuba, New York, and in 1861, he was appointed Superintendent of the Genesee Valley Canal, which office he held for a year, devoting himself with characteristic energy to the performance of his duties. Mr. MEAD has uniformly favored all public measures promotive of the canal interests of the State.

In 1863, he was appointed Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, and served efficiently in that capacity, until the Board, in common with the other similar boards throughout the country, was discontinued in 1865.

By the reapportionment of the State under the census of 1865, the county of Livingston lost one representative in the lower branch of the Legislature, thus leaving it

with a single member, in the Assembly. In September last, he was nominated at the Republican county Convention, and, although actively opposed throughout the canvass by the Hon. Mr. HENDEE, present Supervisor of Geneseo, and recently a member of the Assembly, a gentleman of personal popularity, and claimed by his friends as a Republican, (though nominated by a Democratic Convention,) Mr. MEAD was elected by 849 majority. He takes his seat with no little experience in the public service, and his habits of industry and close inquiry, have already fitted him for the vigilance required of him as a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, and Federal Relations.

GEORGE W. MILLSPAUGH.

THE paternal ancestors of Mr. MILLSPAUGH emigrated from Holland, about the year 1700. The name was originally spelled MELTZBACH, but euphonic changes have toned it down to its present mode of spelling. His maternal grandfather, JOHN CAMERON, was a Scotchman, who, in 1757, then a lad of sixteen, residing near Edinburgh, was impressed into the English service. He fought with WOLFE at the taking of Quebec, and was subsequently a soldier in the American army during the Revolution. At the close of that struggle, he held a Lieutenant's commission.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH, until sixteen years old, attended the district school. He then availed himself of the educational benefits afforded by the Montgomery Academy. While in the pursuit of his studies at that institution, he also acquired no little experience in teaching, thus bring-

ing into practice the instruction which he had received. When he was twenty-one years old, he began the study of law in the office of General BORLAND, a distinguished Democratic politician, and an able lawyer, residing at Montgomery, Orange county, New York. Being thrown somewhat upon his own efforts for his pecuniary supplies, he taught two years, and pursued his legal studies during his leisure time. After his admission to the Bar, which transpired in February, 1850, he followed his profession in the town of Montgomery, until the spring of 1858, when he removed to Goshen. While a resident of Montgomery, he was elected Superintendent of Common Schools for the period of two years, and was likewise Justice of the Peace four years. He has held the same office during seven years of his residence in the town of Goshen, and has been Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, for the past five years.

In 1865, Mr. MILLSPAUGH was elected to the Assembly by the Democrats, by seventy-five majority, leading his ticket, and being the only Democratic candidate who was elected in the county. He was reelected in 1866 by a majority of one hundred and eighty-nine. Such was the popular feeling in his favor, he ran two hundred ahead of his ticket in his District. Mr. MILLSPAUGH is an unostentatious man, aiming at no display, yet firm in his opinions. He is concise in the expression of his views, and is a courteous and manly opponent in debate. As a member of the last Legislature, he gained the approval of men of all parties by his straightforward manner in the transaction of business; he ranks among the prominent Members of the present House. He is a member of the Committees on Federal Relations, and on Local General Orders. Mr. MILLSPAUGH is a native of the town of Montgomery, New York, and has always been a resident of Orange county.

CHRISTIAN MINIER.

THE Member of Assembly from the Second Assembly District of Steuben county, was born in the town of Canisteo, county of Steuben, New York, in the year 1818. His parents were natives of that county, and, at the time Mr. MINIER was five years of age, moved to the town of Big Flats, in the county of Chemung, where he remained until his twenty-eighth year. At this time, he became a resident of the town of Caton, in the county of Steuben, of which he is now a resident. He received a common school education, and, during the greater portion of his life, has been engaged in the business of farming. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace in his town for fourteen years, and has also represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, at intervals, for ten years, during that time serving upon the most important Committees of that body. At the last election he was elected, in a contested canvass, to the office he now holds, over MORRIS SMITH, Democrat, by a majority of 1885. He serves on the Committees on Petitions of Aliens, and Public Lands.

ELISHA MOODY.

MR. MOODY is the senior member of the firm of "E. MOODY & Sons," proprietors of the Niagara Nurseries, at Lockport, New York, where he has been engaged in that business, during the last twenty-five years; in the mean time, he has employed several thousand men; and such has been his fairness in dealing, no person has had cause to complain of Mr. MOODY as an employer. In all business transactions he bears the reputation of being prudent and honest. He is a native of Unity, New Hampshire. His father went to Cayuga county, New York, in 1816, where he died in 1820. Mr. MOODY then went to live with Mr. WILLIAM HAYDEN, near Auburn, and learned the trade of woolen manufacturing. In 1835, he moved to Michigan, and settled near the village of Allegan. The country in that section, was comparatively in its primitive state, and the wheels of civilization were just beginning to move. Districts now populous and wealthy, were then scarcely more than an unbroken wilderness; and counties now powerful in business and politics, were in their infancy, both socially and politically. Mr. MOODY was one of the Inspectors of the first election held in the county of Allegan after the organization of the State of Michigan; and attended the first wedding which transpired in the county. While a resident of Allegan, he held town offices, and was nominated for Judge Probate, but he declined the honor, not being an aspirant for political distinction, and preferring rather to devote his time to his business projects which were quite important, as he dealt largely in lands, for three or four years. Soon after his return to this State, which took place in 1838, he opened the nursery which we have already mentioned.

Mr. MOODY, originally a Whig, is now a Republican of undoubted zeal. He was elected by the First District of Niagara county, by a majority of one hundred and twenty-seven. He is on the Committees on Agriculture and Roads and Bridges. As a citizen, Mr. MOODY is irreproachable. He is esteemed by his acquaintances, and is counted among those who give substantial benefits to their localities.

MICHAEL C. MURPHY.

MR. MURPHY, though still young, has experienced many exciting adventures, and has won military distinction in defending his adopted country. He is a native of Kilmallock, Limerick county, Ireland, where he was born March 7th, 1839. When about eight years of age, he came to America, arriving in New York city, November, 1847. When he reached a suitable age, he learned the printer's trade. At the opening of the civil war in this country, Mr. MURPHY, in common with hundreds of others from the same avocation, enlisted in the army. April 20th, 1861, he was commissioned as Captain in the Ellsworth Regiment of Fire Zouaves. After the release of General CORCORAN from the rebel prison, Captain MURPHY resigned his commission in the Regiment of Zouaves, and joined the "Irish Legion," as Captain. He was promoted, January 4th, 1863, to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2d Regiment of the "Legion." He was closely identified with the movements of General CORCORAN's command, until he was dismissed from the service by order of General MEADE, to date from June 9th, 1864, for sending a flag of truce to the skirmishing line of the enemy, in an endeavor to save

the lives of one hundred and five privates and seven officers, who were wounded and lying between both lines. This took place May 24th, 1864, while he was in command of the advance line of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps. When this dismissal was brought to the notice of General GRANT, and the facts of the case were clearly presented to him, he justified the course of Lieutenant-Colonel MURPHY, who was immediately restored to his rank, by order of President LINCOLN. He left the service in March, 1865, in consequence of ill-health. He was a valorous officer, and a man true to his country.

The Fenian raid upon Canada, which set the English Cabinet in a flutter, made the Canadians quake with sudden fear, and caused her Majesty's troops to suppose that the time for field duty had come, will long be remembered as a preliminary movement which, though it failed to accomplish the purposes of the Irish people, nevertheless caused John Bull to cast an inquiring glance toward the Emerald Isle, and wonder if Erin was really in earnest. Mr. MURPHY was General of that portion of the Fenian army, in May and June, 1866, which was concentrated at Malone, New York, and was intended for the assaulting column against Montreal. Every reader is familiar with the failure of that undertaking, the causes of which it is neither our place nor purpose to discuss.

In November, 1866, Mr. MURPHY was elected to the Assembly by the Democrats of the First District of the city of New York, which is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards. His majority was 1,496. He was appointed on the Committee on Militia and Public Defense.

He has a fine military bearing, is an agreeable gentleman, and wins the good will of those with whom he comes in contact.

OWEN MURPHY.

MR. MURPHY was born in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, and is about thirty-two years of age. His father died when he was about four years old, leaving him to fight life's hard battle alone, and, single-handed, to achieve position and honor. The family immigrated to the United States, while he was quite young, locating in the city of New York. He learned the trade of tinsmith and plumber, and has since followed that avocation, commencing business for himself, in March, 1857, locating in Houston street, near Allen. In all his business relations, he has been very successful, and has attained an enviable reputation for uprightness and fair dealing. He served nine years in the old Volunteer Fire Department, being an officer for several years, and four successive times elected Foreman of Hose 16, which office he held when the paid system was inaugurated. He has taken a lively interest in all the political issues of the day. He is an unflinching Democrat; but in the local politics of the city, he has always opposed the corrupt practices of the "ring," and has been in favor of supporting the most trustworthy men for office.

Although Mr. MURPHY is a new member, an honorable and responsible place on the Committee on Cities, was given to him, by the Speaker.

JOHN OAKEY.

MR. OAKEY was born in Brooklyn, September 12th, 1829. He is a lineal descendant of JOHN OKEY, one of CROMWELL's favorite officers, and a regicide, having signed the death-warrant of CHARLES I. Upon the Restoration, he fled with his family to Holland, where, on some specious pretext, he was enticed into Flanders, when he was illegally seized and forcibly taken to England, tried, convicted as a regicide, hung, quartered and dragged upon a hurdle. The proceedings on his trial can be found among the English State trials.

The sons of the regicide married among the Hollanders, which fact accounts for the name of OAKEY being found among those of Dutch descent, although it is of English origin. His descendants were among the first immigrants to this country. One, named HENRY OKEY, settled in Flatlands, Kings county, New York, and his descendants have continued their residence in the same vicinity; the great-grandfather, grandfather and father of JOHN OAKEY, all having been born there.

MR. OAKEY's father removed to Brooklyn, and lived there a number of years; he removed to Flatbush when JOHN was eight years old, and still continues to make it his residence. MR. OAKEY's mother was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was a descendant of the Rev. MR. HOOPER, who founded the city of Hartford.

JOHN OAKEY was the seventh of nine children, and his father being a journeyman carpenter, all the little OAKEYS had to "scratch for themselves" as soon as they were able. Fortunately, the location of Erasmus Hall Academy in Flatbush, gave him advantages for education superior to those of public schools, and at very little cost. Those

opportunities were so well improved, that, when it came time, in his father's judgment, for him, in consideration of the circumstances of his family, to leave school, he was prepared for college; and interested friends, united with his mother's solicitations, prevailed on his father to send him to Yale, from which he graduated in 1849.

Upon leaving college, Mr. OAKEY studied law in the office of the late Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, M. C., in New York city, during which time he supported himself, and was also enabled to pay off a greater portion of the indebtedness incurred in his education, by nightly giving lessons on the violin; so that which he had cultivated in college as an amusement, became to him a great source of help. After being admitted to the Bar, he entered a law office as clerk, and, in a few years, became a partner in the same office. He still continues the practice of his profession in New York city.

Mr. OAKEY was a private in the noted 7th Regiment of New York city, National Guards, and served with it in the memorable campaign in the defense of Washington, in the spring of 1861; three months, in 1862, at Federal Hill, Baltimore; and, in 1863, at the same place, and at Frederick and the Monocacy. He also served with the regiment, during the New York riots.

Mr. OAKEY had never been a politician, but, in Flatbush, has been School Trustee several terms, Trustee of Erasmus Hall Academy, Justice of the Peace, &c. His District was deemed to be Democratic, beyond peradventure, and he received the Republican nomination for the Assembly, in 1865, as a forlorn hope, running against Mr. WHITMAN, the Democratic candidate, who had been elected the previous year by a large majority. Much to his own surprise and that of his friends, he was elected by three hundred and fifty majority. It was thought, in 1866, that he would be defeated, inasmuch as he had voted

for the Excise law, but he received the handsome majority of two hundred and fifty, and was the only one of the members of the previous House from Kings county, that was returned. In the Assembly, Mr. OAKEY occupies one of the most honorable and responsible positions, having been designated by the Speaker to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. OAKEY, besides being possessed of superior practical qualifications as a working legislator, is one of the wits of the House, and is social, genial, affable and obliging, having a smile and a kind word for all. He has been recently promoted from a private in the ranks, to the position of Judge Advocate, with the rank of Colonel, on the Staff of Major-General SHALEE, First Division, New York State National Guard.

DANIEL O'REILLY.

THIS gentleman has royal Irish blood in his veins, being a descendant of the famous O'REILLYS, of the county of Cavan, Ireland, who were Princes under the Irish monarchy, and participated in the ineffectual struggles of Erin to keep herself an independent government.

He was born in Cavan county, Ireland, in the year 1839. When very young, he left his home, without the knowledge, and, in fact, against the will of his parents, and came to New York city, where he obtained an education in the public schools. After leaving school, Mr. O'REILLY was employed in the manufacture of soda water, for several years. But being, at that time, of a restless and venturesome disposition, he embarked on an expedition to Nicaragua, with the late General WALKER. The romance of his dreams was dissipated by the privations which he

had to endure. Instead of General WALKER's marching, with triumphant banners, to the consummation of success, his progress was, inch by inch, disputed, until he found his army dwindled down to a mere handful of men. After many sufferings, Mr. O'REILLY returned to New York.

When the late war broke out, he enlisted in the 170th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and served until the surrender of the Rebel forces. He participated in twenty-one different battles, among which were those of Bristow Station, Mine Run, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anne River, Petersburg, Richmond, &c. After his return from the war, he was elected School Inspector of the Fourteenth Ward of New York, and acted in that capacity until an act of the Legislature abrogated that office. Last fall, he was nominated, by the Mozart Democracy of the Third District, for Member of the Assembly, and was elected against three other candidates, by a plurality of four hundred and eighty-two.

JOHN L. PARKER.

THE birth-place of Mr. PARKER is Sempronius — now Moravia — Cayuga county, New York, where he was born, on the 25th day of March, 1825. On his mother's side, he is a descendant of JOHN LOCKE, whose name is familiar to almost every one; and his father was of the English family of PARKERS, of Welsh descent.

Mr. PARKER obtained his education, which was academic, by his own exertions. Conscious that the best investment which could be made with his time and money, was to be found in qualifying himself for the opportunities which fall in the way of every citizen, he studied diligently while at school, confident that, in after years, he would be amply repaid for his studiousness. On the completion of his school life, he began the study of law. In due time, he was admitted to practice; and he has continued in his profession ever since, rising, by persevering toil, to an honorable place at the Bar of Cayuga county. Soon after Mr. PARKER attained his majority, he became an office-holder, and he has never been out of office, since that time; consequently, his life has been very closely interwoven with politics. Originally a Democrat, he remained so, until 1856, when he joined the Republican party, preferring to attach himself to an organization which had for its foundation, the enduring principles of equity, rather than to remain within the ranks of Hunkerism.

Mr. PARKER has natural and acquired qualifications, which have placed him among the most influential members of the House. As a parliamentarian, he has few superiors, and his knowledge in this regard, with his naturally quick intellect and intuitive shrewdness, have rendered him one of the best tacticians in the Assembly,

for several years. This fact caused him to be selected by a party caucus, in his first year (1865), to engineer the Metropolitan Paid Fire Department Bill through the House; and he did it, although the opposition was strong and unscrupulous. His skill, in this respect, received a striking illustration, in 1867, when, in the first few weeks of the session, he brought to a third reading in the House, and passed by a unanimous vote, a bill to require the railroad companies of this State to give equal freight and express facilities to all (a bill designed to reach the case of the Merchants' Union Express Company). The bill passed through all the stages of legislation openly, yet so quietly, that its presence was scarcely known before it had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the House.

Mr. PARKER has also eminent qualifications as a presiding officer, having the requisite knowledge, promptness and decision for that position. His qualifications in that respect caused him to be selected, in 1865, by a party caucus, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, on the Metropolitan Health Bill, and the Buffalo Police Bill. In 1866, he was frequently called to take the Chair by Speaker TREMAIN.

He is also an effective debater. In 1865, he delivered a speech on the Constitutional Amendment; in 1866, on the Health Bill, and the resolutions indorsing Congress against the President; and, in 1867, an impromptu argument on the Constitutional Amendments, all of which were deservedly highly praised and widely read.

In his general course as a legislator, he has sought the best interests of the State, the keeping down of taxation, and the overthrow or crippling of monopolies. He has been Chairman, for two years, of the Committee on Railroads, serving in that delicate position with credit to himself, honor to his constituents and the true interests of the State.

GEORGE J. PENFIELD.

THIS gentleman was born, March 24th, 1826, in Camden, Oneida county, New York. He is the youngest son of FOWLER PENFIELD, of English descent, who took part in the war of 1812, on the western frontier, and who was the second son of JESSE PENFIELD who distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war, having entered the service at the age of seventeen. He served in the army, over seven years, and was in the battle of White Plains, and all the other memorable battles of the Revolution; he then removed from the State of Connecticut to Camden, New York, where he lived to a good old age.

On the maternal side, Mr. PENFIELD is of French and Holland descent, of the families bearing the names of DEMILT and WORMSLEY, that fled from the persecutions instituted against the Christians, having left their property to be confiscated, and landed on Manhattan Island, when New York was but a small village. BENJAMIN DEMILT was a man of almost unbounded liberality; he donated an extensive library to the Mechanics' Library of New York city, and appropriated a large amount of money to that institution. His maiden sisters bequeathed a great portion of their estate to benevolent institutions; and the authorities of New York honored them for the deed, by giving one of the Dispensaries their name.

Mr. PENFIELD had few advantages for acquiring learning. From boyhood, to the age of twenty-five, he was employed in farming pursuits. Before he was twenty-one, he removed, with his father and family, to Westchester county, New York.

For twelve or thirteen years, Mr. PENFIELD conducted a lucrative business, in the town of New Rochelle. On

the breaking out of the war, he aided in fitting out the first regiment of volunteers which went from Westchester county, and which participated in the disastrous battle of Bull Run. He, and other patriotic gentlemen in that vicinity, pledged themselves to the support of the families of the soldiers who went out at that time; and they faithfully redeemed their pledge. And, in fact, all through the war, Mr. PENFIELD was among the foremost of those who assiduously exerted themselves to fill the quotas of men, which were demanded for the purpose of filling up our broken columns in the field. In 1862, he was elected Secretary of the Westchester county Mutual Insurance Company, and was subsequently chosen President of it. He has also held various town offices. He is now a member of the Board of Education, and one of the first Trustees of the village of New Rochelle; and he has twice represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, having been elected by the Democratic party. He is President of the Savings Bank in New Rochelle; and, as a business man, displays eminent characteristics. He very materially aided in securing the erection of a new church edifice for the congregation of which he is a member, also in improving the public schools in order to meet the growing wants of his town, and in accomplishing the incorporation of the village of New Rochelle.

Mr. PENFIELD is of irreproachable character, and a useful citizen. He was elected to the Assembly, over his Republican opponent, by a fair majority; and was appointed on the Committee on Insurance Companies.

HENRY A. PHILLIPS.

LEWIS county is represented in the Assembly, this year, by a new member, HENRY A. PHILLIPS of Lowville, a young man of much promise. "There are few men in Lewis county who have enjoyed better early advantages, or who have gathered more experience or useful knowledge from passing events, than Mr. PHILLIPS. Having early received a thorough education, and mingled much in public life, he is now well prepared to discharge the responsibilities of a position, which he did not, in any way, seek.

Mr. PHILLIPS is a native of Connecticut, having been born in Middletown, July 20th, 1834. His parents were of English descent. In the early part of his life, he went to Lewis county, New York, and attended school at Lowville Academy, several years; after that, he graduated at the State Normal School, at Albany, and subsequently was a student at the Meridan Classical Academy, in New Hampshire. He is a good scholar, and has obtained considerable celebrity, as a literary lecturer. He is one of the best political speakers in Lewis county.

For several years, he edited the Journal and Republican, a newspaper printed at Lowville. His reputation as a journalist is well established, and it is acknowledged that he conducted the paper with discretion and ability, doing very much in his county to elevate the Republican party to its present commanding position. Mr. PHILLIPS left the publishing business, in consequence of ill health, about two years ago, and has since traveled extensively, greatly to the improvement of his health.

He was, for three years, Chairman of the Republican county Committee, of Lewis county, a position which he

filled with signal ability. He has often been elected delegate to the various political conventions of his party, in the State, and has formed a thorough acquaintance with the public men of the day. He now enters upon his first experience as a legislator, with all the qualifications which a new member can possess—honesty, education and talent. He occupies a position in the front rank of the young members of the Legislature. His brief speech in the Assembly on the bill to provide for a Constitutional Convention, was concise and argumentative.

He holds a good position on Committees, and is well known as an active, useful and influential legislator.

JOSEPH H. PLUMB.

COLONEL PLUMB belongs to a New England family. His father, Mr. RALPH PLUMB emigrated from Connecticut to this State, about the close of the war with Great Britain, making his home, for a season, in Oneida county. He afterward removed to Talmadge, on the Western Reserve, Ohio. Here his son JOSEPH was born, March 10th, 1819. The ensuing July, Mr. PLUMB removed to Fredonia, in Chautauqua county, where he remained four years, after which, he made his residence at Gowanda, near Aldrich Mills, lying in the town of Collins, Erie county. At this period the region was a wilderness, and but two or three white families dwelt in the vicinity. Here young PLUMB spent his boyhood. Great pains were taken with his education. His father and family belonged to the Presbyterian Church, of which he has also been a member for many years. JOSEPH was duly put to school, and at riper age,

became a student at the Fredonia Academy, and also at the Oneida Institute, at Whitesboro', then under the charge of Rev. BERAH GREEN.

After leaving school, he entered his father's store, and afterward became a partner. They carried on business, in an honorable way, securing general confidence, and with it, liberal patronage. Several years afterward, he engaged also in milling, and established a factory for wool carding and cloth dressing, in those days an important branch of business. He prospered in everything that he undertook, and acquired a handsome fortune. Finally, several years ago, he withdrew from mercantile business, and having bought a large farm, gave his attention entirely to dairying, in which he has been actively engaged ever since.

He held, for several years, the rank of Colonel of the 198th Regiment, of the New York State Militia.

The PLUMB family always took an active interest in political subjects. They were supporters of Whig principles. Mr. ALVIN PLUMB represented the county of Chautauqua, in the Assembly, in 1833 and 1837, and RALPH, his brother, was elected from Erie county, in 1834. Colonel Plumb himself, was a member of the Assembly in 1860, but had no share in its unenviable reputation, having early resolved to work for no measure which was pressed by improper agencies. He also held the office of Supervisor of the town of Collins for six years, and was Chairman of the Board at its last session.

After the dissolution of the Whig party, Colonel PLUMB united with the "Americans," and was their candidate for the Assembly in 1859, receiving over twelve hundred majority. He has ever since acted with the Republicans, supporting Mr. LINCOLN, for President, in 1860, and forming that wing of the dominant political party which supported the emancipation policy, and the most vigorous prosecution of the war. At the last election he received

3,195 votes, a majority of 361. He is a man of unassuming manners, untiring industry, and great wariness. More such representatives would insure the best legislation.

Mr. PLUMB is a member of the Committees on Insurance Companies, Claims, and Local General Orders.

WILLIAM POOL.

Mr. POOL was born in Lewiston, Niagara county, New York, May 15th, 1825, and is the eldest of seven children, five of whom are living. He is a descendant, in the seventh degree, from EDWARD POOL, who died in Weymouth, Mass., in 1664. His father, THOMAS F. POOL, was born in Abington, Mass., and removed with his parents to Niagara county, the year previous to the declaration of the war of 1812, where, with the exception of a year, when driven from the frontier by the invasion of the British and Indians, he has ever since resided, in the enjoyment of a competence secured by an honest and industrious life. His mother, previous to marriage, was Miss FANNY SUTHERLAND, who removed to Niagara county from Sutherland's Falls, Vermont, when quite young, and engaged in school teaching. Her ancestry, on the maternal side, is traceable to Prince RUPERT of CROMWELL's time. Senator SUTHERLAND, of Westchester county, is, we believe, a relative. She died in 1849.

Mr. POOL spent his youth upon the farm, and enjoyed such advantages as were afforded by the common schools of those days, with the additional advantage of a period passed at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York. He married Miss WEALTHY WOOLSON, in 1848,

and settled near his birth-place. He was, soon after, appointed Postmaster of the Dickinsonville Post-office, just then established under Mr. FILLMORE's administration. Ambitious to engage in other pursuits, he resigned his office, leased his farm, and removed to Lockport, in 1852, entering the office of the Lockport Daily Courier (then owned by C. L. SKEELS, Esq.), as assistant in the editorial and business department. In May, 1854, in compliance with the wishes of prominent citizens of Niagara Falls, the publication of the Niagara Falls Gazette was commenced by him, in company with B. F. SLEEPER, Esq. In January, 1864, Mr. POOL became sole proprietor, and he continues to manage and edit the Gazette with pecuniary profit, and to the evident satisfaction of his townsmen.

Mr. POOL entered political life as an earnest Whig, and he has ever since been steadily opposed to the general policy of the Democratic party. His town is strongly Democratic; hence, although he has been the candidate of his party for the highest town offices, he has never held other than those of minor importance. His political fidelity and party services were very properly recognized by the Republican party of his Assembly District, in 1866, and he was unanimously nominated in convention as its candidate for Member of Assembly. The nomination was ratified by the largest majority (566) ever given for that office by the towns comprising the District, which has been represented by such able men as Hon. P. B. PORTER (Speaker of the Assembly in 1841), Hon. BURT VAN HOEN (present Member of Congress), the late Colonel P. A. PORTER (killed at Coal Harbor while leading his regiment, the 8th New York Heavy Artillery), and others. He is a member of the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Public Printing, and is Chairman of the former.

Mr. POOL has always taken a deep interest in all that related to the prosperity of his village and county. He has invested liberally of his time and means in aid of local improvements, and in attending to the educational, church, military and social organizations and interests of his village.

OSCAR F. POTTER.

MR. POTTER represents the Fourth District of Albany county. His native town is Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, where he was born in 1824. Having lived there during the first eight years of his life, he removed with his parents to Waterford, New York. The death of his father occurred when he was thirteen years old. As the boy OSCAR grew up, he was engaged on the canals and rivers of this State, and connected with the lumbering business, in which he is now interested. In 1861, Mr. POTTER was elected Justice of the Peace of the town of Watervliet, on the Republican ticket, and held that office until 1866. At that time, the slaveholders' rebellion having broken out, he arranged his business matters with a view of entering the army, but he was turned from his purpose by those who furnished the materials for the first monitor, and was induced to aid the government by supplying articles for naval and army uses. In doing so, however, he was not fortunate enough to accumulate wealth, as did many others; but, on the contrary, he contributed fully as much as he made, to support the cause of the country. Since the cessation of hostilities, Mr. POTTER, in common with numerous other Republicans in his town, has worked with

renewed zeal for the predominance of his party. In this, they have been eminently rewarded by seeing the strongholds of Democracy broken up, and their own ticket triumphant. He was elected to the Assembly by a majority of two hundred and ninety-two. He has a position on the Committees on Affairs of Villages, and Public Lands. Mr. POTTER earnestly advocates all measures for the improvement of the Hudson river, believing that the key to the inland resources of the State should not be overlooked in our expenditures.

ALPHEUS PRINCE.

MR. PRINCE is the member from the Fourth District of Erie county, comprised of the towns of Alden, Amherst, Chietawanga, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead and Tonawanda, representing a population of 29,486. He was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, New York, in the "Tilden Hill district," on the 13th of December, 1824, and is therefore in his forty-third year. His father Mr. DAVID PRINCE, a most estimable citizen, and family removed to Erie county, in 1836, where he still resides. Young PRINCE attended the district school in his native town, and afterward at Newstead, but subsequently took an academic course at Clinton, Oneida county. He was always popular among his mates. He is a farmer by vocation, but being of an active temperament, always took a warm interest in public matters. He is "six feet high and well-proportioned," weighing two hundred and forty-five pounds. Having a clear florid complexion and a brilliant eye, he is one of the good looking men in the House. Possessed of great suavity of manner

and an agreeable sociability of temperament, he wins the good opinion of all with whom he comes in contact. In politics, Mr. PRINCE has always been a Democrat, and as such, was a delegate to the Charleston Convention of 1860. He has been a delegate to several State Conventions, and as a politician he always had the confidence of the late DEAN RICHMOND whom he greatly resembles in personal appearance, and in his strong common sense view of men and politics. Mr. PRINCE has ever stood well with his party; among his fellow citizens he is generally respected, as he never unpleasantly obtrudes his opinions upon those who see proper to differ with him. The only important political offices ever held by Mr. PRINCE, previous to his election to the Assembly, last fall, were Deputy United States Marshal, and Deputy United States Collector at Buffalo. He is a member of the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

SAMUEL M. PURDY.

WEST FARMS, a town in Westchester county, New York, is situated along the Sound, and the Harlem River. Its scenery is picturesque; Bronx River bounding it on the east, and Harlem River on the west, and Mill-Brook winding its way through the central portion; undulating plains, broken, here and there, by ridges, and productive and well-tilled farms, all conspire to combine within its limits a great deal of beauty and utility. Mr. PURDY has long been a resident of this town, and ever since he settled among its people, has held an honorable rank among its townsmen. He was born, August 28th, 1824, in East Chester, Westchester county, New York. In youth, he

received an ordinary English education, and then studied law in the office of SAMUEL E. LYON, Esq., of White Plains. At the age of twenty-five, his law studies having been completed, Mr. PURDY passed the usual examination, and was admitted to practice, settling in the town of West Farms. The people elected him Justice of the Peace, in 1850, and they have conferred that office upon him, each successive term ever since. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors, in the years 1855, '56, '61, '64, '65 and '66, being four times elected without opposition. At his last election to the office of Supervisor, out of the 521 votes cast, Mr. PURDY received 513; at the same time he was chosen Justice of the Peace by a vote of 518 to 4. Evidently the electors of West Farms are very well satisfied with Mr. PURDY. Such local popularity is rarely possessed by any man. He enjoys the confidence of the inhabitants in his town and vicinity, who often consult him in business matters, intrust large sums of money to him for investment, and act upon his sagacious suggestions. He is not a public reformer, but he entertains and practices the strictest principles of temperance; and his personal example in this direction, is a potent, silent influence, which wins the regard of the community, and places him on a high plane of morality.

In politics, Mr. PURDY was a Whig, until the election of JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency; since that time, he has most scrupulously indorsed the Democratic platforms and nominees. While the conflict with the South was transpiring, his influence, both in an official capacity, and as a private citizen, was used in filling the quotas required, each time when there was a call for troops, thus saving the town from a draft. He was elected to the Assembly, last fall, by a majority of 820. Mr. PURDY serves on the Committee on Internal Affairs, and capably performs his legislative work.

JOHN RABER.

MR. RABER, Representative of the Sixth District of Kings county, is a native of Prussia; he was born March 2d, 1823. He came to this country when he was ten years of age; and, until 1841, his home was in the city of New York. Though he received but the advantages of an ordinary business education, yet he entered upon the active pursuits of life, determined to battle successfully. His first employment was as a clerk in the agricultural business; in 1850, he was engaged in wire cloth and sieve manufacturing; in 1857, he was interested in the flour and feed trade; and, some time after, was largely engaged in the grocery business. In all of these various undertakings, Mr. RABER has met with the success which follows energy, enterprise and practical knowledge.

MR. RABER has always been an active and unchanging Democrat; not in any sense an office seeker, he, only once before his election to the Assembly, was a candidate for the indorsement of the people; that was in 1865, when he ran for Supervisor of the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, and was defeated through party divisions. But, in 1866, he received the unanimous support of the Democracy. Mr. RABER is a quiet man, speaking seldom, and then briefly; and, as a representative, is attentive and devoted to the interests of the public.

FRANK A. RANSOM.

MR. RANSOM, Member of Assembly from the Seventh District of New York city, was born at Olcott, Niagara county, New York, March 5th, 1838. He is mainly of English descent. After several removals, his parents took up their residence at Lockport, in the same county, in 1847, where they still reside. There he enjoyed the advantages of education afforded by the Lockport Union School, until fourteen years of age, at which time he set out to make his own way in the world, commencing as a clerk in the village of his nativity. In 1856, he started for New York city, and was there engaged as a book-keeper in a large importing house. In the spring of 1858, owing to the fact that the firm by which he was employed became somewhat involved, and the prospects of obtaining employment being rather limited at that time, he concluded to spend the summer with his parents at Lockport. But his active disposition would not brook idleness, and failing to procure other employment he applied for and obtained the place of teacher in a district school in his native county. He took the school for three months, with the privilege of teaching for five if he should so conclude. Beginning with the idea of having a better school than had ever been taught there before, he quickly ascertained that thoroughness in the teacher was not merit in the scholars' opinion, and that many of the parents sympathized with their children in that belief. When the three months were up, he was only too glad to get rid of his thankless task. This was his view of teaching. Having now arrived at the age of manhood, he felt that it was time for him to lay out a course for life, and concluded to enter the legal profession. He was admitted as a student

into the office of Messrs. WOODS, MURRAY & GREENE, of Lockport, Attorneys of extensive practice in the western part of the State. After remaining in their office, about a year, he left his studies and again went to New York, determined to accumulate sufficient means, and then resume his studies, which he never entirely abandoned although he has since been busily engaged in conducting a successful mercantile trade. In 1860, he engaged in the liquor business, in Bleecker street, which he conducts at the present time. He was admitted to the Bar at the December term of the Supreme Court, in and for the city and county of New York, in 1866.

He has never mingled actively in politics, although always a strict and uncompromising Democrat, believing the Constitution of the United States, valid-both in peace and in war. He never held a political office before. He was elected to the Legislature as Member of Assembly, for 1867, from the Seventh District of New York city, receiving the nominations of the Tammany, Mozart, and Conservative Republican Conventions. He was opposed by EDWARD MITCHELL (Radical Republican), and JAMES RILEY who received the nominations of the McKEON and Democratic Union Conventions. His majority over Mr. MITCHELL was ninety-four, Mr. RILEY getting but a small vote. The seat is contested by Mr. MITCHELL who claims that in the First District of the Fifteenth Ward, the canvassers gave to RILEY votes which were cast for him, (MITCHELL), and which determined the election. No fraud is charged upon Mr. RANSOM. He is the first Democrat ever elected to the Assembly from the Fifteenth Ward. The district has been heretofore Republican. He is on the Affairs of Villages.

JAMES REED.

THE Member from the Eighth District of New York, was born on the 19th of August, 1818, in New Brunswick, New Jersey. His paternal ancestors were Irish, and the maternal ones were German. While yet an infant, Mr. REED was taken to the city of New York, by his parents, where he resided until fourteen years of age, having enjoyed the benefits of a select school education. Then going to Yonkers, he engaged to a butcher, and thoroughly learned the trade, after five years' service. Returning to New York, he went to work in the Clinton Market, remained there a short time, and then went to Peekskill, where he hired out as a journeyman at his occupation. But New York city had too many attractions for him, and he soon returned to it, opening a market on Avenue B, and then in Broadway. He is now one of the prominent dealers in Fulton Market.

Mr. REED early took an active interest in politics, and was a general favorite among the young Democracy of 1840 and 1844. The first public position ever filled by him, was that of Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, being appointed in 1852, which position he filled with credit to himself and advantage to the city. In 1860, he was elected one of the Aldermen of New York, but was defeated in his efforts for reelection. Mr. REED's election to the Assembly was by an overwhelming majority. In person, the subject of this sketch is very portly, and though often sick, he is attentive to his duties, and makes an excellent representative.

AUSTIN L. REYNOLDS.

MR. REYNOLDS was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, New York, on the 19th day of June, 1826. His father, GEORGE REYNOLDS, was originally from the State of Rhode Island, and early in life came into Moreau and established his homestead. He was for many years one of the most active and energetic business men of the town, and received, previous to his death, in 1839, all the respect due to a high-minded, worthy citizen. The subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantages of an academic education, pursuing a thorough course, first as a student at the Glens Falls Academy, and completing his studies at the Kinderhook Academy, in Columbia county. He next entered upon a course of legal studies, and thoroughly qualified himself for the Bar, to which he was admitted in 1852. With fine prospects he entered upon the practice of a profession in which two of his brothers were engaged—JAMES L. REYNOLDS, of Fort Edward, taking high rank at the Washington county Bar, and Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of Albany, distinguished as among the most eminent lawyers of the State. The confinement of office employment at length so far impaired his health as to compel him to relinquish his practice, and engage in the active pursuits of out-door business. He turned his attention to farming, in which he was not a novice, having had charge of his mother's estate for several years after the demise of his father. He likewise engaged in lumbering, and has been amply successful in both occupations, in which he still continues. In 1854, he was a candidate for Member of Assembly, and was defeated by the small majority of thirteen votes. He was connected with the Democratic party down to the

commencement of the Slaveholders' rebellion, when he felt compelled to sunder old party ties, and place himself on the side of his country, in the ranks of the Republican Union party. None were warmer in the support of the war for the preservation of the Union, and none have more firmly maintained the great principles of the party to which he now belongs. He has held various positions in town and county. For seven terms he has been Supervisor of Moreau, elected as a Democrat, previous to the war, five years in succession, from a town largely Republican, and since twice elected by the Union party to the same office, and twice in succession as a Member of the State Assembly. He first took his seat in January, 1866, and served on the Committee on Cities, one of the most important committees of the House, and also on the Committee on Roads and Bridges. His second term began in January, 1867, and he was again placed on the Committee on Cities.

As a man, he possesses all the solid qualities that give to character its worth and beauty. His mental and moral habits give cast to his course of action in the ordinary affairs of life. He takes time to plan, but, when resolved, no obstacles turn him from his purpose, and success is not problematical. Perhaps few men act with greater preassurance of desired results; and, by a wise forecast, directing his efforts, he has established a high reputation as a safe and prosperous business man. As a friend, he is generous, firm, reliable. As a citizen, he is true to the best interests of society. Upholding and illustrating the virtues that adorn, denouncing and uprooting the vices that disgrace, he is always careful that his example shall be worthy of imitation. As a legislator, he took high rank, during his first term in the Assembly; and so honorably did he discharge his duties, as to make a reputation of which his constituents are justly proud,

and they returned him to his present seat by a largely increased majority, satisfied that he will again ably represent them, and maintain the honor of their choice. He enjoys the popular favor to an eminent degree, and in every respect is worthy of the repeated marks of confidence bestowed upon him by the people.

WILLIAM H. RICE.

DOCTOR WILLIAM H. RICE represents the Second District of Oswego county. He was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, New York, in 1821; but, when he was quite young, his parents removed to Clay, in the same county, where the most of his youth was spent. His early education was acquired in the common schools of the town, and in some of the academies of the State. His medical studies were commenced in his own county, and subsequently pursued, for two years, in New York city; he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, after a thorough course of study, in 1846.

After graduating, Doctor RICE spent nearly two years, traveling in New England, and in the Southern and Western States. He subsequently resided one year in Brooklyn, New York. In 1850, he located in Caughdenoy, Oswego county, his present residence. A thorough knowledge of his profession soon gave him a large field of practice. In sentiment, he has always been opposed to slavery, and, therefore, entered, at the first, into the Republican organization, of which he is a leading member in his own locality.

In the practice of his profession, Doctor RICE had little time to devote to office. He was, however, elected Town

Superintendent of Common Schools, and, for some time, held the office of Postmaster in his village, and was Supervisor of his town in 1859, and again in 1860.

In the fall of 1861, the Second Oswego County Regiment, the 81st New York Volunteers, was placed in the field, and, in December of that year, Doctor RICE was commissioned as its Surgeon. Thoroughly educated in his profession, he fulfilled all of his arduous duties with fidelity. He was with the 81st Regiment, during all of the Peninsular campaign, participating in the battle of Fair Oaks, in which the 81st, being in the advance, suffered severely. He was with his regiment, also, in all the famous "seven days' fight" before Richmond. After this, the 81st was detailed for garrison duty at Yorktown; but, in December, 1862, it was ordered south, where it participated in the first attempt upon Charleston, in April, 1863. In July following, the regiment was ordered to North Carolina, where it shared in the dangers of the campaign at that point. In the spring of 1864, it was attached to the "Army of the James," under General BUTLER, and was among the first regiments landed at Bermuda Hundred. Forming a part of the Corps of "BALDY SMITH," it was uniformly in the fights, until the affair at Drury's Bluff, in which it was engaged under General SMITH, after which it joined General GEANT at Coal Harbor, prominently participating in the severe affairs at that point, on the 2d and 3d of June, 1864.

Doctor RICE was here placed in the responsible charge of the Field Hospital of the 18th Army Corps. He continued on duty at that hospital, until the 12th of June, when the corps returned to Bermuda Hundred, and participated in the second attempt on that stronghold of Petersburg. After this, he was put in charge of the medical department of General CARR's Brigade, then commanding the defenses of the James. He discharged

the duties of this position, until he was mustered out, near the close of the war. He had the reputation of being a faithful, popular and efficient surgeon.

Doctor RICE was elected by the Republicans of his District, to the Legislature of 1866, in which body he served on the Committees on Public Health, Medical Colleges and Societies, and Federal Relations. He was reelected to the Assembly of 1867. He is Chairman of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Institutions, and a member of the Committees on Public Health, Medical Colleges, &c.

As a legislator, Doctor RICE is industrious and careful, and is vigilant and faithful to all the interests of his constituents, with whom he has earned the reputation of being a sagacious representative.

SETH M. RICHMOND.

MR. RICHMOND, representing the county of Herkimer, in the Assembly, was born, May 17th, 1818, in the town of Augusta, Oneida county. His father, Deacon ISAAC RICHMOND, was one of the very first settlers in Oneida county, to which he removed early in life, from Massachusetts, where most of the ancestry of Mr. RICHMOND resided.

With merely the advantages of a common school education, Mr. RICHMOND, when sixteen years of age, commenced as clerk in the country store of General KNOX, in Augusta, and, in 1837, came to Little Falls, Herkimer county — where he has ever since resided — acting in the capacity of cashier and bookkeeper of the extensive works connected with the enlargement of the Erie Canal, at that point. Three years

later, he began business for himself, as a merchant and jobber of goods, mostly connected with country trade, in the different villages of the county; and, in 1843, he commenced the manufacture of paper, and subsequently of axes. Ever since that time, he has been in active business, at Little Falls, and has been largely identified with the prosperity and growth of that village. He has been interested as a partner in the building and running of three large paper mills, one of which was destroyed by fire, in 1853, at a loss of \$20,000; and, for many years, he carried on the principal lumber trade of the village. Indeed, he was the pioneer in this extensive trade, between the timbered regions of the "North Woods" and the eastern markets. In 1847, he commenced the coal business, and furnished the first anthracite coal, for domestic use, ever seen in Little Falls; and now the consumption of that article is several thousand tons per annum. For many years, he was also engaged in business upon the Erie Canal, with the interests, necessities and management of which, he became very familiar, and in the prosperity and success of which, he has always been deeply interested.

In 1855, he was elected Justice of the Peace, on the Whig ticket, in opposition to the Know Nothing candidate; and, in 1857, was chosen President of the village, to which position he was afterward reelected, for three successive years. He was Sheriff of Herkimer county, in 1860-63. During his official career, the Northern Copperhead riots transpired. Mr. RICHMOND issued a proclamation, enjoining all good citizens to stand by law and order. The result was salutary; though at first many of his political opponents were disposed to harshly criticise him, yet, as time brought events into closer order, every man, whether Democrat or Republican, could not do otherwise than concur in his course. During the civil war, he was President of the Union clubs in his town, and

received, at his house, many of the sanitary supplies, which were forwarded to their destination. In the mean time, he went to the front, and visited the soldiers at Fredericksburgh and Arlington Heights, and while there, was made the recipient of large sums of money from the soldiers, for distribution among their families, on his return.

In 1866, the county, under the new apportionment, being entitled to but one member of Assembly, he was, while absent from home, and totally ignorant of the action of the convention, unanimously nominated by the Republicans for that position. His majority, in the election, was next to the highest given, in the county, for any candidate. His political antecedents are those of the Whig party, from HARRISON down to FREMONT; and he has been known as an earnest advocate of internal improvements, the canal enlargement, and in favor of a national protective policy. He is a member of the Committees on Banks, and Local General Orders. Not claiming to be an orator, he, nevertheless, is ready to discuss his own points, in a plain, but business-like manner. He is exemplary in his habits and conduct, on all occasions.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

ELLIS H. ROBERTS was born at Utica, in 1827. His father died when he was very young. His mother is still blessing with her presence, her children and her grand-children. Mr. ROBERTS is a self-made man, but, unlike most men of his class, he has not been content with simply building himself up by business enterprise; but, at an early age, labored to get as good an education as the country and the times afforded. Those who know him personally and well, or who are the readers of the Utica Morning Herald, can determine the measure of his success. He has been self-dependent from the age of nine years. He learned his trade in the printing office of his brother, R. W. ROBERTS, one of the best schools in the State. By industry, thrift, and self-denial, he acquired a first class academic and collegiate education. Every Yale man will understand the rank of Mr. ROBERTS, at New Haven, when told that he was member of the "Skull and Bone" fraternity, that he obtained the Bristed scholarship, and carried off the second honor in the large class of 1850.

Soon after his graduation, Mr. ROBERTS became the chief writing editor of the Utica Morning Herald, a position he retained until the fall of 1854. In 1851, he married the eldest daughter of DAVID E. MORRIS, of Utica. The brother of Mrs. ROBERTS, EDWARD MORRIS, D. D., of Columbus, Ohio, is quite renowned, at the West, as preacher and professor, and her father, was one of the very best men whom the writer of this brief notice ever knew; a gentleman in the highest sense, a Christian, known as such of all men.

Mr. ROBERTS retired from the management of the Utica Morning Herald, during the fall of 1854, in consequence of divisions in the party of which it was the organ, but, soon after, he became its editor and proprietor. From that time, down to this hour, the advance of the Herald has been constant and rapid. It is now the organ, not only of the city of Utica, and the county of Oneida, but of many counties. No pains or money have been spared to enhance its usefulness and power. He was not content with making the Herald a sound and strong political organ, but he has won for it an excellent literary repute, and on agricultural matters it is an acknowledged authority. It has a correspondent in New York; during the sessions of Congress and Legislature it has correspondents at Washington and Albany; at different times, and for years, some one of its editors has contributed to its columns instructive and brilliant letters from the old world.

Mr. ROBERTS has always been surrounded by able assistants who have seconded his earnest efforts to make the Herald a first class newspaper. His energy has reaped its just rewards; the Herald has, at least, 10,000 daily subscribers, and is, of course, a power. In politics, he was a Whig; then a Republican. He writes and speaks with almost dangerous facility; but, in all that he says, there is to be seen his liberal culture, and his natural force. His party, in Oneida county, owe very much to his pen and tongue. And the party and the country, likewise, owe him much for this, that, during the war, and especially during its darkest periods, when men's hearts were failing them for fear, and men's tongues were loose with censure, he stood by the government with unflinching courage. In a large and populous district, where the Herald had no peer for influence, he kept up the heart of the despondent by his cheering words, taught a generous confidence in our over-

burdened rulers, and nerved the people to the sacrifices necessary to the war's success and the salvation of the country.

As a business man, Mr. ROBERTS is thorough and strict. He is just in his dealings, liberal in his charities, and on his integrity there is no stain. His opinions are firmly held, and boldly maintained. He does not turn his back on a cause because it is not popular, nor on a race, because it is lowly. In 1862, his friends nominated him for the Mayoralty of Utica. Utica is a Democratic town, and Mr. ROBERTS ran in the dark days of '62, when England was threatening, and the rebellion was assuming its grandest proportions. He allowed no consideration to lessen his aggressive zeal for the government. In its behalf, he took no counsel of personal expediency, and he was beaten. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention of 1864. He was elected last fall to the present Assembly, from the Second District of Oneida county.

His ability and his purity as a legislator will justify the estimate we have above set down.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

IN personal appearance Mr. ROBERTSON may be classed among the substantial men. He is muscular, though not corpulent, and has the air of a man who "takes life easy," come weal or woe. Judging from his features, we would conclude that he is generous to his friends, and honorable but unshrinking to his foes; that when he once settles into a project he is not to be turned from the accomplishment of it, while there remains a shadow of hope for it, and that when he has wrought out his purposes, he experiences no small amount of satisfaction.

Mr. ROBERTSON is forty-one years of age. He was born in Warrensburgh, Warren county, New York. He subsequently removed to Moreau, Saratoga county, and afterward to Fort Edward. At the age of seventeen, he left school and assisted his father on the farm. In 1848, he went to Whitehall, and engaged in the transportation business, and in 1855, removed to Albany, and still continued in enterprises of the same nature, transporting merchandise to and from Northern New York and Canada, and also conducting an extensive commission business. Through these channels of trade, Mr. ROBERTSON has accumulated an amount of property sufficient to place him in a position of comparative independence. He bears a good reputation as a gentleman of honor, and enjoys a large degree of popularity, in the circles in which he is known.

During the past eight or ten years, Mr. ROBERTSON has participated in political agitations, and wielded a potent arm, in his party. In the Fall of 1864, he was elected to the Assembly on the Democratic ticket. During that session, he served on the Committee on Cities, was among

the originators of the "Capitol Bill," and was one of the leading spirits who aided in carrying it through, on the last day of the session, in spite of the most vigorous opposition; and, during this session, he has given notice of a bill to provide an appropriation for a New Capitol. Among other measures which he successfully advocated, was the Hudson River Improvement Bill, appropriating \$150,000 for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Hudson. Judging Mr. ROBERTSON'S future by what he has hitherto accomplished, as a legislator, we do not hesitate to affirm that he will impartially guard the local interests of Albany.

In politics he is a straightforward, outspoken Democrat; and making our inferences from a knowledge of his Scotch decision, we think he will be a Democrat during the remainder of his life.

HENRY ROGERS.

THIS gentleman was born in the city of New York, on the 16th day of July, 1832. His parents were of Irish extraction. His grandfather, on his maternal side, participated as an officer in the Irish rebellion of '98. Mr. ROGERS had only the advantages of a common school education, gained by his own industry and perseverance. He has always been a Democrat, taking a prominent part in New York politics. In 1863, he was appointed Inspector of Streets, and held that position, until 1864. He was elected to the Assembly, in 1863, from the Ninth Assembly District of New York city, serving on the Committee of Expenditures of the Executive Department; was reelected as Member of Assembly in 1864, and served on the Commit-

tee of Engrossed Bills. In 1866, he was again returned, by the Tammany Democracy, to the Assembly, by a plurality of 579, running against a Mozart candidate and the Republican nominee. He is now serving on the Military and Defense Committee. In 1861, Mr. ROGERS enlisted as a private in Colonel DURYEA's (5th) Regiment of New York Volunteers, and proceeded to the front. He participated in the battle of Big Bethel, where he was seriously wounded in the side; being thus incapacitated for duty, he was honorably discharged. Mr. ROGERS is a mason and builder by occupation, carrying on the business extensively, in the Metropolis. He is a gentleman of energy and of fine social qualities, is popular in his District, and is remarkable for his fidelity to his personal friends.

PATRICK RUSSELL.

THE ancestors of Mr. RUSSELL emigrated from Ireland to this country in 1813. His birth transpired at Patterson, New Jersey, June 6th, 1830. When five years of age, he removed to Newark, and remained there until 1848, in which year he went to the city of New York, and learned the trade of carriage making.

He mingled but little in political contests, until 1860, when he was a candidate for Common Councilman of New York city, and was defeated. He was, however, elected to that office, in 1863, '64 and '65. Mr. RUSSELL was nominated for the Assembly, by the Tammany wing of the Democracy, and elected by a majority of four hundred and sixty-two. He is on the Committees on Aliens and Engrossed Bills.

During the rebellion, he voted for HORATIO SEYMOUR, and claimed to be a War Democrat, at the same time contributing liberally from his means for the prosecution of the war.

GEORGE H. SANFORD.

MR. SANFORD is a native of the town of Queensbury, Warren county, New York, where he was born December 14th, 1836. He is of English extraction. His maternal grandfather removed from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Washington county, New York, about the year 1785, and married a daughter of WILLIAM ROBARDS, who was an officer in the French war, and was taken prisoner to Canada by the Indians, but afterward escaped by running the gauntlet. His paternal grandfather, DAVID SANFORD, at about the same time, emigrated from New Milford, Connecticut, to Queensbury, New York, where the father of the present GEORGE H. SANFORD, was born, and who represented Warren county in the Legislature of 1841.

MR. SANFORD lived with his parents at Glens Falls, and, at the age of twelve, entered the store of a merchant as clerk, serving in that capacity, during the summer season, for a couple of years, and attending school during the winter time. In this way, he was able to make a practical application of what he learned. When he was fourteen, his parents changed their residence to Ballston, New York. Lad, though he was, he resolved to earn his own means of support, in the future, and, with the consent of his father and mother, went to Albany and found employment as receiving and shipping clerk in the wholesale lumber trade. His father was a manufacturer of and

dealer in lumber, and the experience which young SANFORD had previously gained was considerable. He continued in the employ of the same firm for six years, during the season of navigation, excepting one year while attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York. During two winters of this time, he attended other schools, and the remaining three winters, he was engaged in lumbering, in a moderate way, on his own account, in Genesee county, New York, and Potter county, Pennsylvania. When twenty years old, Mr. SANFORD left Albany, and gave his whole attention to his own business plans. Having made Syracuse, New York, his residence, he there entered into the lumber and salt trade, combining also the manufacture of lumber at Saginaw, Michigan, and locating pine lands in that State. He was one of the Pioneer Company organized, in 1858, to bore for salt water, in the Saginaw Valley. In the spring of 1862, being uncertain in reference to the effect which the war might have upon commercial interests, Mr. SANFORD retired from business, invested his means in real estate, and, at the age of twenty-five, removed from Syracuse to Oneida, New York, his present place of residence. He is now first Vice-President of the Oneida Savings Bank, and is a Director in the Oneida Valley National Bank; in business circles, he is esteemed for his sagacity and foresight.

Political questions have always interested him, and the result of his early reasoning, was his espousal of Democratic tenets, when he attained his majority. Mr. SANFORD was a Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago, in 1864, which nominated General McCLELLAN for the Presidency. We believe that he was the youngest member of that body. A unanimous nomination was given him for the office of Supervisor, in the spring of 1865, by the Democracy of the town of Verona.

Such was his personal popularity, he was, after a lively canvass, elected by one hundred and fifty-nine majority, though the town was strongly Republican. Last year, he was reelected to the same office, by a majority of three hundred and eighty-nine. In the Democratic Convention of the Third Assembly District of Oneida county, held in the fall of 1866, he was nominated for Member of Assembly. His Republican predecessor, Hon. B. N. HUNTINGTON, who, though running in an acknowledged Democratic District, had been elected, the previous year, by nearly eight hundred majority, was again placed in nomination by the Republicans, but he declining to run, PLINY PHELPS, of Camden, was chosen as candidate, in his stead. In this issue, Mr. SANFORD had a plurality of four hundred and ninety votes.

HIRAM SCHUTT.

MR. SCHUTT was a participant in the country's struggle to maintain its existence against the onslaughts of the rebellion. He was commissioned Captain of Company K., 148th Regiment New York Volunteers, August 14th, 1862. He served with his regiment, during the autumn of that year, in the campaign against Suffolk, Virginia, and he was stationed at Fort Norfolk, during the following winter. In the summer of 1863, a general Court-martial was held in the city of Norfolk, of which Captain SCHUTT was a member. He rejoined his regiment at Yorktown, the succeeding fall. In the raid on Richmond by General WISTAR—which was probably the severest ever made on that city—in the month of February, 1864, he was engaged with the forces employed on

that occasion. Leaving Yorktown with his regiment, in the spring of 1864, he ascended the James river, with the troops under the command of Major-General BUTLER, and was in the different engagements on the south side of Richmond, in the month of May following. At the battle of Drury's Bluff, he was wounded, but he recovered sufficiently to participate in the operations before Petersburg, during the months of June, July and August, 1864. But ill health compelled him to offer his resignation, in September, 1864. It was accepted, and he was honorably discharged from the service, on account of physical disability. Thus terminated his military career which had been characterized by his ready performance of whatever was presented to him by the necessities of the moment. There were times when he would have been justifiable in asking for an extension of his furlough; and yet, regardless of failing health, he manfully and heroically buckled on his weapons, and faced the foe again.

Mr. SCHUTT was born in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, New York. His father was a native of Massachusetts and was of French descent. He moved to western New York, early in the present century, and located in Ontario county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took part in the engagement at Queenstown Heights. After the war, he followed the occupation of a farmer, and during eighteen or twenty years, held the office of Justice of the Peace.

Mr. SCHUTT obtained his education in the common schools of the country, and made no little proficiency in scholarly attainments. He was a farmer until the year, 1853, at which time he entered into mercantile business, and has continued therein, until the present time. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1860, and Justice of Sessions in 1861. Formerly a Whig, he very naturally became an adherent of Republicanism. In 1865, he was

chosen to represent the First District of Ontario county, in the Assembly, and was reelected in 1866. He is one of the Committee on Militia and Public Defense, and Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Captain SCHUTT has a tall, muscular form, proud, erect bearing, and squarely cut features, which give him a decided air *militaire*; and his every movement gives proof of his abilities to command and to defend.

JOHN H. SELKREG.

MR. SELKREG has been a practical printer, and, consequently, has had all the varieties of experience and change appertaining to that occupation. He is editor and proprietor of the Ithaca Journal, a paper which has aided in many a hard fought battle, and which still survives, as Mr. SELKREG, by his firm Scotch tenacity, has fully proven.

His parents died when he was a mere boy (the youngest of a family of five children), and left him to the care of the older members of the family. He never attended school after he was eleven years old, and what little education he had gained up to that time, had been acquired in the district school at Staatsburgh, New York, his native place. His disposition, at the age of thirteen, rather inclined to printing, as an occupation; therefore, having left his brother-in-law, with whom he had been living, he began an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, then published by Messrs. KILLEY & Low, and which was, at that time, as it now is, the Democratic organ of Dutchess county. He continued there, until the year 1838. Having arrived at that point

where he thought himself sufficiently proficient to commence life on his own responsibility, he became a resident of Brooklyn, and, for a few months, entered into a partnership with the firm of Messrs. ARNOLD, VAN ANDEN & Co., publishers of the Brooklyn Eagle. Not being entirely satisfied with his business relations, he returned to Poughkeepsie in 1839, and published the Poughkeepsie Casket, a literary paper. Two years subsequently, he purchased an interest in the Ithaca Journal, and, in connection with Hon. A. WELLS, continued its publication for several years. He afterward became sole proprietor of the establishment.

The Ithaca Journal was once the Democratic organ of Tompkins county. In 1848, Mr. SELKREG refused to support Mr. CASS, and ran up Mr. VAN BUREN's name. The Hunkers established the Flag of the Union, to break down the Journal; but they not succeeding in the attempt, the "Flag" was lowered, and the Journal still continued to be the exponent of the Democracy. From the year 1850 to 1856, Mr. SELKREG saw that a great change was being wrought in the Democratic party. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise seemed to him an outrage upon political honor. Such was the drift of affairs, he refused to support BUCHANAN, and advocated the claims of FREMONT, thus undoubtedly carrying over the county to the "Path-Finder," inasmuch as the Republican vote ran up in a single year, from 1,460 to 4,030.

From 1857 to 1861, he discharged the duties of Commissioner of Loans. President LINCOLN made him Postmaster of Ithaca, in 1861. He was reappointed, in 1865, by ANDREW JOHNSON, who, in the most *nonchalant* manner, subjected him to the guillotine, on the 25th of August, 1866, for refusing to adopt Mr. JOHNSON's *peculiar* views. Mr. SELKREG survived the shock; and, under the warm pressure of his friends, accepted the nomination for Member of Assembly, being elected by a majority of 1,472.

He has held several offices of business interests. At one time he was President of the Ithaca and Binghamton Telegraph Company, and he is now President of the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company.

Mr. SELKREG, during the present session, is a member of the Committees of Ways and Means, and of Banks, two of the most important Committees of the House.

He possesses a good deal of dry humor, and is keen as steel. His vigilance is unrelenting; and his style of debate, though declamatory, is not at all unpleasant.

ALBERT D. SHAW.

MR. SHAW was born in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, New York, 21st December, 1841. In June, 1861, he entered the service of his country, by enlisting in the 35th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in which he served with honor to himself and credit to his family, until the expiration of the term of service of his regiment, which was mustered out, at Elmira, in June, 1863. He participated in the following memorable engagements: Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburgh. After his discharge from the army, he received the appointment of special agent, under Captain FREDERICK EMERSON at Watertown, which position he filled to the satisfaction of all, until discharged by order of the Government, at the close of the war of the great rebellion.

He is a young man—one of the youngest ever sent from Jefferson county—but his strict integrity, perseverance and attention to the duties of a legislator, have won for him many warm friends. Few of the young members stand higher, or have a better record than he, in the Legislature.

THOMAS SHILAND.

CAMBRIDGE, New York, is one of the delightful villages which adorn the county of Washington. It is situated in a very picturesque section; and the pleasing landscapes which surround it, stretch far away into charming perspective. The inhabitants, in the main, are comparatively wealthy, and generously hospitable. Our lot, once or twice, has been, for a short time, cast in that neat village; and we can cheerfully recommend any one to the "tender mercies" of its people.

Mr. SHILAND is one of the residents of that place. He is the owner and occupant of the old homestead purchased by his father, when the country was a wilderness. He is of Scotch descent, and cherishes a commendable ancestral pride; and the associations of youth and riper years, which naturally cluster around his home, create within his heart, more than an ordinary reverence for it. He is fifty-two years old. Mr. SHILAND entered the junior class of Union College; but on account of sickness, he could not remain to graduate. When he left college, he preferred the wholesome pursuits of agriculture, to the more exciting and harassing cares of a professional life; therefore, he became a farmer, and, by his intelligence and industry, his labors have been crowned with marked success.

Mr. SHILAND was first elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, in the year 1840, an office which he has held, without interruption, until the present time. He also served as Justice of Sessions, four years.

He was a prominent advocate, in the county, of Whig principles, until the formation of the Republican organization; since that, he has been an influential leader of Republicanism. He was elected to the office which he

now holds, from the First Assembly District, in Washington county by the pleasing little majority of eighteen hundred and sixty. He is on the Committees on State Prisons, and Agriculture.

Mr. SHILAND, very deservedly, enjoys the confidence of the community in which he lives. He is prominently identified with the educational, social, political and religious interests of his county, always interesting himself, with commendable zeal, in every enterprise, having, for its object, the elevation of the moral and intellectual status of the masses; and his personal aid in securing men and means to aid the government, in the midst of our cruel civil war, was unflagging, and proved him to be a man of the strictest loyalty. His son, in the volunteer service, was wounded at Chancellorsville.

JOHN SIGERSON.

MR. SIGERSON represents the Sixth District of New York city. He was elected, as the workingmen's candidate, over Hon. JACOB SEEBACHER, the regular Democratic candidate, who represented that district in the Assembly, during the years 1865 and 1866. In the last election, it was a generally conceded opinion that it would be impossible to defeat the Democratic nominee; but such was the feeling against the New York "ring," and such was the careful organization of the workingmen's forces, Mr. SIGERSON was elected by the triumphant majority of twelve hundred and forty-eight.

In general politics, Mr. SIGERSON is a Democrat; but, in local affairs, he is opposed to that faction of the Democracy, in his city, which, by systematic fraud, has made itself

notorious from one end of the State to the other. When the Speaker made up his committees, Mr. SIGERSON was appointed on the committees on Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

He is of wealthy parentage, and is a native of the city of New York. In consequence of certain technical irregularities in a will made by his uncle, he lost considerable property, some years ago. Being ambitious to work his own way in the world, and inclined to active pursuits, he commenced business as a carman, when only fourteen years old, and followed that calling until 1860, when he accepted a clerkship in the department of the Croton Aqueduct, and remained there until January 1st, 1867, when he resigned, to assume his legislative duties. Although this is his first experience in any elective office, yet his sound sense amply qualifies him for supporting the interests of his constituents.

FRANCIS SKILLMAN.

THIS gentleman is a descendant, on the paternal side, of THOMAS SKILLMAN, and, on the maternal side, of ADRIAN ONDERDONK, both of whom were Committee-Men, during the Revolutionary war, and were confined in the notorious "Jersey" prison-ship, at New York. During their imprisonment, they contracted a disease from which they never recovered. Mr. SKILLMAN is thus a relative of the Bishops ONDERDONK, of New York and Pennsylvania. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, but was reared by his grandfather, in the town of North Hempstead, Long Island, where he has ever since resided, following the avocation of farming. His landed estate is both extensive and valuable, and he is one of the best agriculturists in his town. He has served his full time in the militia of this State as Cornet, Lieutenant, and Captain in the Horse Artillery. But, in the midst of his labors, Mr. SKILLMAN found time to devote to the reading of law, to which his attention was turned by his election as Justice of the Peace, nearly twenty years ago, which office he has continuously held to the present time. He discharged the duties of Justice of Sessions for three years; and, ever since he was twenty-one, he has repeatedly held town office of some kind. Mr. SKILLMAN never solicited either a nomination or a vote, and, therefore, when the Democratic party nominated him for the Assembly, he was taken somewhat by surprise. He was elected by a majority of four hundred and forty-seven. He is a member of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures.

In his manners, he is a pleasant, unassuming gentleman; and as a legislator, is watchful and industrious.

HENRY SMITH.

MR. SMITH, who represents the Second District of Albany county, is a lawyer of recognized ability and wide reputation. Although he has been but little in official position, he has gained honorable distinction in his profession, and holds a place in the front rank at the Bar of the Capital. His conspicuous connection with several legal cases of extended interest, has made him known throughout the State, and though new to legislative halls, he is not a stranger to those who meet him there. A thick-set man, of medium height, with large head, clear blue eyes, lips and chin significant of firmness and power, features round and genial, but capable of an austere expression before the witness-box, and hair well tinged with gray, though he is yet in the prime of life; such is the man whom the Capital sends as one of her representatives.

Mr. SMITH's father, THOMAS SMITH, Esq., was, like himself, a prominent lawyer, of Schoharie county, and subsequently of Albany. The son was born at Cobleskill, in the former county, March 14th, 1829. While a lad, he attended the common school, and received the meager rudimentary instruction imparted, in those days, in schools poorly organized and irregularly maintained. But in the Academy at Esperance, which he entered, August 1st, 1842, he enjoyed better advantages. His teacher was a Scotchman, named WILLIAM McLAREN, who had all the conscientiousness and thoroughness of his people, together with all their sternness and severity. Vehement, impetuous and angry, his austere discipline was not unfrequently illustrated by the swift and passionate propulsion of a well-worn text-book at the head of an offending pupil. His discipline in study was no less rigorous, but better

tempered, and the careful and thorough habits of reading and study which he acquired under this hard master, Mr. SMITH has always retained, and to them he attributes much of his success.

On the 10th of September, 1844, Mr. SMITH left Cobleskill, and became clerk in a hardware store, at Detroit, Michigan. But he remained there only a year, and returning to his former home, began reading law with his father, in January, 1846. Eighteen months of the diligent and searching study which had been learned under the stern old Scotch master, enabled the young student to pass a critical examination, and on the 10th of June, 1847, at the unusually early age of eighteen years, he was admitted to practice, in the old Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Schoharie. In 1850, upon attaining age, he was admitted to practice in all the Courts of the State, and has ever since sedulously devoted himself to his profession. His qualifications and business soon called upon him to act on a wider stage, and in February, 1857, he removed to Albany, where he has since resided. His rise in the profession was rapid and substantial, from the very beginning. In 1854, his legal acquirements were so well recognized, that he received the nomination for County Judge; but, being on the Whig ticket, with which party he had always been identified, was, of course, defeated. Upon the formation of the Republican party, he joined it, and, in 1862, received its nomination for Congress, in the Fourteenth District. Both counties composing the district, Albany and Schoharie, were hopelessly adverse, and he was defeated. In 1865, he was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for District Attorney, and, after a severe contest, was elected by a small majority, it being the first time a Republican had carried the county, in several years. This office he still holds, and under the influence of his commanding talents, shrewd judgment,

and indefatigable industry, the number of convictions has largely increased, and the vicious classes have received such a check as they have not known for a long time before. As an evidence of Mr. SMITH's popularity, it may also be stated that he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of five hundred and sixty-four, from a district which usually gives several hundred majority on the other side.

As a lawyer, Mr. SMITH's career has been varied and brilliant. His practice extends over a wide circuit of territory, and he has tried and argued many cases for the State, on behalf of the Attorney-General. Both in criminal and civil causes he has won a merited distinction. In the trial of GEORGE W. SMITH, County Judge of Oneida, before the Senate, which formed one of the most interesting of the few State trials in our history, he was associated with ex-Senator SHAFER, for the defense. He is also one of the counsel for the contestants in the celebrated DUDLEY will case, which is still before the courts; and the fame of the GORDON trial, in which he acted as prosecuting attorney, is coextensive with the bounds of the State. This last trial, indeed, afforded so fair an exhibition of Mr. SMITH's powers, that it may well be dwelt upon for a moment, as better illustrating them than any general analysis. The peculiar circumstances of the murder, the eminence of the counsel for the defense, the fact that they had already succeeded in gaining a new trial, the singular net-work of circumstantial evidence, all combined to invest the case with unusual interest. Mr. SMITH conducted it with signal ability. The shrewdness with which he elicited all the facts, the keenness with which he made apparently insignificant circumstances assume a startling importance, the skill with which he wove the web of proof around the culprit, so closely as to leave no avenue of escape, were rare evidences of legal acumen.

His closing address is generally considered a master-piece of forensic argument. In graphic force of portraiture, ingenious arrangement, and convincing weight of logic, it is seldom surpassed. As a speaker, Mr. SMITH is direct, earnest, and impressive. He always prepares his cases with great care, but for the language of his speeches he trusts to the moment. Disdaining all tawdry ornament, he seeks not to please, but to persuade; not to charm, but to convince. He never sacrifices force of statement, or vigor of argument to beauty of expression. He aims not so much at the grace of rhetoric, as at the overwhelming power of logic. His words are simple and unpretentious, his style clear, nervous, and full of energy. Perspicuous in statement, luminous in its reasoning, his speech is not unfrequently enlivened with an incisive sarcasm, which cuts through the specious veil of sophistry like a Damascus blade; and it sometimes rises into a vehement torrent of fiery invective against those who have outraged right and justice. Mr. SMITH's intellect is of that order which penetrates to the core of a subject, and, seizing the pivotal idea with unrelenting grasp, never lets it go. Issues, or phases, plausible, it may be, but only inferior, have no power to turn him aside. Endowed with a sagacious sense, gifted with a rare tact, his mind stored with the treasures of general knowledge, as well as of legal learning, shrewd, practical, discerning, genial in temperament, warm in friendship, it may be said in a word, that the representative of the Second District of Albany, will always attract attention in a deliberative body.

JOSHUA SMITH.

THERE are men who, though quiet and unobtrusive in their habits, are, nevertheless, calm, reflective and sagacious. Perhaps their voices may not often be heard in the forum; they may not enter the inner circles of the political arena; they may not speak in flowing periods through the press; but they read, and think, and form opinions to which they give force at the ballot box — opinions from which they are not easily moved, because they have passed them through the mint of their own minds, and stamped them with the signet of their own individuality. Such men are our farmers, in the main, who represent the agricultural interests of our State; of their number is Mr. SMITH, who represents the First District of Delaware county. His life has been an uneventful one, so far as extraordinary occurrences are concerned. Never seeking to mingle with the great mass of people who are eager for gain and eminence, he has chosen a course which has undoubtedly brought full as much happiness and satisfaction, as he would have experienced, had he chosen more public pursuits.

Mr. SMITH's father, who came from Rhode Island, in 1798, to Tompkins, was a miller by occupation. He gave his son the usual opportunities of the district school, at the same time educating him in the processes of labor. After JOSHUA had arrived at a proper age, he began teaching, and, in that manner, increased his pecuniary resources sufficiently to be able to continue his studies during the summer seasons. In 1846, when he was twenty-five years old, he purchased the mill property belonging to his father, and conducted the business until 1858, when he disposed of the mill, and bought a small farm near by, on which he now

resides. In 1862, the nomination for Member of Assembly, on the Republican ticket, was offered him, but he declined it, from a sense of duty. The next year he was appointed Postmaster at Cannonsville. He held that position until 1866, when he was brought to the political block and decapitated by President JOHNSON, for reasons which are apparent to any one who was observant of the times when that event occurred. In other words, Mr. SMITH was not mercenary enough to surrender his opinions to a policy diametrically opposed to his ideas of right. The Republicans of his district elected him, last fall, to his place in the House by a majority of one thousand and twenty-five.

DANIEL G. STARR.

MR. STARR was elected to the Assembly to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. A. J. BALDWIN, who was a member from Sullivan county, in 1866, and was reelected for 1867, but died soon after his election. Governor FENTON ordered a special election to transpire, December 18th, 1866. The Democrats put Mr. STARR in nomination and elected him. He is a native of Fallsburgh, Sullivan county, New York, where he was born, on the twenty-first of January, 1837. His youth was spent on a farm, where, by vigorous toil, his physical powers were developed in such a way as to enable him to bear the tax which an after sedentary life would impose upon him. The rudimental studies which formed the basis of his education, were followed by higher academic branches, which he pursued, for a year, at the Charlotteville Seminary, Schoharie county, an institution which, at that time, was at the height of prosperity. Before entering upon

his professional studies, Mr. STARR went to Hampton, a small village in Madison county, Illinois, situated on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, where he taught the village school for some months. Whether or not his object may have been to increase the amount of his finances, it is certain that the practical application of what he had learned, more fully prepared him for after life. At the end of a year he returned home, and, during the following year, entered into business speculations. In November, 1857, he began the study of law, in the office of Hon. A. C. NIVEN, at Monticello, New York. Subsequently spending a term at the Albany Law School, he was admitted to practice, in April, 1861, and thereupon settled in Monticello, where he has a lucrative business, and is looked upon as a lawyer of promise. Being a comparatively young man, and unambitious for public notice, his life has been unmarked by thrilling episodes. He has been Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Sullivan county, four years; and, in 1866, was elected Justice of the Peace. In the House, he is serving on the Committee on Claims, and Sub-committee of the Whole.

Mr. STARR has always been a Democrat, and has scrupulously indorsed the platforms and candidates of his party.

ORSON STILES.

MR. STILES received a classical education, having graduated from Union College, in 1833. After the completion of his collegiate course, he read law in the office of the Hon. DEODATUS WRIGHT, at Amsterdam, New York, and commenced practice, in 1837, at Irving, a village situated in Chautauqua county on Cattaraugus Creek, near its entrance into the lake, where he continued to reside until the autumn of 1849. As an Attorney and Counselor, he was, even at that period, recognized as a gentleman of fine scholarly and legal attainments. He received the political trust of County Clerk from the Whig party in 1850, and thereupon removed to Mayville, the county seat, where he remained until the close of his term. He then selected Fredonia, as his place of residence, and has been a citizen of that village ever since. Possessing, as he does, excellent qualifications as a financier, he has been largely interested in the banking business during the last ten years; he is regarded as a sagacious, upright operator. In local politics, Mr. STILES is looked upon with great confidence. In 1865, the Republicans of the Second District of Chautauqua county, elected him to the Assembly by a majority of 1504. In 1866, they decided to make the matter more emphatic by reflecting him by an increased majority of 2,406.

Upon the great question of Reconstruction, he is in complete sympathy with Congress, relative to its policy. Believing that the National Legislature, after a careful investigation of the social state of the South, has finally provided a plan by which justice to the government can be maintained, and magnanimity and mercy displayed toward the conquered, he holds that it is the duty of every citizen, both North and South, to sustain that plan.

We quote the closing portion of a speech delivered by him in the Assembly, January 10th, 1867:

"The truth is, reconstruction has been made difficult by the attempts to do it so carefully that no one should suffer, and no one should be offended. The rebels themselves have been surprised at the great care which has been taken to override the laws against treason, and to reinstate them to places which they had forfeited by all the rules of justice and all the precedents of the past. Did JEFFERSON DAVIS suppose when he was overtaken in his attempts to effect an ignominious escape, that there was anything in reserve for him but an ignominious death? Did he suppose that an administration, or a party, which had expended their best efforts and their best blood to save the country, and to justify and vindicate a republican form of government, would consent that these great investments should be utterly wasted, and that no security would be exacted for the future? No, sir, he had no such expectations. And as the war progressed, and one stronghold after another gave way; when GRANT was reaching forward to grasp the pillars of the temple, and it was being demonstrated that the rebellion could not result in a successful revolution, he sought most earnestly for the means of personal security, and inquired anxiously for the rocks and the mountains. All those men who had furnished the rebellion with brains, and given it life and character, expected nothing less than the visitation of retributive justice. They had heard the thunders of the law issuing from the highest places, and they had no reason to expect anything but the speedy coming of the judgment. They remembered that the man who now occupies the chair of the presidency had said, and repeatedly, during the whole progress of the war, 'that treason must be made odious, that traitors must be punished and impoverished,' and they knew that the loyal heart of the north responded to these sentiments. They expected nothing but the prompt administration of justice and the strict enforcement of the laws.

"Sir, we are embarrassed to-day, because these men have been disappointed. If they had not been, the question of reconstruction would have been long since settled and the country would have been at peace. Had Mr. JOHNSON stood by Congress—had he stood by himself—had he not become intoxicated by his acci-

dental advancement, and sought to make as well as to execute the law, we would not be asking ourselves whether the result of the war should be a triumph or a defeat, but the assurance would be sent forward to all the coming generations of this nation, that while we had the means and the energy to secure a victory, we also had the courage and the discretion to improve our advantages to the future growth and safety of our country. And this is our duty. The hereafter will not forgive us for doing less.

"Now, sir, I do not wish to be understood as counseling the use of extreme measures. Let them all be tempered by mercy, with enough of vigor and earnestness in them to secure the future against the possible repetition of these terrible scenes. Congress in its anxiety to effect just this end has submitted these amendments to the Constitution, and the people at the recent elections have indorsed them with an earnestness which we cannot misunderstand. Led by no man, they have thought and acted for themselves. Congress cannot now recede. When it changes its position, it will be an advance, and the people will follow in close and solid column.

"The assent of the requisite number of States to these amendments may not be secured. But I see in this delay or uncertainty no reason why they should be abandoned. Would they prefer territorial governments? So be it. This alternative, if we will, they cannot reject or resist. The north has the power to dictate terms, and it is her duty to exercise it. All loyal men north and south demand it. The real interest of the rebels themselves demands it. The freedmen demand it. And whether the south shall accept or reject, let us be found doing our whole duty, trusting the issues to that kind Providence who has led us so carefully through all the dark ways of the past."

Mr. STILES was born at Amsterdam New York, in January, 1813, where he spent most of his youth in preparation for college.

His legal acumen, and his knowledge of finance, have eminently fitted him for public trusts which have, on numerous occasions, been reposed in him, and for his duties as Chairman of the Committee on Banks.

JAMES SUFFERN.

MR. SUFFERN has always been a resident of the town of Ramapo, Rockland county, New York. He is sixty-two years of age, and, for more than forty years of that time, he has been a zealous and efficient worker in the Democratic party, adhering to it through all of its defeats as well as its triumphs. He is an intelligent and highly respected citizen, who has continuously manifested an interest in the affairs of his town and county. The citizens of Ramapo have elected him to the office of Justice of the Peace so many times, as to entitle him to a "life-membership." He held the appointment of Superintendent of the Poor, from 1836 to 1848. He also represents his town in the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. SUFFERN is a trustworthy farmer; though he has been an industrious toiler, he has not neglected to inform himself in relation to public affairs, and he holds to his political principles rather from conviction than from mere policy. His ancestry was mainly Democratic. His paternal grandfather, JOHN SUFFERN, who died in 1835, at the age of ninety-five years, represented that portion of Orange county which now comprises the county of Rockland, in the Fifth Session of the Assembly of New York, held at Poughkeepsie in 1781, '82, and was a member of the State Senate for five successive terms.

In former days, Mr. SUFFERN held rank in the State Militia, from First Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Colonel. He was a very good military disciplinarian; and, when he was Captain, he had command of a company which was the most difficult to be managed, of any other in the regiment. During the administration of Governor WRIGHT, in 1845,

he resigned his Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and thus retired from military life.

This is his first term in the Assembly; thus far, he has exhibited great industry, and a disposition to execute the trusts confided to him with the highest integrity of purpose.

HENRY F. TARBOX.

HENRY FISK TARBOX has a soldier's record—a record which places him on a nation's roll of honor; and it is with pleasure that we take this opportunity of alluding to his participation in the grand work which, through blood, and tears, and agonies, has come to a glorious consummation—the redemption of the Republic. The Spartan mothers were accustomed to take their sons about to go into battle, and, placing their shields in their hands, say: “Either *this*, or *upon this*.” And American mothers, and wives, and sisters, for four awful years, responded “Amen!” to the heroic sentiment. The people will remember, from generation to generation, the military bravery of the living and the dead. The latter have given their highest treasures for the salvation of our institutions; and, though they may lie in graves far away from home, their deeds of valor are undecaying monuments. We make this reference because Mr. TARBOX's brother, a member of the same regiment, was killed while leading his men in a charge upon the enemy.

Mr. TARBOX is the son of HENRY and JULIA TARBOX, and is twenty-seven years of age. His father, a man of intelligence, was a bitter opposer of slavery. His mother was a descendant of DAVID BRAINARD, and all her rela-

tives are radical Republicans. He spent two years at the Genesee College, at Lima, New York, diligently pursuing classical studies, and then commenced reading law. He was admitted to practice, in November, 1864, since which time he has followed his profession, at Batavia, New York. Prior to his admission to the Bar, he assisted, in 1862, in raising and organizing the 108th Regiment, New York Volunteers, personally enlisting over forty men for that regiment. He received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Company C; and his brother, D. B. TARBOX, was also commissioned to the same rank in Company B. Each led his company in the battle of Antietam, which transpired within less than a month after the regiment was mustered into service. His brother fell in that fight. Mr. TARBOX remained with his regiment until he was so far disabled by disease, that he was discharged by an order from the War Department. By virtue of a good constitution, he afterward so far recovered from his disability, as to be able to accept the position of Assistant Paymaster. A year and a half subsequently, he resigned, and, after completing his studies, entered upon his profession, as previously stated. After his nomination for Member of Assembly, Mr. TARBOX took the stump, and rendered essential service to his party in his county. The Republicans gave him a majority of 1,400 over his competitor, who was a Conservative Republican. He is an active and influential Member of the House, and is a member of the Committees on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

SAMUEL H. TORREY.

MR. TORREY's father was born in Connecticut, and came to this State, when a boy; he received a good academic education, and settled, in early life, in the town of Italy, Yates county, New York, where he resided several years amid the solitude of the forest, without another white inhabitant in the township, and where Mr. TORREY was born, July 4, 1816.

MR. TORREY is a self-made man. He left home at the age of fourteen to carve his own fortune. He acquired a good classical education, and, in the year 1837, entered the law office of Messrs. WILSON & LESTER, in Canandaigua, where he pursued a course of legal studies, which he completed in the office of JOHN L. TALCOTT, Esq., of Buffalo, and was admitted to the Bar at the Spring Term of the Supreme Court, in the year 1841, and entered immediately upon the practice of his profession at Rushville, Yates county, and soon gained a successful and lucrative practice, and ranked well in his profession as a careful and judicious lawyer.

He is now, somewhat, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, which are more congenial to his tastes than the practice of his profession, and has, by his business energy and skill, accumulated a large landed estate, to the cultivation and improvement of which he now devotes most of his time.

MR. TORREY has always taken a lively interest in the political affairs of the country, and now exercises a wide political influence in his locality. Casting his first Presidential vote for HENRY CLAY, he remained an ardent Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has acted to the present time.

He has held town or county office almost continuously for the last twenty years, and is now the supervisor of his town. In 1847, he was the Whig candidate for Member of Assembly in Yates county, and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention that renominated Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency.

Mr. TORREY was elected to the present Assembly from the Second District of Ontario county, over ROBERT D. COOK, Esq., Democrat, by eleven hundred and ninety-one majority. He is on the Committees on Claims, and Affairs of Villages. Mr. TORREY is a straightforward, industrious Member of the House.

DAVID W. TRAVIS.

MR. TRAVIS was originally a Whig. Though not very ambitious for office, in 1853 he was nominated for the office of Assemblyman, but, in consequence of the running of a third candidate, his Democratic opponent was elected by a small majority. During the session of the Legislature of 1854, an act was passed authorizing the election of a Police Justice for the village of Peekskill. Mr. TRAVIS was nominated for that office by the Whigs, and indorsed by the Americans, who had not, as yet, assumed the shape of a distinct party. The result was his election by a flattering majority. Sympathizing with the Americans to a certain extent, he acted with them, until their more mature operations as an independent organization. He then gave them a parting "grip," and returned to the Whigs.

In the year 1855, he was a delegate from his district to the Whig Convention held at Syracuse, and was

present at the formation of the Republican party. He acted with a majority of the Whigs in joining the Republicans, and he has continued true to the organization, in its successes and its defeats. Although the nomination for office was, at various times, offered to him, yet he declined to be a candidate, though his election seemed certain, in case he should consent to run. Last summer, Westchester county was re-districted, inasmuch as the census had shown some changes in its population; and, though it was thought that there would be some political changes in consequence thereof, yet Mr. TRAVIS, who ran as candidate for Member of Assembly, was elected by over six hundred majority. He is on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

He is forty-two years old, and is a native of Cortlandt, Westchester county, New York. His father was a farmer by occupation, and was of English descent, and his mother was of German ancestry. He was the youngest of a large family. His youth was spent in working on a farm, and attending the district school during the winter, until he was sixteen years old. But a farmer's life had no very attractive features for him, and, therefore, he very wisely decided to abandon it. It requires a peculiar kind of pluck to face the freezing sleet of early spring, the 110° of July and August, and the nipping frosts of fall; and if one has ever so misty visions of a life more congenial, of course, it is better to "fold the tent and quietly steal away;" for the true key to success in any occupation, is to have the heart in every effort attempted.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. TRAVIS attended the Peekskill Academy, and continued there as a student, for about four years. He then had an inclination to attend the Military Academy at West Point, but, owing to the objections urged by his parents, he abandoned the idea, and commenced the study of law in the office of WILLIAM &

T. NELSON, Esq's, able practitioners, at Peekskill. He was admitted to practice as an attorney, in 1846, and as Solicitor in Chancery, under the old Constitution, the winter following. He commenced practice at Peekskill, in April, 1847; and, by hard efforts among old established lawyers, he has gathered to himself a fine business. Whatever he has accomplished, he has wrought by unflinching industry, conscious that toil will meet with due compensation.

Mr. TRAVIS has always been a zealous worker in the field of politics. He is almost invariably present at the conventions of his party, and has a measure of influence in them which is never disregarded by his fellow citizens. In campaigns and at the polls, he determinedly works for the success of the ticket, and in the Legislature he is known as a keen-sighted member. Mr. TRAVIS is a man of a great deal of nervous vitality, and throws all of his powers into the accomplishment of a measure.

JOHN VANDENBERG.

MR. VANDENBERG was born in the town of Coxsackie, Greene county, New York, on the 31st day of July, 1828. As his name indicates (which, Anglicised, means "from the Hill"), he is of Dutch descent, and no doubt feels proud of the fact that he belongs to a race whose history is so illustrative of devotion to civil and religious liberty, and whose character exhibits traits which must ever command the admiration of the world. He attended the "Coxsackie Academy" during the most prosperous days of that institution, and, as a student, played his part with credit to himself and to the school.

Early associations, which always have much to do with the formation of character, and the shaping of after-life, had, in his case, a tendency to influence in the right direction. He chose the profession of the law, and prosecuted its study, for the most part, in a law office in his native town. After his admission to the Bar, he removed to Constantia, Oswego county, where, after a brief residence, he was elected, first, Town Superintendent of Schools, and then Justice of the Peace, and where he gained a fair share of reputation as a lawyer.

In 1855, he removed to Clyde, Wayne county, where, by his industry, he has increased his legal reputation; and by his urbanity, has gained to himself many warm, personal friends. In 1865, he was elected Member of Assembly, from the First Assembly District of that county, by the Republican party, whose principles he holds, and, on occasion, ably advocates, and to whose ascendancy, in that county, he has largely contributed. In a Legislature embracing many eminent men, his ability was soon recognized. He was not a frequent debater, but he spoke to

the point and commanded attention. He was Chairman of the Committee on the Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, and served also as a member of the Committee on the Manufacture of Salt. Mr. VANDENBERG was elected to the present Legislature by an increased majority, and has thus far maintained the reputation which he acquired during his previous term.

His course, during the rebellion, was decided and consistent. In behalf of treason, whose object was the perpetuation of slavery, and the attainment and retention of power through the destruction of our government, he had no excuses nor sympathy to give. For the triumph of the government, he contributed to the extent of his ability and means. And now, that triumph having been attained, he believes that "treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished."

In person, Mr. VANDENBERG is about six feet high; and it is not flattery to say that his general appearance is decidedly prepossessing. No one is more easy of access than he, and no one more averse to ostentation. His attachment to old friends is strong; and, by his affable, genial manner, he is always gaining new ones. He does not court, but rather shuns, notoriety; and the honors of office have come to him unsought.

JAMES VAN VALKENBURG.

THE member from Broome county was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, New York, in 1820. His grandfather was one of the old residents of Albany, from which city his father removed to Otsego when a young man, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. Mr. VAN VALKENBURG spent his early years on his father's farm, receiving only a common school education. On arriving at manhood, he engaged in the woolen manufacturing business at Oneonta, and afterward at Bainbridge, Chenango county, following it until 1849, when he embarked in the manufacture of grain-cleaning machinery, doing a large and successful business, for several years. In 1852, he removed to Binghamton, Broome county, which has since been his place of residence. The year following, he established the Binghamton Standard, a temperance and political weekly newspaper, which he conducted with ability and industry, for six years. At the time of starting the Standard, all the county offices were in the hands of Democrats; but, in a very few years, a change was effected, in which the influence of the Standard was unmistakably felt. This paper was independent in politics, and took strong grounds against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; advocated the nomination of FREMONT for President in 1856, and gave him a hearty support throughout that campaign.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURG was thoroughly conversant with national and State politics, and the influence of his paper, in effecting numerous and important changes, was apparent. He was educated in the Democratic school of politics, but left it on account of the issues of the WILMOT Proviso. He was a supporter of Mr. VAN BUREN in 1848, and Mr. HALE in 1852. He has always been a

strict temperance man, and a zealous laborer in the cause. From youth, he has been a working man in the party to which he belonged, never asking for office of any kind; and his presence in the House is entirely due to the earnest solicitations of his many and warm friends.

In 1859, the Standard office was disposed of by Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, his time being occupied in perfecting and putting in operation a machine for dressing rice, of which he was the inventor. The occurrence of the war rendered this invention useless, no rice being brought into market; but his machine was a success, and it is believed that it will yet come into general use, and prove to be an important labor-saving implement.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURG received the appointment of Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Broome Co., in the Twenty-sixth District, in 1862, a position he ably and creditably filled until the fall of 1866, discharging the onerous duties of the office without fear or favor. He was not a supporter of President JOHNSON's reconstruction policy; on the contrary, he was a staunch supporter of Congress. Judge WELLS, the District Assessor, had been removed to give place to Mr. FREAR, a virulent opposer of Mr. LINCOLN's administration, and Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, understanding that he could not retain his office and principles too, tendered his resignation, determined to take the stump for the Union cause and ticket, which he did with good effect.

At the next County Convention of the Union party in Broome county, Mr. VAN VALKENBURG was selected as the most suitable candidate to represent the county in the Legislature, being elected by over eighteen hundred majority. He is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

At the present time, Mr. VAN VALKENBURG resides on his farm, about a mile and a half from the village of Binghamton, and is engaged in the insurance business.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF. JR.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Jr., was born in the city of New York, March 21st, 1844; he now resides at West Islip, Suffolk county, New York. He is of English and French extraction. His maternal ancestors (the DU BOISES) came to this country from Holland (having fled hence from France) at the period of the persecution of the Huguenots, and settled on the banks of the Hudson river. Many of them have held high positions of honor, and have been noted for their ability, honesty and integrity.

Mr. WAGSTAFF received a classical education, and graduated from the Columbia College Law School, May 18th, 1866, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was admitted, in the Second Judicial District, as a member of the Bar of the State of New York, and he is now practicing his profession in New York city. He was commissioned Colonel of the 16th Regiment, New York State National Guard, on the 19th of June, 1863, serving with his regiment in the Brooklyn Draft Riots. In the summer of 1864, he was with his regiment in the United States service, and had command of the Staten Island forts. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 91st Regiment of New York Veteran Volunteers, November 12th, 1864, and was detailed to the staff of General MOERIS, and subsequently as Commissary of Prisoners, and left Fort McHenry for Virginia. The following letter to the Governor, recommending his promotion, is commendatory in its terms:

To the Hon. R. E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New York:

Having understood that Lieutenant A. WAGSTAFF of the 91st Veteran Volunteers, has been recommended by Colonel TARBULL

and Lieutenant-Colonel DONELSON for promotion to a Majority in that regiment, I take much pleasure in adding my recommendation of him from personal knowledge of the position.

Lieutenant WAGSTAFF has served on my staff since he was commissioned in the regiment, in November last, and is remarkable for his intelligence, quickness, and a good conception of military duties; and whilst I shall regret his loss as a staff officer, I recommend him to your Excellency's honorable consideration.

W. W. MORRIS,

Brevet Brigadier-General.

FEBRUARY, 15, 1865.

Having been promoted Major, in February, 1865 he was Chief of Staff of General CRAWFORD, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He has since received a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Mr. WAGSTAFF was a Delegate from Suffolk county to, and one of the Vice-Presidents of, the Syracuse Convention, in 1866, which was his first connection with any political party. He was nominated for Member of Assembly by the Republican Union party, and elected by four hundred and eighty-six majority. He is Chairman of the Committee of Militia and Public Defense, and a member of the Committee on Joint Library.

He is of tall, commanding stature, and dignified presence, and possesses a vigorous, cultivated mind, and a retentive memory; he has a keen sense of the ludicrous, and a bright wit, which, together with an unending store of pleasant reminiscences, render him a most agreeable and entertaining companion; and is possessed of an unwearying activity, intense energy and perseverance. Mr. WAGSTAFF is a ready debater, is quick at repartee, caustic in sarcasm, and laconic in his arguments.

He has that frank, open-hearted generosity and noble unselfishness which make him, at once, the popular commander and beloved fellow-officer. He also possesses sufficient self-confidence and practical experience, joined

with a quick perception and instantaneous decision, to rise to a distinguished eminence, as a military commander. Mr. WAGSTAFF ranks well in the Assembly, and is what is termed a working member.

SMITH M. WEED.

MR. WEED is one of the young men of the Assembly, and ranks, in ability and influence, among the first men in the House. He was born in Bellmont, Franklin county, New York, July 26th, 1833, and is, consequently, now in his 34th year. His father was born in New Hampshire. His mother was a descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, and a Quakeress.

Mr. WEED was liberally educated, having graduated at the Harvard College Law School, in 1857, and immediately commenced the practice of law at Plattsburgh, Clinton county, where he now resides. His first appearance in public life was in the Assembly of 1865. Here his talents were at once recognized, and he took a leading part in all the measures of that session.

When the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery came up for ratification in the Assembly, Mr. WEED took ground in its favor, and made an able speech in advocacy of the measure. His views at that time were somewhat in advance of some of his colleagues in that body, who severely criticised him for his course. But he was vindicated by the action of his party, at their State Convention, held the ensuing fall. His usefulness as a legislator was so apparent, that a general desire was expressed among his friends for his return, and he was reelected in the fall of 1865. The

prominence he had gained secured for him the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House, and he received the full vote of his party for that position. During that session he was a Member of the Committee on Railroads. Although, in a minority, he succeeded by good management in securing the passage of several important bills affecting the northern section of the State.

In the fall of 1866, he was again a candidate for reelection, defeating his popular opponent by seventy majority, in a district that gave the Republican ticket a majority of one hundred and twenty-seven. He is now a Member of the Committee on Railroads. He was also elected President of the village of Plattsburgh, in 1865, and unanimously reelected in 1866.

Mr. WEED may justly be ranked among the most promising young men in the State. He is a good scholar, a clear thinker, and a ready debater. Though struggling in a minority, throughout his legislative career, he has developed rare qualities for leadership. He has never failed to secure and maintain the respect of his opponents, and to win the admiration of his friends. And if his past record may be taken as a criterion for the future, he has but just commenced a useful and successful career.

SAMUEL R. WELLES.

THAT branch of the WELLES family from which the member from Seneca descended, removed from Hebron, Connecticut, to this State about the year 1800. His father, the venerable Doctor GARDNER WELLES, located in Seneca county in the year 1810, where he still resides, in the active practice of his profession. He was a Surgeon in one of the New York Volunteer Regiments, during the war of 1812, and a member of the Legislature from Seneca county, for the year 1839.

Mr. WELLES was born in Junius (now Waterloo), February 23d, 1825. He entered Geneva College, in 1841, and graduated in 1845. Adopting the profession of Medicine, he attended lectures at Geneva Medical College and Buffalo Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D., at the latter institution, in 1848. He also attended a course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, in the winter of 1849, '50. In the spring of 1850, Doctor WELLES commenced the practice of his profession in Waterloo, where he now resides. He has always acted with the Democratic party, and has been elected by them to the various offices of Town Superintendent of Common Schools, Trustee of the Village, Coroner, and Supervisor in '59 and '60. In January, 1862, he entered the military service as acting Assistant Surgeon, in the 61st Regiment New York State Volunteers, and upon the resignation of the Surgeon, on account of continued ill health, Doctor WELLES received the commission for that position, early in March of that year. He was with the regiment during its stay in Camp California; attended it on the reconnoissance to the Rappahannock under General HOWARD; participated in the siege of

Yorktown, followed the rebels in their retreat from the latter place, but too late to take part in the battle of Williamsburgh. The regiment was actively engaged in the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, and suffered severely; but it won for itself a noble reputation, under the leadership of Colonel FRANCIS C. BARLOW, (afterwards Major-General, and now Secretary of State.) During and after this engagement, as well as in the actions at Allen's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and Charles City Cross Roads, in all of which the regiment participated and suffered numerous casualties, the entire care of the wounded devolved upon Doctor WELLES who was the only Medical officer with the regiment. The wounded of the 61st Regiment at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, which took place at dusk, June 30th, were conveyed to different temporary hospitals. Doctor WELLES having attended to the immediate wants of those who were at the one established nearest the field, repaired, about ten o'clock in the evening, to a hospital about a mile distant, where he remained in the performance of his duties, until after midnight, when starting to return, he was misdirected into a road which led him directly within the rebel lines. He was suddenly confronted by three of the picket guard, caused to dismount, taken to General LONGSTREET's quarters, and, in the morning, sent with some sixty others to Richmond, and assigned a place in the officers' quarters, in the famous Libby prison. The second day after his arrival, he was, upon his request, allowed to take charge of a ward of our sick and wounded. In the discharge of that duty, as well as the scanty convenience and limited allowance of medical supplies would permit, he was occupied for three weeks, at the expiration of which time he was permitted to leave Richmond, in company with a detachment of wounded men, destined for northern hospitals. After assisting in

the embarkation of the wounded at City Point, he rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing. Of the acceptability of the service rendered by our Surgeons to the wounded and suffering of Richmond, there can be no doubt; and that Doctor WELLES was no whit behind his professional brethren, in his attention to those needing his care, we have the testimony of the Rev. Dr. MARKS who was a Chaplain in the 63d Pennsylvania Regiment, and a prisoner in Richmond. In his book entitled "The Peninsular Campaign," after speaking of some kindness done to a Pennsylvania soldier he says:

"I have not met Doctor WELLES since those memorable days, and know not where he now may be; but I rejoice to say that he is one of the most humane and self sacrificing of Surgeons."

Soon after his return to his regiment, Doctor WELLES tendered his resignation, on account of illness which prevented his further continuance in the service, and received an honorable discharge.

The uncertainty which prevailed during, and for a short time after the "Seven days' fight," as to the condition of the army, the positive absence of any reliable information, and the conflicting rumors which agitated every community, made the reception of news which gave assurance of the safety of the army, an occasion of general rejoicing. The return of Doctor WELLES to his home, who had been reported dead, was made the occasion of many pleasing manifestations of respect and esteem from his fellow citizens. During his connection with the regiment, he had formed many strong and pleasant attachments, he had striven faithfully to do his whole duty toward those placed under his charge, and he left the service with regret. As an evidence that these kind feelings were reciprocated, we may state that a short time after reaching home he was the recipient of a heavy silver goblet,

the inscription upon which showed that it was the gift of the officers and men of the 61st Regiment, to their Surgeon, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem. During the fall of 1862, he occupied himself actively in promoting enlistments, and addressed several public meetings in different parts of the county, for that object. In the spring of 1863, he was elected Supervisor and made Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; he was reelected in 1864, '65, '66. The duties of this office during the war were onerous and responsible; that they were faithfully and satisfactorily discharged, his repeated election is a sufficient evidence. Mr. WELLES believed that the profession of the Democratic faith was not inconsistent with loyalty to the government and to the country, and, in that faith, from the commencement to the close of the war, he worked earnestly to meet the demands made upon his town by the government, and gave a cordial and sincere support to the country in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. In the fall of 1866, he was made the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Member of Assembly, and was elected by a majority of 532, being about 200 over the average majority on the State ticket.

STEPHEN H. WENDOVER.

MR. WENDOVER was, until recently, interested in the forwarding business; he represents the third generation of his family continuously engaged therein. His grandfather, who was a native and resident of New York city at the outbreak of the Revolution, was related to PETER WENDOVER, one of the framers of the first State Constitution of New York, and primarily suggested the idea of the National Flag as it now is.

Mr. WENDOVER was born in the town of Stuyvesant, Columbia county, New York, on the 28th day of July, 1831. His boyhood was unbroken by any stern necessities, or pinching privations; his father, a gentleman of competence, educated him with a view to business, and gave him all the facilities necessary to prepare him for commercial pursuits. Placing his son in the Kinderhook Academy, an institution situated in Kinderhook, Columbia county, New York, he gave him all of the benefits which that school afforded. In 1848, Mr. WENDOVER, then seventeen years of age, left the Academy, and became a clerk in his father's business, to which he succeeded in 1855, and which he conducted with fine business skill.

Mr. WENDOVER never, until the autumn of 1866, allowed his name to be used for the candidacy for office; but, at that time, his Republican friends, in view of the political strength of the probable competitor, urged him to run for the place which he now holds, to which he was elected by seventy-two majority. He is serving on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Mr. WENDOVER, on first acquaintance, is somewhat reserved; but among his friends he is genial; and is uniformly polite to everybody. He is emphatically a discerning, large-hearted man.

MARSHALL F. WHITE.

HOOSICK forms one of the northern tier of towns of Rensselaer county, New York. Its scenery is picturesque and beautiful, and its surface consists of wild regions of mountains, and narrow, fertile valleys, which are skirted by precipitous hillsides. In the summer season, the scenic variety is enchanting; and, in winter, there is a grandeur about the lofty mountain peaks, which cannot be forgotten. Scotchmen who have visited that section, say that it more closely resembles the scenery of Scotland, than any other which they have witnessed in this country. This is Mr. WHITE's native place, he having been born in Hoosick Falls, July 23d, 1827, of New England parentage. We have no knowledge of the incidents of his youth, except that he was an attendant at the Ball Seminary, located in the village of his birth.

He is now an agent for the Troy & Boston Railroad, and a coal and lumber dealer; and is regarded as one of the most enterprising men in the north part of Rensselaer county.

He is a sound Republican; his political antecedents were Whig. He has been Town Clerk, and for five years Commissioner of Common Schools. For eight years, he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and is the present incumbent of that position. In 1865, Mr. WHITE was elected to the Assembly, over CHAUNCEY B. SLOCUM, the Democratic candidate, by five hundred and eighty-nine majority. During the session of 1866, he was Chairman of the Committee on the Expenditures of the House. He was again nominated for Member of Assembly, last fall, against GIDEON REYNOLDS, who has been widely known in political circles, for many years. Mr. REYNOLDS

had formerly been a Republican, of no insignificant power, in Rensselaer county. Such was his shrewdness, as a political manager, he had, for a long time, been one of the controlling spirits of his party, and had been the recipient of official favor from the national administration, holding the office of Internal Revenue Collector for the Fifteenth District, at the time of his nomination for the Assembly. When the issues between President JOHNSON and the Republican party began to assume a tangible shape, Mr. REYNOLDS went according to the policy of the President, and afterwards received from the Democrats the nomination against Mr. WHITE. If he had any hopes that he could be elected by a combination of disaffected Republicans with the Democracy, he must have been convinced of his error, when the election displayed a majority of nearly one thousand in favor of Mr. WHITE.

The Speaker appointed Mr. WHITE Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the House, and a member of the Committee on Internal Affairs. His thorough conversance with business matters, qualifies him for these positions. He is of unimpeachable character; and, though but little skilled in debate, he makes a very reliable representative.

MARK D. WILBER.

MR. WILBER was born in Clinton, Dutchess county, New York., on the 12th day of August, 1829. His father is a farmer — a descendant of one of the oldest New England families. They were Friends, or Quakers; hence, they had no public part in our Revolutionary struggle. His maternal grandfather, Doctor JOHN DODGE, held a commission as Surgeon in the army, during the war of 1812-14. He practiced his profession many years in Schenectady, and afterward settled and died in Dutchess county. He was the son of the Rev. Doctor JOHN DODGE, who officiated at the first Baptist service on Manhattan Island; and was also a physician and surgeon, practicing in New York city during the Revolution.

Mr. WILBER, in youth, possessed a temperament of an exceedingly nervous and delicate character. He entered Fairfield Academy to prepare for college; but, after two years of study, his health forbidding close application, he left to recuperate his strength, by travel. He first visited the principal cities of the United States and Cuba; he then went to Chagres, and crossed to Panama, making the passage in the most primitive style to Gorgona, and finished the journey, with a single companion, on foot. After spending several weeks in New Granada, he visited Central America and Mexico, and sailed from Acapulco to San Francisco — California was then a Territory — where he settled temporarily. In that genial climate, he became the embodiment of physical health. When the State was admitted, the first on the Pacific coast, he took an earnest interest in its prosperity, entering actively into trade, mining and agriculture. He had the first threshing machine built, and fed the product of a thousand acres of the first wheat and barley threshed, on the coast. In

1851 and 1852, he was President of the Settlers' Association, a body organized to protect the settler equitably against the Mexican Land Grant monopolies. He stumped the State for PIERCE in 1852, running as Representative to the Assembly, for the Sacramento District. He ran largely ahead of his ticket, but was defeated through ballot-box stuffing, advantage being taken of the suspension of the canvass during the hours of the great conflagration of the city, which was burned on the night of the election. He returned in 1853, to finish his studies. He read law at Yale, under Governors DUTTON and BISSELL. In 1855, he united with the newly organized Republican party, and stumped Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, for FREEMONT. He graduated, was admitted to the Bar, in 1856, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in New York city, removing his residence to Poughkeepsie. In the early part of the rebellion, he aided in the organizing of troops, and, in 1862, entered the service as Quartermaster of the 159th Regiment New York State Volunteers. Afterward, he served upon the Staff of General ALBERT E. PAINE in the Department of the Gulf. About a year afterward, he resigned, on account of physical disability. In 1864, he was elected by the Union party to the Assembly, serving on the Committees of Judiciary and Federal Relations. During the session, he was chosen to advocate the bill ratifying the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery. His speech on that occasion was a masterly effort in logic, history and statistical proof. It was published in several papers, together with three editions, numbering 20,000 copies, printed and circulated by the Union State Central Committee, as a campaign document. He was renominated, by acclamation, and elected in 1865, serving on the Committees of Cities and Insurance; and he was reelected in 1866, a compliment bestowed upon no predecessor.

Mr. WILBER is a man who labors for the benefit of his city and county. He is the projector of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern, and Poughkeepsie City Rail Roads, and other projects, the consummation of which is due almost entirely to his untiring energy. He is the Lecturer on Commercial Law, in the Eastman Commercial College, in the city of Poughkeepsie. As a public speaker, whether in the forum or on the lecture rostrum, he displays a versatility of oratorical power seldom excelled. In the present Legislature, Mr. WILBER is Chairman of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, one of the most important in the House, and is looked upon as a sagacious Member.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

MR. WILLIAMS was born in Bolton, Connecticut, on the 6th day of September, 1815. His parents were from Wales. He was elected to the Assembly in 1865, from the First (Buffalo) District of Erie, and served on the Canal Committee. He was reelected from the Second District, in 1866, by a closely disputed contest, running fifty ahead of his ticket, and receiving a majority of twenty-seven votes. He is serving on the Railroad Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS is a self-made man, he has educated himself, and acquired large means by his remarkable industry and perseverance.

As a speaker, he is fluent and logical. He does not enter into mere technical controversies with his opponents, but upon all the political issues, and upon all questions which vitally affect the interests of his constituents, he arises fearlessly and enters spiritedly into debate. In this respect, he has already made his mark in the Assembly.

He has been a Banker, in Buffalo, for twenty-eight years, and is regarded in commercial circles as a gentleman of fine financial ability. Politically, he is a life-long Democrat, taking a prominent part in politics; socially, he is highly esteemed in all circles of society, and is regarded, by all parties, as a fearless and upright man.

WILLIAM B. WILSON.

MR. WILSON, the representative of the Second District of Queens county, was born in the city of New York, in the year 1820. Having a passion for the sea, during his boyhood, he entered the United States service on board the *Independence*, Commodore NICHOLSON. His first voyage was to Russia, to which country the *Independence* carried Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, United States Minister to that empire. The ship then recrossed the Atlantic, and went to Rio Janeiro, her appointed station. On this voyage, Mr. WILSON spent between three and four years, and then returned to New York. He then left the navy, and went to reside in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained until the death of his father. Shortly afterward, he came to Albany, where he made himself master of the art of sail-making, devoting several years to the pursuit of it. He then returned to Newark, where he resided, between five and six years. While in Newark, Mr. WILSON was an active member of the Fire Department, and rose to be Chief Engineer—a position which he held for some years, and until the breaking up of the volunteer system.

After leaving Newark, he resided in the city of Brooklyn, and became proprietor of a hotel in that city, in which

business he has ever since remained. In 1861, he removed to Astoria, his present place of residence.

Mr. WILSON was married about twenty years ago. His wife and three children still survive. He has always been a sound and consistent Democrat, of the old Jacksonian school, never swerving, for an instant, from his party fidelity. He is a quiet and attentive member of the House, taking up none of its time in speech-making, but is always on hand to cast his vote when it is needed by his constituents or his party.

HENRY WOLTMAN.

MR. WOLTMAN is a native of Germany. He has seen a great variety of incidents, and, for several years, has been conspicuous in the local politics of his district. He is thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Democracy, and is considered to be a pretty shrewd manager.

Mr. WOLTMAN was born in Bremen, Germany, April 21st, 1831. He is the son of an innkeeper, who also carried on a distillery. Leaving the public school, at the age of fifteen, he went to sea as a cabin boy, making a voyage from Bremen to New York, thence to Trinidad, and from that place to Bremen. Remaining in port a short time, he shipped before the mast, and made three or four voyages between his native town, the United States, and the West Indies. During his last voyage, becoming tired of a seaman's life, he ran away from the vessel while in New York harbor; or, to use his own expression, he "started off without leave," and sought a more congenial occupation. In 1849, he was employed as clerk in a grocery store, but, not being entirely satisfied with that avocation, he succeeded in being appointed on

the Municipal Police force, and acted as knight of the "locust club" until the organization of the Metropolitan Police, when he refused to be retained on the new force. Mr. WOLTMAN then went on the street cars as conductor, and continued in that capacity, from 1857 to 1859; he was bookkeeper for the livery firm of Messrs. TOWLE & ROVER, from that time until 1862, when he accepted an appointment in the New York City Inspector's office, as Health Warden, and held it until the office was abolished, in March, 1866. After that, he was a clerk in the Mayor's office three or four months, and then was appointed General Foreman of Lands and Places in the Street Commissioner's office. He was elected by the Tammany Democracy from the Twelfth Assembly District of New York.

ABNER I. WOOD.

MR. WOOD was born, February 4th, 1813, and is, therefore, one of the oldest men in the Assembly. At the time of his birth, his parents resided in Clifton Park, Saratoga county, New York, where his father carried on the business of shoemaking and tanning, until the winter of 1835, when he removed to Clarkson, Monroe county. He is of Irish descent—three generations in his lineage dating back to birth under the skies of Erin. His grandfather, in the paternal line, when but fifteen years old, enlisted in the service of his country, and served three years in fighting the French and Indians, in the old border wars. When this period of strife had passed, he settled in the town of Amenia, Dutchess county, became a Baptist preacher, and preached to the same congregation until his death, which occurred in 1810.

To the subject of our sketch, very meagre facilities for education were afforded. Even such advantages as a common school could give were his only, until he attained the age of twelve years. At fifteen years of age, he commenced learning the trade of shoemaking, with his father, and continued in that occupation, until 1844, since which time he has been a farmer. He removed from Clarkson to Brockport, Monroe county, in January, 1841, and after residing there four years, again changed his residence to Parma, in the same county, where he has since continued to reside.

In 1850, Mr. Wood was elected Assessor of his town, by the Whig party, which office he held three years. He had voted with that party since attaining his majority, and maintained the same party relations, until the formation of the Republican party. He served his town as Supervisor, during the years 1858, '59, '60 and '65, his faithfulness as such officer being fully attested by these repeated elections. In the fall of 1865, he was elected Member of Assembly, by a majority of seven hundred and fifty-one over the Democratic candidate. His reelection last fall, was by a complimentary majority of eight hundred and fifty-eight, his own town speaking his popularity at home, by giving three hundred and ten of the very flattering vote.

Mr. Wood is an efficient representative. He is a member of the Canal Committee, and the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and is also Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Executive Department. He is, therefore, one of the working men of the House. He possesses a cordial, social temperament, and is at all times courteous and obliging. A man of good personal presence, his unpretending manner readily wins respect and confidence; and he blends always with his action, the convictions of an earnest, Christian gentleman.

DANIEL P. WOOD.

DANIEL WOOD, the father of the subject of this sketch, came, in 1800, to Pompey, Onondaga county, from the Berkshire Hills. DANIEL P. WOOD is of New England, Massachusetts stock. And this implies more than many men, whose minds are biased by religious, sectional or political antagonisms, are willing to admit.

Massachusetts is, in some important respects, the inferior of this our native State. She has many faults of history and character. She has given birth to not a few unworthy sons and daughters. But, after all, in spite of all that may be truthfully said about the Puritan sternness and Calvinistic bigotry, the persecution of Baptists and Quakers, the Cotton Mathers and Salem Witches of the past, or the lax notions and heresies of the present, spite of all the business and political sins fairly or unfairly laid at her door by Democrats and high churchmen, by SUNSET COX and HORATIO SEYMOUR, Massachusetts is a commonwealth eminent among her sisters for the nobler qualities. Considering her numbers and the extent of her territory, her history cannot easily be surpassed for variety of excellence. Her children get from her an early moral and intellectual training, a personal independence and love of liberty, and a political education of that enlarged selfishness which subordinates States to the nation, the interests of the individual to the interests of the masses, which holds the home prosperity—as bound up in, and inseparable from, the prosperity of neighbors and sisters. Those sons of hers, who go wrong, are unjust to their mother and share nothing of her spirit.

HON. DANIEL P. WOOD is an old friend of ours. Our acquaintance dates from his entrance into college, and we have watched with interest his subsequent career. He

inherited, and has exhibited through life, the New England traits — readiness to labor and to learn, strength of will, forecast and sympathy with those movements which have for their end the well-being of the country, and for their means the advancing condition of all classes and races. His father was a lawyer and farmer, but farming was his main occupation. Mr. Wood worked diligently on the farm till he was twenty years old, acquiring a vigor of constitution which enabled him, in after years, to endure the severest mental labor. After a preparatory course at Pompey Hill Academy, Mr. Wood entered Hamilton College. There he not only disciplined his mind by a mastering of the class studies, but expanded it by a wide range of reading. He studied law at Pompey with VICTORY BIRDSEYE. In 1846 he commenced the practice of law at Syracuse. His industry and skill gave him great success. He was Corporation Attorney for three years, and his general business was so large and attended to with such fidelity that in 1853 his health broke down. In that year and the year 1854 he consented to represent his District in the Assembly, in the hope of good from lighter labors and a change of occupation. But the legislation of those years was very important, and Mr. Wood was too earnest and active to give the needed rest to his worn out frame. In 1853 he was Chairman of the Committee on Salt, and was on the Committees on Claims and the Code. On this last Committee was ARPHAXAD LOOMIS, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, another codifier, was often present at its sessions. The Committee sat many hours each day, entertaining the most important discussions, demanding for their proper handling severe thought and wide knowledge, and Mr. Wood brought to them his legal acumen and conscientious industry.

The canal policy came up for review and determination; the Legislature of this year submitted the question of

debt for the completion of the enlargement to the people, and in the long, exciting and able debates Mr. WOOD was prominent and influential. He was one of the Managers, on the part of the Assembly, of the impeachment of Canal Commissioner, JOHN C. MATHER. To have been assigned such important posts by a house politically opposed to him, and during his first year as a legislator, was no light tribute to his reputation and powers.

In 1854, as Chairman of the Committee on Colleges, Academies, &c., he matured and carried through the act creating the Department of Public Instruction. He was, this year, a Member of the Committee of Ways and Means. He attended moderately to his profession during the three years immediately following, but, in 1857, a hemorrhage of the throat or lungs brought him to the borders of death. Most men would have given way, but the will of Mr. WOOD triumphed over disease. As soon as he could cleverly move, he started for South Carolina, returning thence on horseback.

In 1864, '65, '66, he was elected to the Assembly, as representative from the Second District of Onondaga county. In 1865 and '66, he was Chairman of the Committee on Canals, a position requiring almost ceaseless labor. He understood the canals, knew the burdens laid upon their broad and patient backs, and defended their interests, with honor to himself and usefulness to the State. In 1865, he was Chairman of the Committee to receive the remains of President LINCOLN, at the city of New York, and conduct them through the State. He was also on the Ways and Means, a Committee of which he is this year (1867) the Chairman.

Mr. WOOD was a Whig, then a Republican. During the war, he labored without ceasing. The first regiment which went from Syracuse was raised in one week. In that same period, mainly through the exertions of Mr.

WOOD, nearly \$20,000 was contributed on behalf of the soldiers and their families. His patriotism knew no fear or faltering; he kept up his patience and his hope, speaking words of good cheer all the more when hours were darkest.

As a legislator, Mr. WOOD has but few equals in either House, for vigor, activity and versatility. He speaks often, but never without a good understanding of his subject. He does not talk buncombe, nor on topics aside from proper legislative business. He is clear, precise, and aims directly at the point, caring little for mere ornament; but his thrusts are as telling as though the hilt of his sword was jeweled and its blade of Damascus steel.

ELEAZER WOOSTER.

MR. WOOSTER has fought his way in life with rigid perseverance. Never having been in circumstances which favored a liberal education, he has had to acquire what knowledge he possesses, by solitary study. Taking, as a foundation, what learning he had gained in the common schools of New Hampshire, before he was fifteen, he has added thereto, until he has become well informed, both professionally and socially. Mr. WOOSTER is a native of New Hampshire, and is a lawyer by profession. His residence is in the town of Poestenkill, Rensselaer county, New York, where he has lived for a number of years, building up a business which brings him a comfortable income. At the Bar he holds a fair position; and, in the prosecution of his cases, meets with an average degree of success. In his district, he carries with him no little political influence, and is a good manager in a campaign.

Having held, in an acceptable way, different town offices, Mr. Wooster has made many hearty friends. In 1859, he was candidate for District Attorney, on the "Know Nothing" ticket, and ran 1,700 ahead of his ticket, being defeated, however, by 300 majority, on account of a combination of the Democrats with the People's party. In the Assembly of 1866, Mr. WOOSTER bore a good reputation for integrity. Ill health compelled him to be absent a portion of the time; but, whenever occasion demanded his attendance, he was found in his seat, though he might have had a valid excuse for being away. He was returned to the present Legislature by a most emphatic vote in his favor.

NATHANIEL J. WYETH.

MR. WYETH's father, CHARLES WYETH, was an extensive silk merchant in Baltimore, and his mother, ELIZABETH WYETH, *née* NORRIS, was a native of the same city. The WYETH family became divided, in the early years of the American colonies, one branch settling in Massachusetts, and the other, in Virginia; of the latter branch, GEORGE WYETH became the most eminent, having been a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a distinguished member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States.

NATHANIEL J. WYETH was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1830. He was named after his great uncle, NATHANIEL J. WYETH, of Cambridge, well known as a pioneer hunter and trapper with KIT CARSON, who is spoken of by WASHINGTON IRVING and SCHOOLCRAFT in their writings, as a man of sterling mind; and he likewise

invented many useful machines, as is shown by the patent office at Washington.

At the very early age of four years, the subject of this article was sent to the boarding school, at Mount Hope, where he remained until the death of his mother, which occurred when he was eleven years old. Soon after this bereavement, he was placed in the classical high school, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he received a careful course of mental training, in mathematics, rhetoric, and the classics. His instructors were ripe scholars, and experienced educators; and they soon initiated their pupil into a course of culture which laid the foundations of good scholarship. Mr. WYETH's father, having a sound appreciation of the value of a liberal education, determined to give his son the most ample opportunities of a university course; to further this design, he placed his boy, NATHANIEL, under the tuition of the Unitarian divine, E. Q. SEWELL, when he was scarcely fifteen. In the summer of 1846, he was admitted to Harvard University, which was under the Presidency of EDWARD EVERETT, of whom it may be said:

"He put so much of soul into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were prompt to follow whom all loved."

In the summer of 1850, Mr. WYETH graduated, receiving the title of A. B., and the next spring entered the Law School at Harvard, where he exclusively devoted his time to the study of law and political science, except the few hours occasionally given to reading DANTE's immortal poem, under the supervision of the poet LONGFELLOW. In a year and a half, he received the degree of LL. B. Having arrived at manhood, he immediately went to the city of New York, and opened an office for the practice of his profession. A few months subsequently, he married, and changed his residence to Staten Island, where his home overlooks the broad bay of New York, and com-

mands a full view of the ocean. He still practices at the New York Bar, and is in the very heart of commercial activity and industrial pursuits. He represents Richmond county in the Assembly to which he was elected by the Democrats, by a majority of eight hundred and twenty-nine. He is member of the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools, and the Sub-Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WYETH is a man of good social traits, and sound opinions.

TRUMAN G. YOUNGLOVE.

MR. YOUNGLOVE's ancestors were of English extraction; his paternal and maternal grandfather were both soldiers during the Revolutionary War, and both drew pensions to the time of their death. His paternal grandfather was a native of Connecticut, but early in life emigrated to Vermont, in which State he reared his family. His parents came from Vermont to Edinburgh, Saratoga county, New York, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 31st, 1815. In December, 1846, he took up his residence in Albany, remaining there until May, 1850, when he went to Cohoes, from which village, in 1861, he moved to Crescent, Saratoga county, where he now has an elegant residence.

His advantages of education were the best afforded by Select Schools in Fabius and Salina, Onondaga county, and at the Galway Academy, an institution then in charge of A. WATSON, A. M., who gave it a reputation second to that of no other in the State. While prosecuting his

studies, he taught a district school one winter in Fabius, and two in Galway.

As a student, he was noted for his diligence and proficiency, being almost always first in his classes, and seldom failing to win the honors accorded to fine scholarship. He early cultivated a taste for historical reading; and the lessons of the ages have still for him a freshness of interest unsurpassed by current events of the day. With mental habits well formed, and intellectual powers adequately trained, professional life offered to him its distinctions; and with a view to such life, he studied law with the late Hon. DANIEL CADY, and Hon. TEUNIS VAN VECHTEN, in Albany; but soon after engaging in the practice of his profession, he embarked in business enterprises at Cohoes, and has ever since been conspicuously identified with all the interests of that thriving town. His engagements requiring constant professional skill, he has kept up his law library and law reading, and, on all legal points, he is his own best counselor.

At Cohoes, Mr. YOUNGLOVE began to display the great executive talent which has made for him a remarkable record. He was a Trustee and also the Secretary of the Mohawk River Mills corporation, (a company engaged in manufacturing knit goods), during the existence of the company, and for a considerable time, had the entire management of its business. Subsequently, at the organization of the Clifton Company, also manufacturing knit goods, he became Trustee and President of it, and so remains. The same is true as respects his relations to the Cohoes Gas-Light Company. He has been Trustee, Secretary and Treasurer of the Cohoes Savings Institution, ever since its incorporation by the Legislature in 1851. He is a Director in the National Bank of Cohoes, and has been such from the organization of the Bank as a State institution, in 1859; he is a Director in the Albany City Insur-

ance Company, also a Director in the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company. He was Water Commissioner of the Cohoes Water Works, and Treasurer of the Water Fund, for six years, and, as such, had the principal management in the construction of the works. He is Secretary and Agent of the Cohoes Company, which owns the entire water power of the Mohawk at that place, and a large amount of real estate. The business of the company consists in leasing the water power and real estate to the various manufacturing establishments, and the charge of it devolves almost exclusively upon Mr. YOUNGLOVE. Of this company he is, and has been for several years, a Director. The dam and gate-house of the company, recently constructed mainly under his supervision, are among the finest in the United States, and the water power thus made available is scarcely equaled by any other in this country. For several years, he had the entire management of the Company's large Foundry and Machine Shop, both of which were built under his supervision. In company with another party, he has been for several years engaged in manufacturing straw board, and has had the entire direction of the business. In the mean time, one of the finest mills in the United States for such manufacture, has been erected under his superintendency. Such eminence in business is praiseworthy in one who early learned, and, for a time, carried on the business of tanner, currier and shoemaker — branches of industry in which his father had been successful.

The political career of Mr. YOUNGLOVE dates from his twenty-first year, in which, as a Whig, he was elected Inspector of Common Schools, in Fabius, an office to which he was chosen a second time. In 1845, he was elected Justice of the Peace, on the Whig ticket, in the town of Galway, by a majority of twenty-five, when the town was Democratic by eighty. At Cohoes, he was elected

Trustee of the village, and held the position of President of the Board of Education for five years in succession, previous to his removal to Crescent. In 1864, he was the Republican candidate for Member of Assembly, from the First District of Saratoga county, but was defeated by thirty-eight majority, a result caused by the errors of the soldiers' vote, in the field, a number of ballots, evidently intended for him, being cast for the candidate in the Second Assembly District. In 1865, he was put in nomination for the Assembly again, and, although the District was largely Democratic, was elected by three hundred and forty-seven majority. He was Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. In 1866, he was returned to his seat by five hundred and fifty-nine majority. He is a member of the Railroad Committee, and Chairman of the Insurance Committee.

As a politician, Mr. YOUNGLOVE is keen and sagacious. His conclusions are not so much the result of quick intuition, as of a logical method of reasoning from given premises. They are neither hurriedly reached, nor hastily expressed.

As a patriot, earnestly supporting the government in the hour of its greatest need and peril, few men, whose engagements kept them from field duty, have more unsparingly devoted their time and money to a sacred cause which could only triumph by the offerings willingly laid upon the altar of sacrifice.

His life is most exemplary, and his character is adorned with virtues. While in Galway, he was for several years Superintendent of the Sunday School; at Albany, he was a teacher, and at Cohoes, was again a Superintendent for ten years. In these relations, he has wielded powerful influences for good.

Mr. YOUNGLOVE, in his legislative career, has achieved an enviable reputation. Of undisputed integrity, clear in

his reasoning, and correct in his conclusions, his opinions have had great weight with all with whom he has come in contact; and his uniform courtesy has won him many warm friends. His business talents and experience have peculiarly qualified him to arrive at safe judgments, and his course has been such as to encourage every commercial interest of the State, and foster every sound enterprise.

LUTHER CALDWELL,

CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY

At the opening of the present session of the Legislature, a very spirited contest for the Clerkship of the House took place. The most prominent candidates were JOSEPH B. CUSHMAN of Utica, who had filled the position for four successive years with marked ability, WALDO M. POTTER of Saratoga Springs, now Financial Clerk of the Assembly, and Major LUTHER CALDWELL of Elmira. After numerous ballotings, Mr. CALDWELL was elected.

He descends from Puritan ancestry, his progenitors having immigrated to America in 1634. JAMES CALDWELL, who was shot by the British troops at the Boston massacre, at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, was a connection of this family. LUTHER CALDWELL was born in the town of Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 16th, 1822. Twelve years ago he was a journeyman mechanic, working for the New York and Erie Railroad; he therefore heartily sympathizes with the mechanic and laboring classes. But, though his hands were hard and browned with toil, his mind was not inert. While he was going through with the routine of daily labor, he was also alive to the march of events. He had a good supply of that strong, New England sense, which has always had so

much to do in directing and governing the masses; and therefore, it is not astonishing that he aspired to pursuits which would bring him more immediately in contact with mind.

Mr. CALDWELL was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Assembly, for the years 1857, '59 and '60. In 1861, he enlisted in the 17th Regiment, New York Volunteers, which captured the first field piece taken from the rebels by the army of the Potomac; he was commissioned Lieutenant, and was shortly afterward promoted to Captain; he has since been breveted Major, for his valor in the field, by Governor FENTON. In the army he was prompt in the performance of duty, and uncomplaining under privations. After his Regiment was mustered out of the service, in 1863 (it went out for two years), he bought a half interest in the Elmira Daily Advertiser, of which he is now the Editor-in-Chief. Mr. CALDWELL is somewhat widely known as a Member of previous Republican State Conventions, having been Reading Secretary in 1859, '65 and '66. In political canvasses, he is regarded as an excellent campaign speaker, being familiar with party policies as well as incidents. His previous experience as Deputy Clerk, familiarized him with his present duties, upon which he entered as no novice. He is rapid in the dispatch of business before the House, never causing delay by any oversight of his. His powers of physical endurance are very great, and his voice is as clear and distinct as a clarion. Thus far, Mr. CALDWELL has given general satisfaction to both parties, and we doubt not that, when the session closes, he will bear away the palm of being one of the best Clerks which the Assembly has ever had.

NATHANIEL GOODWIN,

KEEPER OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

OUR readers will pardon us for taking just one step outside the bounds of the Legislature, and giving a sketch of the life of Mr. GOODWIN, who is known by the *sobriquet* of "UNCLE NAT," to almost every legislator who has been in Albany, for the last ten years. He is emphatically "everybody's friend;" and his good natured face, wrinkled more by constant smiles than by cares, will be remembered by many, after he has passed from the theater of life. Many a State officer, Senator, and Assemblyman, will, in the future, recollect the kind offices and favors which "UNCLE NAT" performed.

Mr. GOODWIN was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, July 9th, 1803, within a few rods of Plymouth rock, of which he sold many a piece to travelers, when a boy. Being brought up near the sea shore, he possessed a great desire to go to sea. Having acquired an education in the common schools of New England, at the age of seventeen, he shipped, at New Bedford, on board of a whaler, and went to the coast of Brazil. After an absence of twelve months, during which time he was not once on shore, he returned home; after remaining about a month, he went on another whaling voyage, going round Cape Horn (the Cape of Storms), thence along the coast of Chili, Peru, and California; having remained on those whaling grounds, for one season, they sailed to the Sandwich Islands for supplies of wood and water and provisions. They remained in harbor, for four weeks, and then put back to their old cruising ground. Having filled their ship with a cargo of oil, they returned to New Bedford, having made a cruise of twenty-nine months. He afterward made several voyages, on board merchant vessels, to England, South America, Cuba, and other parts. During one of his absences, he was

shipwrecked off the Bahama Banks; the vessel was a total wreck, but he was saved by wreckers, and taken to Havana. It is impossible, in this brief space, to relate the thrilling adventures which he had, while a sailor.

When Mr. GOODWIN was twenty-four, being tired of a roving life, he went to Homer, Cortland county, New York, and bought a farm which he managed for about six years, and then sold out, subsequently following various occupations. In 1840, he was elected Collector of the town of Homer, on the Whig ticket. Having seen the workings of slavery in the course of his travels, and having imbibed a goodly amount of "Plymouth atmosphere," in his youth, he espoused the cause of the Abolitionists in 1842, being appointed by the Abolition Society to distribute documents, and appoint meetings in the State. In 1845, through the assistance of his friends, he established at Cortlandville, New York, an Abolition newspaper called *The True American*. He sold his interest two years afterward. In 1846, Mr. GOODWIN went to Tennessee, in behalf of the Abolition Society, to purchase from slavery the mother of Rev. J. W. LOGUEN; but owing to public opinion in that quarter, her master did not dare sell her. He remained in the employ of the society, until 1848. After that time, he held town office for several terms, and in 1852, was appointed Janitor of the Assembly.

From 1852 to 1857, he was employed by the Western and Harlem Railroad Companies. In 1857, he was appointed to fill the vacancy, as a door-keeper in the Senate; and in 1858 was appointed by resolution, as keeper of the Senate Chamber, which position he has held ever since.

Of course it is unnecessary to add, that "UNCLE NAT" is an "out and out" Republican. He has been a friend to the slave, from the time when "Abolitionist" was an opprobrious epithet, but he has lived to see the triumph of the great principles of Right.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

NUMBER OF THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES AND
WARDS COMPOSING THE SAME.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR STEWART L. WOODFORD, Brooklyn, Kings county.

| Dist. | Counties and Wards. | Senators. |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Suffolk, Queens and Richmond counties, | NICHOLAS B. LA BAU. |
| 2. | 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th and 19th wards of Brooklyn,..... | HENRY R. PIERSON. |
| 3. | 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards of Brooklyn, and towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Graves- end, New Lots, and New Utrecht, of Kings county,..... | HENRY C. MURPHY. |
| 4. | 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th wards of New York,..... | BENJAMIN WOOD. |
| 5. | 10th, 11th, 13th and 17th wards of New York,..... | CHARLES G. CORNELL. |
| 6. | 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards of New York,..... | ABRAHAM LENT. |
| 7. | 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards of New York,..... | THOMAS MURPHY. |
| 8. | Westchester, Putnam and Rockland counties,..... | EDMUND G. SUTHERLAND. |
| 9. | Orange and Sullivan, | HENRY R. LOW. |
| 10. | Ulster and Greene,..... | GEORGE CHAMBERS. |
| 11. | Dutchess and Columbia,..... | EDWARD G. WILBOR. |
| 12. | Rensselaer and Washington, | JAMES GIBSON. |
| 13. | Albany, | LORENZO D. COLLINS. |
| 14. | Delaware, Schoharie and Schenectady, ... | CHARLES STANFORD. |
| 15. | Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga and Hamilton, | ADAM W. KLINE. |

| Dist. | Counties and Wards. | Senators. |
|-------|---|----------------------|
| 16. | Warren, Essex and Clinton, | MOSS K. PLATT. |
| 17. | St. Lawrence and Franklin, | ABEL GODARD. |
| 18. | Jefferson and Lewis, | JOHN O'DONNELL. |
| 19. | Onelda, | SAMUEL CAMPBELL. |
| 20. | Herkimer and Otsego, | GEORGE H. ANDREWS. |
| 21. | Oswego, | JOHN J. WOLCOTT. |
| 22. | Onondaga, | ANDREW D. WHITE. |
| 23. | Madison, Chenango and Cortland, | JAMES BARNETT. |
| 24. | Tompkins, Tioga and Broome, | EZRA CORNELL. |
| 25. | Wayne and Cayuga, | STEPHEN K. WILLIAMS. |
| 26. | Ontario, Yates and Seneca, | CHARLES J. FOLGER. |
| 27. | Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben, | JOHN I. NICKS. |
| 28. | Monroe, | THOMAS PARSONS. |
| 29. | Niagara, Orleans and Genesee, | RICHARD CROWLEY. |
| 30. | Wyoming, Livingston and Allegany, | WOLCOTT J. HUMPHREY. |
| 31. | Erie, | DAVID S. BENNETT. |
| 32. | Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, | WALTER L. SESSIONS. |

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SENATORS,

THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE, POST-OFFICE ADDRESS, AND POLITICS.

| Name of Senators. | Counties. | Post-office address. | Politics. |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Andrews, George W.,..... | Otsego, | Springfield, | Republican. |
| Barnett, James,..... | Madison,..... | Peterboro, | Republican. |
| Bennett, David S.,..... | Erle, | Buffalo,..... | Republican. |
| Campbell, Samuel, | Onelda, | New York Mills, | Republican. |
| Chambers, George, | Ulster, | Stone Ridge, | Democrat. |
| Collins, Lorenzo, | Albany,..... | West Troy,..... | Republican. |
| Cornell, Charles G.,..... | New York,..... | New York City, .. | Democrat. |
| Cornell, Ezra,..... | Tompkins, | Ithaca, | Republican. |
| Crowley, Richard,..... | Niagara, | Lockport, | Republican. |
| Folger, Charles J.,..... | Ontario, | Geneva, | Republican. |
| Gibson, James, | Washington,... | Salem,..... | Republican. |
| Godard, Abel | St. Lawrence, .. | Richville, | Republican. |
| Humphrey, Wolcott J.,... | Wyoming, | Warsaw, | Republican. |
| Kline, Adam W., | Montgomery, .. | Amsterdam, | Republican. |
| La Bau, Nicholas B., | Warren,..... | Luzerne, | Republican. |
| Lent, Abraham, | New York,..... | New York City, .. | Republican. |
| Low, Henry R., | Sullivan, | Monticello,..... | Republican. |
| Murphy, Henry C.,..... | Kings,..... | Brooklyn, | Democrat. |
| Murphy, Thomas, | New York,..... | New York City, .. | Republican. |
| Nicks, John I.,..... | Chemung,..... | Elmira, | Republican. |
| O'Donnell, John, | Lewis, | Lowville, | Republican. |
| Parsons, Thomas,..... | Monroe, | Rochester,..... | Republican. |
| Pierson, Henry R., | Kings,..... | Brooklyn, | Republican. |
| Platt, Moss K.,..... | Clinton, | Plattsburgh, | Republican. |
| Sessions, Walter L., | Chautauqua,... | Panama, | Republican. |
| Stanford, Charles, | Schenectady, .. | Schenectady, | Republican. |
| Sutherland, Edmund G., | Westchester, .. | White Plains,.... | Democrat. |
| White, Andrew D., | Onondaga, | Syracuse, | Republican. |
| Wilbor, Edward G., | Columbia, | Chatham, | Republican. |
| Williams, Stephen K., ... | Wayne, | Newark, | Republican. |
| Wolcott, John J., | Oswego, | Fulton, | Republican. |
| Wood, Benjamin,..... | New York,..... | New York City, .. | Democrat. |

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY,

WITH THE DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES THEY REPRESENT, POST-
OFFICE ADDRESS AND POLITICS.

Hon. EDMUND L. PITTS, Speaker, Medina, Orleans County.

| Dis. | Assemblymen. | County. | Post-office Address. | Politics. |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 2 | Archer, Ornon, | Wayne, | Palmyra, | Republican. |
| 3 | Baker, John G., | Ulster, | Hurley, | Democrat. |
| | Baker, Stephen, | Putnam, | Brewster's, | Republican. |
| | Ballard, Horatio, | Cortland, | Cortland, | Republican. |
| | Barker, Samnel M., | Schuyler, | North Hector, .. | Republican. |
| | Barstow, Oliver A., | Tioga, | Nichols, | Republican. |
| 17 | Berryman, Wilson, .. | New York, | New York city, .. | Republican. |
| 3 | Bicknell, Richmond | St. Lawrence, | Potsdam, | Republican. |
| 1 | Bigelow, Lafay'te J., | Jefferson, | Watertown, | Republican. |
| 4 | Blair, John J., | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 1 | Blakeslee, Levi, | Oneida, | Utica, | Republican. |
| 5 | Blauvelt, Charles, ... | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 1 | Boyd, William B., ... | Steuben, | Prattsburgh, | Republican. |
| | Briggs, Thomas A., .. | Greene, | Athens, | Democrat. |
| | Bristol, William, | Wyoming, | Gainesville, | Republican. |
| 2 | Bruce, Benjamin F., | Madison, | Lenox, | Republican. |
| 1 | Brush, Augustus A., | Dutchess, | Fishkill Plains, .. | Republican. |
| | Buck, George W., | Chemung, | Chemung, | Republican. |
| 18 | Buck, Leander, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 5 | Buckley, Caleb F., ... | Kings, | Brooklyn, | Democrat. |
| 1 | Burns, Patrick, | Kings, | Brooklyn, | Democrat. |
| 3 | Burrows, Roswell L. | Erie, | Buffalo, | Republican. |
| 1 | Button, Heman G., ... | Cattaraugus, .. | Machias, | Republican. |

| Dis. | Assemblymen. | County. | Post-office Address. | Politics. |
|------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 3 | Candee, Samuel,..... | Onondaga, | Pompey Centre, | Republican. |
| 2 | Chamberlain, W. R., | St. Lawrence, | Canton, | Republican. |
| 1 | Clarke, Edgar B., | Otsego,..... | Unadilla Forks, | Republican. |
| | Clark, William S.,... | Schoharie,..... | Sloansville, | Democrat. |
| 1 | Conger, Hugh, | Albany, | Rensselaerville, .. | Republican. |
| | Covell, Joseph,..... | Fult'n & Ham. | Northampton, ... | Republican. |
| | Crandall, Charles M. | Allegany, | Belfast, | Republican. |
| 14 | Creamer, Thomas J., | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 13 | Cregan, Bernard, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 2 | Cribben, Henry,..... | Monroe, | Rochester, | Republican. |
| 19 | Develin, John E.,..... | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 7 | Dixon, Henry M., ... | Kings, | Williamsburgh, | Democrat. |
| 2 | Donoho, Const'tine, | New York, ... | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 1 | Duntz, Jacob H., | Columbia, | W. Taghkanick, | Republican. |
| | Ellis, Charles G.,..... | Schenectady, | Schenectady, | Republican. |
| 1 | Fay, Joseph B., | Chautauqua, .. | Brocton, | Republican. |
| 4 | Fiske, Leander W., | Oneida, | Booneville,..... | Republican. |
| 15 | Frear, Alexander,... | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 21 | Genet, Henry W., ... | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 2 | Gibbs, George C., | Delaware, | Stamford, | Republican. |
| | Gill, Columbus,..... | Warren, | Creek Centre, | Republican. |
| 1 | Gleason, George M., | St. Lawrence, | East Pitcairn,..... | Republican. |
| 11 | Gridley, John V.,..... | New York, | New York city, .. | Republican. |
| 1 | Gurley, William, | Rensselaer, ... | Troy, | Republican. |
| 1 | Halsey, Lewis B.,... | Orange, | Newburgh, | Republican. |
| 2 | Harrington, Sheff'd | Otsego, | Hartwick,..... | Republican. |
| | Havens, Palmer E., | Essex, | Essex, | Republican. |
| 4 | Haynes, Stephen, ... | Kings, | Brooklyn, | Democrat. |
| 1 | Hinson, Charles W., | Erie, | Buffalo,..... | Democrat. |
| 2 | Hinsdale, Theodore, | Kings, | Brooklyn,..... | Republican. |
| 2 | Hiscock, L. Harris,... | Onondaga, | Syracuse, | Republican. |
| 2 | Hitchcock, Adol. F., | Washington, .. | Kingsbury, | Republican. |
| | Hoffman, Abraham | Montgomery, | Fort Plain,..... | Republican. |
| 1 | Hoplin, Bushrod E. | Madison, | Eaton, | Republican. |
| | Hoyt, Charles S., | Yates, | Potter, | Republican. |

| Dis. | Assemblymen. | County. | Post-office Address. | Politics. |
|------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 2 | Hunt, William E.,... | Cattaraugus, .. | Otto,..... | Republican. |
| 16 | Irving, James, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 9 | Jacobs, John C., | Kings, | Brooklyn, | Democrat. |
| | Julland, Frederick, .. | Chenango, | Greene, | Republican. |
| 8 | Keady, Patrick, | Kings, | Brooklyn, | Democrat. |
| | Kimball, James W., .. | Franklin, | Fort Covington, .. | Republican. |
| 2 | Lefever, Jacob, | Ulster, | New Paltz, | Republican. |
| 1 | Littlejohn, D. W. C., .. | Oswego, | Oswego, | Republican. |
| 1 | Lockwood, H. N., ... | Cayuga, | Victory, | Republican. |
| 1 | Lord, Jarvis, | Monroe, | Pittsford, | Democrat. |
| 1 | Maxwell, John, | Ulster, | Malden, | Republican. |
| 3 | McKinney, Charles, .. | Oswego, | Redfield, | Republican. |
| | Mead, Jacob A., | Livingston, ... | Mount Morris,... | Republican. |
| 2 | Millspaugh, Geo. W. | Orange, | Goshen, | Democrat. |
| 2 | Minier, Christian,... | Steuben, | Caton Centre,.... | Republican. |
| 1 | Moody, Elisha, | Niagara, | Lockport, | Republican. |
| 1 | Murphy, Michael C., .. | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 10 | Murphy, Owen, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 8 | Oakey, John, | Kings, | 132 Nassau st., N.Y. | Republican. |
| 3 | O'Reilly, Daniel, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 2 | Parker, John L., | Cayuga, | Moravia, | Republican. |
| 2 | Penfield, George J., .. | Westchester, .. | New Rochelle, ... | Democrat. |
| | Phillips, Henry A., .. | Lewis, | Lowville, | Republican. |
| 5 | Plumb, Joseph H.,... | Erie, | Gowanda, Cat.Co. | Republican. |
| 2 | Pool, William, | Niagara, | Niagara Falls, ... | Republican. |
| 4 | Potter, Oscar F., | Albany, | West Troy, | Republican. |
| 4 | Prince, Alpheus, | Erie, | Clarence, | Democrat. |
| 1 | Purdy, Samuel M., .. | Westchester, .. | West Farms, | Democrat. |
| 6 | Raber, John, | Kings, | Williamsburgh, .. | Democrat. |
| 7 | Ransom, Frank A., .. | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 3 | Reed, James, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 2 | Reynolds, Austin L. | Saratoga, | S. Glens Falls, ... | Republican. |
| 2 | Rice, William H., ... | Oswego, | Caughdenoy, | Republican. |
| | Richmond, Seth M., .. | Herkimer, ... | Little Falls, | Republican. |
| 2 | Roberts, Ellis H., | Oneida, | Utica, | Republican. |

| Dis. | Assemblymen. | County. | Post-office Address. | Politics. |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| 3 | Robertson, Alex., ... | Albany, | Albany, | Democrat. |
| 9 | Rogers, Henry, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 20 | Russell, Patrick, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 3 | Sanford, George H., .. | Oneida, | Oneida, Mad. Co. | Democrat. |
| 1 | Schutt, Hiram, | Ontario, | Port Gibson, | Republican. |
| | Selkreg, John H., | Tompkins, | Ithaca, | Republican. |
| 2 | Shaw, Albert D., | Jefferson, | Cape Vincent, ... | Republican. |
| 1 | Shiland, Thomas, ... | Washington, .. | Cambridge, | Republican. |
| 6 | Sigerson, John, | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 1 | Skillman, Francis, ... | Queens, | Roslyn, | Democrat. |
| 2 | Smith, Henry, | Albany, | Albany, | Republican. |
| 1 | Smith, Joshua, | Delaware, | Cannonsville, | Republican. |
| | Starr, David G., | Sullivan, | Monticello, | Democrat. |
| 2 | Stiles, Orson, | Chautauqua, ... | Fredonia, | Republican. |
| | Suffern, James, | Rockland, | Suffern's, | Democrat. |
| | Tarbox, Henry F., ... | Genesee, | Batavia, | Republican. |
| 2 | Torrey, Samuel H., ... | Ontario, | Naples, | Republican. |
| 3 | Travis, David W., ... | Westchester, ... | Peekskill, | Republican. |
| 1 | Vandenberg, John, ... | Wayne, | Clyde, | Republican. |
| | VanValkenburg, J., ... | Broome, | Binghamton, ... | Republican. |
| | Wagstaff, Alfred, Jr. | Suffolk, | Babylon, | Republican. |
| | Weed, Smith M., | Clinton, | Plattsburgh, ... | Democrat. |
| | Welles, Samuel R., ... | Seneca, | Waterloo, | Democrat. |
| 2 | Wendover, S. H., ... | Columbia, | Stuyvesant, | Republican. |
| 2 | White, Marshall F., ... | Rensselaer, ... | Hoosick Falls, ... | Republican. |
| 2 | Wilber, Mark D., | Dutchess, | Poughkeepsie, ... | Republican. |
| 2 | Williams, William. | Erie, | Buffalo, | Democrat. |
| 2 | Wilson, William B., ... | Queens, | Astoria, | Democrat. |
| 12 | Woltman, Henry, ... | New York, | New York city, .. | Democrat. |
| 3 | Wood, Abner I., | Monroe, | Parma, | Republican. |
| 1 | Wood, Daniel P., | Onondaga, | Syracuse, | Republican. |
| 3 | Wooster, Eleazer, ... | Rensselaer, ... | Poestenkill, | Republican. |
| | Wyeth, Nathaniel J. | Richmond, ... | New Dorp, | Democrat. |
| 1 | Younglove, T. G., ... | Saratoga, | Cohoes, | Republican. |

